

THE GOBLIN SPIDER GENUS *SCAPHIELLA*
(ARANEAE, OONOPIDAE)

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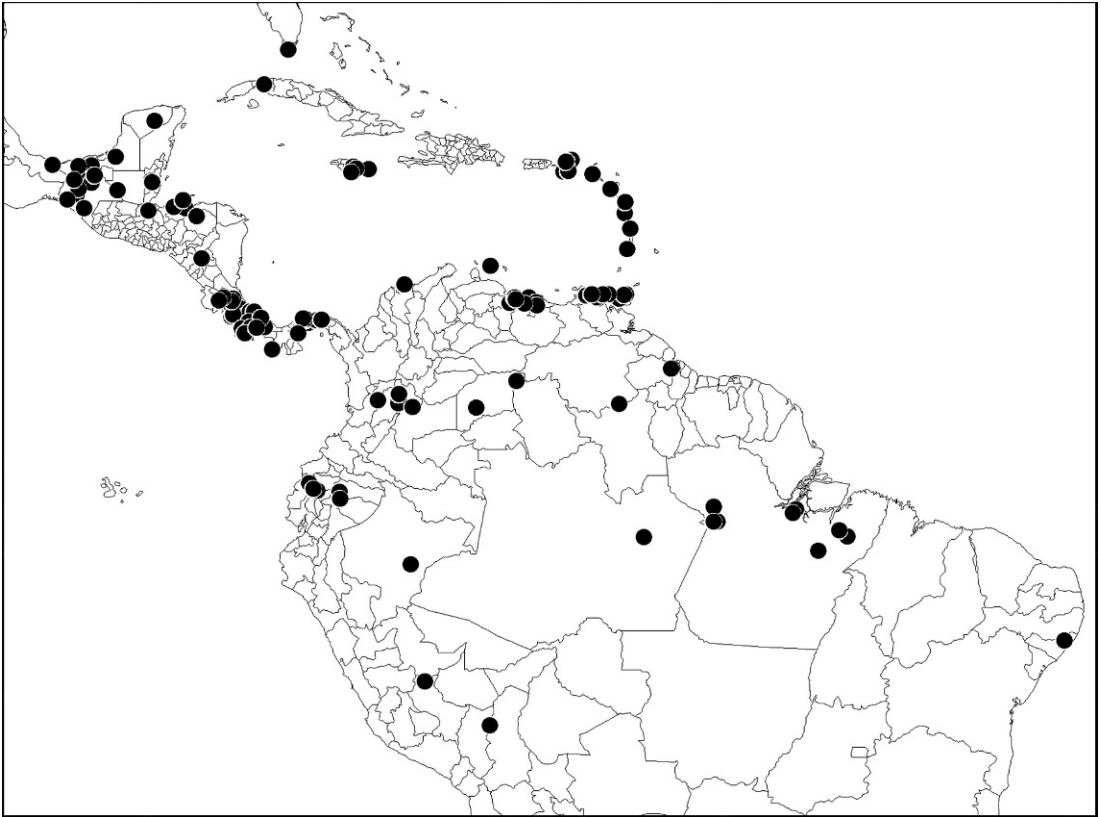
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Records of 61 *Scaphiella* species, combined.

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ABSTRACT

The goblin spider genus *Scaphiella* Simon is characterized by several unique characters, including peculiarly shaped macrosetae found medially on the chelicerae and basally on the palpal tarsi of both sexes. The genus is restricted to the New World tropics, except for one species collected in far southern Florida; as revised here, the group comprises 61 species, all of which have small distribution ranges and 49 of which are newly described: *S. longkey* from Florida; *S. campeche*, *S. tuxtla*, *S. palenque*, *S. cocona*, and *S. palmillas* from southern Mexico; *S. cayo* from Belize; *S. mico* from Guatemala; *S. ceiba*, *S. lancetilla*, and *S. muralla* from Honduras; *S. bopal* from Nicaragua; *S. vito*, *S. hitoy*, *S. virgen*, and *S. osa* from Costa Rica; *S. antonio*, *S. altamira*, and *S. hone* from Costa Rica and Panama; *S. bocas* and *S. almirante* from Panama; *S. bonda*, *S. meta*, and *S. vicencio* from Colombia; *S. pich*, *S. napo*, *S. tena*, *S. incha*, and *S. chone* from Ecuador; *S. pago* from Peru; *S. manaus*, *S. irmaos*, *S. capim*, *S. penna*, and *S. murici* from Brazil; *S. kartabo* from Guyana; *S. miranda*, *S. guatopo*, *S. tigre*, *S. gracia*, *S. cata*, *S. valencia*, *S. icabaru*, and *S. ayacucho* from Venezuela; *S. guiria* from Venezuela and Trinidad; *S. arima* from Trinidad; *S. etang* from Guadeloupe; *S. saba* from Saba; and *S. buck* from St. Croix.

INTRODUCTION

The goblin spider genus *Scaphiella* was established by Simon (1891) for the unusual species *Scaphiella cymbalaria* Simon, from the island of St. Vincent in the Lesser Antilles. Simon had both sexes of the type species, which he believed to occur also in his Venezuelan collections. Although the original description was not accompanied by any illustrations, Simon (1893a: figs. 257, 258) soon supplied lateral and dorsal views of the distinctive abdomen of females, making these “taco spiders” instantly recognizable: in females, the ventral scutum extends around the sides of the abdomen, leaving only a small portion of the soft, dorsal surface uncovered (figs. 85, 87). Males have a dorsal scutum not found in females (figs. 1, 30) but have a similar (if less laterally extended) ventral scutum.

Over subsequent decades, Simon and later authors added over 20 additional species to the genus, but many of them were transferred to *Escaphiella*, hypothesized to represent the sister group of *Scaphiella*, by Platnick and Dupérré (2009b). Members of both genera share the presumably synapomorphic ventral scutal arrangement, as well as a characteristic epigynal configuration (figs. 65–67), but differ in many other characters.

Males of the type species, *S. cymbalaria*, have unusual, anteriorly directed projections on the anterior surface of the chelicerae (figs. 1053, 1056); smaller projections also

occur in males of *Scaphiella simla* Chickering (figs. 849, 851). Such projections have not been detected in males of any of the other species, suggesting that *S. cymbalaria* and *S. simla* are sister taxa. Simon (1893b: 444) presented the locality data for the Venezuelan specimen he had earlier (1891) assigned to *S. cymbalaria*, but that specimen is a female placed below in *Scaphiella valencia*, new species. At present, *S. cymbalaria* is known from several islands in the Lesser Antilles (Dominica, Martinique, and Montserrat, as well as St. Vincent), but not from Venezuela (where the clade seems to be represented instead by *S. simla*, which occurs also on Trinidad).

These relatively small geographic ranges are typical of the many species recognized below; only five of the other known species are known from more than a single country or island, and in each of those cases the total distribution is still small, encompassing, for example, adjacent parts of Costa Rica and Panama (as in the new species *S. antonio*, *S. altamira*, and *S. hone*), of Panama and Colombia (as in *S. barroana* Gertsch, described from Panama and here newly recorded from Colombia), or of Trinidad and nearby parts of Venezuela (as in *S. guiria*, new species).

In addition to the small average size of their distributional ranges, *Scaphiella* species seem to be confined to the New World tropics, from southern Mexico and Cuba (south of the Tropic of Cancer) south to

areas of Peru and Brazil that are north of the Tropic of Capricorn (see the Frontispiece). This is in sharp contrast to the much wider distribution of *Escaphiella*, which extends from central California and Utah as far south as Chile and Argentina. However, there is one exceptional record of true *Scaphiella* specimens from outside the true tropics; one male and one female were collected on Long Key in the Florida Keys. When we first encountered this pair of specimens, we assumed that they were just introduced from some more tropical locality. However, our intensive efforts to associate these two specimens with any of the tropical species we've studied have all been unsuccessful, and we have therefore had to describe these specimens below as *S. longkey*, new species. The species may eventually be found elsewhere (both Cuba and the Bahama Islands have been insufficiently sampled for oonopids), but there are other oonopid species that seem to be endemic to far southern Florida.

Almost all specimens of *Scaphiella* can quickly be distinguished from those of *Escaphiella* by several features that are, so far as we are aware, unique to these animals. In both sexes, the highly elongated chelicerae (figs. 52, 62) bear, along their median surface, peculiarly shaped, black macrosetae (figs. 332, 335). Similarly shaped, black macrosetae occur also near the base of the prolateral surface of the palpal tarsus, again in both sexes (figs. 497, 501, 545, 546). In addition, the palpal tarsus of females is unusually inflated (fig. 547). Here again, however, there is a single specimen that declines to cooperate. This female, from Belize, is placed below as that of *S. cayo*, new species. In this female, neither the chelicerae (figs. 153–156) nor the palpal tarsus (figs. 157–160) have the characteristic macrosetae, and the palpal tarsus is not nearly as expanded as is typical for the genus. However, the elongated cheliceral shape supports placement of this female in *Scaphiella* rather than *Escaphiella* (cf. Platnick and Dupérré, 2009b: figs. 22–24), and we have found no other characters to suggest that this specimen does not match the males of *S. cayo*, which were taken in the same area

of Belize, by the same collectors, on the same expedition.

Males of at least *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch (1941) and *S. altamira*, new species, have a distinctively enlarged, smooth seta that originates anteriorly of the cheliceral fang base, and extends almost the length of the cheliceral fang (figs. 331, 333, 489, 490). Unfortunately, these peculiar setae do not seem to occur in the females of those species, so their absence in the female of *S. cayo* is also uninformative. The absence of a groove connecting the posterior spiracles, however, also supports the placement of this female in *Scaphiella* rather than *Escaphiella*.

As in *Escaphiella*, species from nearby geographic localities often differ obviously in somatic characters, particularly the presence/absence or distribution of microsculpture on the carapace and sternum. Similarities in these features often corroborate the matching of males and females that have not yet been collected together, as in almost all cases, the two sexes correspond in these features. The same is true for reductions in eye size, which we have noted in *Scaphiella bordoni* Dumitrescu and Georgescu (1987) from Venezuela and some new species (*S. muralla* from Honduras, *S. antonio* from Costa Rica and Panama, *S. incha* from Ecuador, *S. miranda* and *S. gracia* from Venezuela, and *S. arima* from Trinidad). One notable exception is *Scaphiella weberi* Chickering (1968) from Trinidad, where the two female paratypes have eye reductions and substantial microsculpture on the carapace that do not also occur on the male holotype. All three specimens were collected by N. Weber, but have no detailed locality data, so we do not know whether they were actually taken at the same place or time. Chickering (1968: 155) had other Weber-collected specimens from Trinidad, with the same lack of detailed data, that he “tentatively assigned to this species but with considerable uncertainty”; those specimens are here placed instead in *S. guiría*, new species. In the absence of any isolated males from Trinidad or northern Venezuela that provide a better fit, we have elected to retain Chickering’s hypothesized matching of the sexes in *S. weberi*, and merely caution readers that it may be erroneous.

We have not detected any instances of the marked asymmetry between the right and left male palps that characterizes some species of *Escaphiella* (see Platnick and Dupérré, 2009b). Similarly, we have not detected any examples of the fusion or reduction of the posterior median spinnerets (but we have scanned the spinnerets in detail for only three of the species discussed below). Perhaps the most unusual modification we have detected is the presence in males of the new species *S. etang*, from Guadeloupe, of a series of strong cusps on the dorsal surface of the palpal femur (figs. 1074, 1078–1080).

Like many other hard-bodied oonopids, *Scaphiella* specimens have a pair of oval, differentially sclerotized patches situated near the pedicel, at the anterior end of the sides of the ventral abdominal scutum. These structures have commonly been called booklung covers, as in other spiders, but that terminology may be incorrect, as these structures are actually situated far anterior of both the anterior spiracles and the booklungs themselves (figs. 22, 23, 375). Of course, the booklungs in oonopids are typically reduced, both in size and in the number of leaves comprising each lung, but in other spiders the posterior edge of the booklung covers marks the position of the anterior spiracles. The position of the structures in oonopids suggests that they might be involved in proprioception of the position of the abdomen relative to the basal segments of the fourth pair of legs.

Our survey of this genus is based on study of over 600 specimens from the collections listed below. Our methods follow those of Platnick and Dupérré (2009a, 2009b); the species are treated geographically, by country, proceeding from North and Central American to western South America, followed by eastern South America and then the West Indies. To aid with identifications, four separate keys are provided to species known from different parts of the total range of the genus. Only differences from the males are mentioned in the descriptions of females. All measurements are in mm. All the new specific names are nouns, used in apposition, taken from some part of the type locality. Full color and high-resolution versions of the

images will be available on our Goblin Spider Planetary Biodiversity Inventory (PBI) project’s website (<http://research.amnh.org/oonopidae>).

Collections Examined

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, England
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
CNC	Canadian National Collection, Ottawa
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
FSCA	Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville
IBSP	Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil
INBIO	Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica
KBIN	Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels, Belgium
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University
MHNG	Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
MIUP	Museo de Invertebrados, Universidad de Panamá
MNHN	Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MPEG	Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Brazil
MUSM	Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru
UAM	University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
ZMUT	Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland

SCAPHIELLA SIMON

Scaphiella Simon, 1891: 561 (type species by monotypy *Scaphiella cymbalaria* Simon).

DIAGNOSIS: Members of this genus closely resemble those of *Escaphiella* but can be distinguished by the shape of the chelicerae, which are long and narrow rather than short and wide, and by the absence of an embolar base in males (figs. 8–10). Almost all specimens can also quickly be recognized by the presence of black macrosetae on the chelicerae (figs. 332, 335) and near the base of the prolateral side of the palpal tarsus in both sexes (figs. 497, 501, 533, 545, 546), and by the presence of an expanded palpal tarsus in females (figs. 545, 547), but the macrosetae are not present in the female here assigned to *Scaphiella cayo*, new species, and the palpal tarsus of that female is slightly less expanded than in other species.

DESCRIPTION: Total length of males 0.9–1.8, of females 1.0–2.2; cephalothorax, legs, and abdominal scuta yellow to orange-brown, usually pale orange. **CEPHALOTHORAX:** Carapace without any pattern, ovoid in dorsal view, pars cephalica slightly to strongly elevated in lateral view, anteriorly narrowed to between 0.5 and 0.75 times its maximum width, with rounded posterolateral corners; posterolateral edge without pits, posterior margin not bulging below posterior rim, anterolateral corners without extension or projections, posterolateral surface without spikes, surface of elevated portion of pars cephalica smooth; thorax without depressions, fovea absent, without radiating rows of pits; lateral margin straight, rebordered, usually with blunt denticles; plumose setae near posterior margin of pars thoracica absent; nonmarginal pars cephalica setae dark, needlelike, scattered; nonmarginal pars thoracica setae usually present, dark, needlelike; marginal setae absent. Clypeus margin unmodified, vertical in lateral view, straight or curved downwards in ventral view, high, ALE separated from edge of carapace by their radius or more, median projection absent, setae dark, needlelike. Chilum absent. Eyes six, usually well developed (exceptions noted in species descriptions), ALE usually largest, circular, PME usually squared, PLE oval; posterior eye row procurved from front,

usually procurved from above but sometimes straight; ALE separated by their diameter or less, usually by less than their radius, ALE-PLE separated by less than ALE radius, PME usually touching throughout most of their length (but can be separated by more than their diameter in species with reduced eyes), PLE-PME separated by less than PME radius, sometimes touching. Sternum longer than wide, coloration uniform, fused to carapace, median concavity absent, without hair tufts, with radial furrows between coxae I-II, II-III, III-IV, furrows smooth, radial furrow opposite coxae III absent, sickle-shaped structures absent; anterior margin with narrow transverse groove, often interrupted at middle (figs. 19, 491, 492), posterior margin not extending posteriorly of coxae IV, anterior corners unmodified, lateral margin without deep infracoxal grooves (fig. 19), distance between coxae approximately equal, extensions of precoxal triangles absent, lateral margins unmodified, without posterior hump; setae abundant, dark, needlelike, evenly scattered, originating from surface. Chelicerae straight, anterior face unmodified (exceptions noted in species descriptions; see males of *S. cymbalaria* and *S. simla*); without teeth on promargin or retromargin; without toothlike projections, directed medially; shape normal, without prominent basal process, tip unmodified; setae dark, needlelike, evenly scattered; paturon inner margin with scattered setae, distal region unmodified, posterior surface unmodified, promargin unmodified; inner margin with pair of large, elaborate, black macrosetae (except in female of *S. cayo*); laminate groove absent; males of at least *S. altamira* and *S. williamsi* with long, flat, unbarbed seta near fang base (figs. 331, 333, 489, 490). Labium triangular, fused to sternum, anterior margin indented at middle, same as sternum in sclerotization, subdistal portion with unmodified setae. Endites distally excavated (fig. 492), sometimes with anterior modifications in males; serrula apparently absent in both sexes, posteromedian part unmodified, same as sternum in sclerotization. Female palp without claw or spines; prolateral surface of femur with stridulatory ridges (fig. 545); patella without prolateral row of ridges, tarsus basally

expanded, with patch of elaborate, black macrosetae prolaterally at base (except in *S. cayo*), with distal patch of setae. ABDOMEN: ovoid to cylindrical, without long posterior extension, rounded posteriorly, interscutal membrane with setae, without rows of small sclerotized platelets; females with dorsum soft portions white, without color pattern. Supposed book lung covers large, round to ovoid, without setae, anterolateral edge unmodified. Posterior spiracles not connected by groove. Pedicel tube short to medium in length, ribbed, scuto-pedicel region unmodified, scutum not extending far dorsal of pedicel, plumose hairs absent, matted setae on anterior ventral abdomen in pedicel area absent, cuticular outgrowths near pedicel absent. Dorsal scutum absent in females, that of males covering at least three quarters (usually all) of abdominal length, more than half (usually all) of abdomen width, usually with no soft tissue visible from above, not fused to epigastric scutum, strongly sclerotized, without color pattern (but dark markings sometimes visible under scuta, as noted in species descriptions), anterior half without projecting denticles. Epigastric scutum strongly sclerotized, surrounding pedicel, not protruding, small lateral sclerites absent, without anterolateral joints in females. Postepigastric scutum strongly sclerotized, long, semicircular, covering at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of abdomen length, usually covering nearly full length of abdomen, fused to epigastric scutum, anterior margin unmodified, males sometimes with short, posteriorly directed apodemes visible. Spinneret scutum present, incomplete ring, with fringe of needlelike setae; supraanal scutum absent. Dorsum setae dark, needlelike; epigastric area setae uniform, dark, needlelike; post-epigastric area setae dark, needlelike; dense patch of setae anterior to spinnerets absent. Interscutal membrane with setae. Colulus represented only by setae. Spinnerets scanned only in male *S. altamira*, both sexes of *S. hone*, and female *S. williamsi*; ALS with three spigots, PMS with single spigot, PLS with two spigots (see figs. 346–349, 379–382, 399–402, 555, 556). LEGS: without color pattern; femur IV not thickened, same size as femora I–III, patella plus tibia I usually shorter than carapace, tibia I unmodified, tibia IV spe-

cialized hairs on ventral apex absent, tibia IV ventral scopula absent, metatarsi I, II mesoapical comb absent, metatarsi III, IV weak ventral scopula absent. Leg spines absent. Claws (scanned in detail only in *S. williamsi*) usually with teeth restricted to median surfaces but those of leg I at least sometimes with teeth on outer surfaces also. Tibiae each with three trichobothria, metatarsi each with one, trichobothrial bases rounded, aperture internal texture not gratelike, hood smooth (figs. 509, 558). Tarsal organ of legs I, II with three sensilla (figs. 510, 511), of legs III, IV, and palp with two sensilla (fig. 512, 513, 560). GENITALIA: Male epigastric region with sperm pore large, circular, situated at level of anterior spiracles, rebordered; furrow without Ω -shaped insertions, without setae. Male palp of normal size, not strongly sclerotized, right and left palps symmetrical, proximal segments yellow; embolus dark, prolateral excavation absent; trochanter of normal size, unmodified; femur two or more times as long as trochanter, without posteriorly rounded lateral dilation, attaching to patella basally; patella shorter than femur, not enlarged, without prolateral row of ridges, setae unmodified; tibia with three dorsal trichobothria; cymbium yellow, ovoid in dorsal view, completely fused with bulb, no seam visible, extending beyond distal tip of bulb, plumose setae absent, without stout setae, with patch of elaborate, black macrosetae prolaterally at base, with distal patch of setae; bulb yellow, with prolateral stridulatory file (fig. 497), 1 to 1.5 times as long as cymbium, stout, tapering apically.

MISPLACED SPECIES: As detailed by Platinick and Dupérré (2009b), both *Scaphiella* Suman (1965) from Hawaii and *Scaphiella maculata* Birabén (1955) from Argentina are misplaced in this genus and belong elsewhere.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Florida and southern Mexico south to Peru and Brazil.

Key to Species

United States to Nicaragua

1. Sternum finely reticulate 2
- Sternum smooth or pitted 3

2. Dorsal scutum smooth; lateral sides of postepigastric and epigastric scuta smooth (but anterior margins of epigastric scutum finely reticulate in females); male palp with twisted embolus (fig. 57). *S. tuxtla*
- Dorsal scutum finely reticulate; lateral sides of postepigastric and epigastric scuta finely reticulate; embolus of male palp not twisted (fig. 103). *S. cocona*
3. Sides of carapace smooth, without obvious granulations 4
- Sides of carapace with obvious granulations 12
4. Males. 5
- Females 8
5. Anteromedian part of male endites with large, thickened tip (figs. 76, 82–84) *S. palenque*
- Anteromedian part of male endites otherwise 6
6. Anteromedian part of male endites without modifications; male embolus subdistally widened (fig. 38). *S. campeche*
- Anteromedian part of male endites with small spiniform tip; male embolus not subdistally widened 7
7. Embolus long and thin (fig. 122) *S. palmillas*
- Embolus short and thick (fig. 142) . . . *S. cayo*
8. Epigynal atrium with large anterior sclerite (fig. 152). *S. cayo*
- Epigynal atrium with narrow anterior sclerite (as in fig. 130). 9
9. Epigynal atrium with pair of rounded posterior sclerotizations (fig. 131). . . *S. palmillas*
- Epigynal atrium without pair of rounded posterior sclerotizations 10
10. Epigynal atrium without lateral sclerotizations (fig. 216) *S. bopala*
- Epigynal atrium with lateral sclerotizations (as in fig. 47) 11
11. Epigynal atrium with short, thick lateral sclerotizations (fig. 47). *S. campeche*
- Epigynal atrium with thin, elongated lateral sclerotizations (fig. 92). *S. palenque*
12. Abdomen elongated, cylindrical, posteriorly narrowed (figs. 182, 192); male palp with short, untwisted embolus (fig. 190); female epigynal atrium circular, with long, dark anterior sclerite (fig. 198). *S. lancetilla*
- Abdomen otherwise; genitalia otherwise. . . 13
13. Eyes reduced (fig. 206), males unknown *S. muralla*
- Eyes normal 14
14. Abdomen patterned; male embolus uniform throughout (fig. 169); females unknown *S. mico*
- Abdomen without pattern; male embolus twisted (as in fig. 180)
15. Surface of sternum and scutum pitted; male palp with thin embolus (fig. 180); females unknown *S. ceiba*
- Surface of sternum and scutum smooth; male palp with broad embolus (fig. 9); epigynal atrium oval with horseshoe-shaped anterior sclerite (fig. 18). *S. longkey*

***Scaphiella longkey*, new species**

Figures 1–29; map 1

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken by deep soil washing in a hammock forest on sand in Long Key State Recreation Area, Monroe Co., Florida (Dec. 12, 1986; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29867).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. tuxtla* and *S. ceiba* in having a basally twisted embolus (figs. 8–10), but the portion of the embolus distal to the twist is more convex than in *S. tuxtla* and neither the palpal femur nor bulb are as expanded as they are in *S. ceiba*. Females also resemble those of *S. tuxtla* in the shape of the anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 18), but the sclerite is shorter than in that species.

MALE (PBI_OON 29867, figs. 1–10). Total length 1.26. Carapace with granulations reaching halfway up pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus basally twisted.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29867, figs. 11–29). Total length 1.41. Epigynal atrium broadly oval, anterior sclerite surrounding horseshoe-shaped opening, extending about half of epigynal length; apodemes widest at about half their length.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

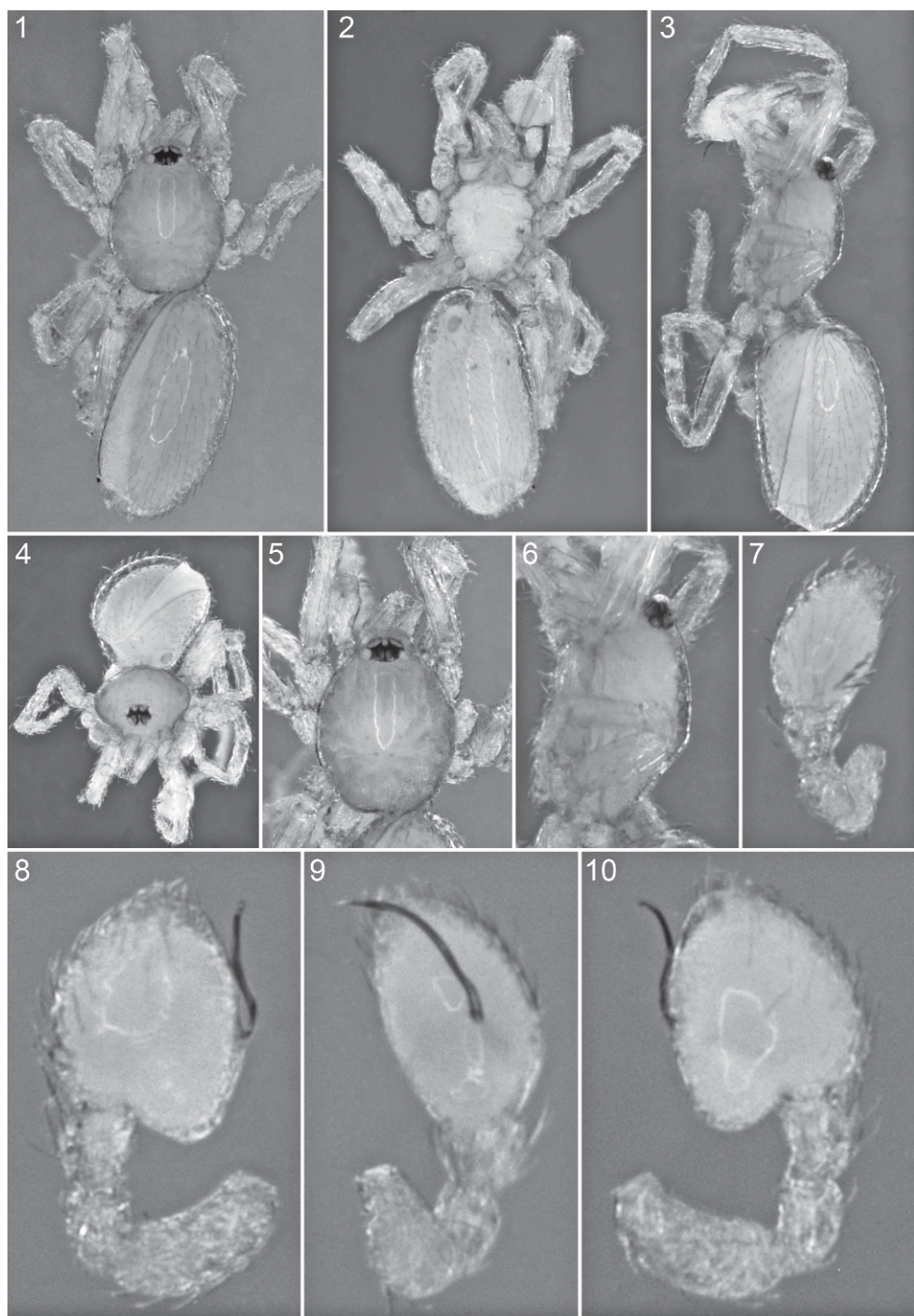
DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Florida Keys (map 1).

***Scaphiella campeche*, new species**

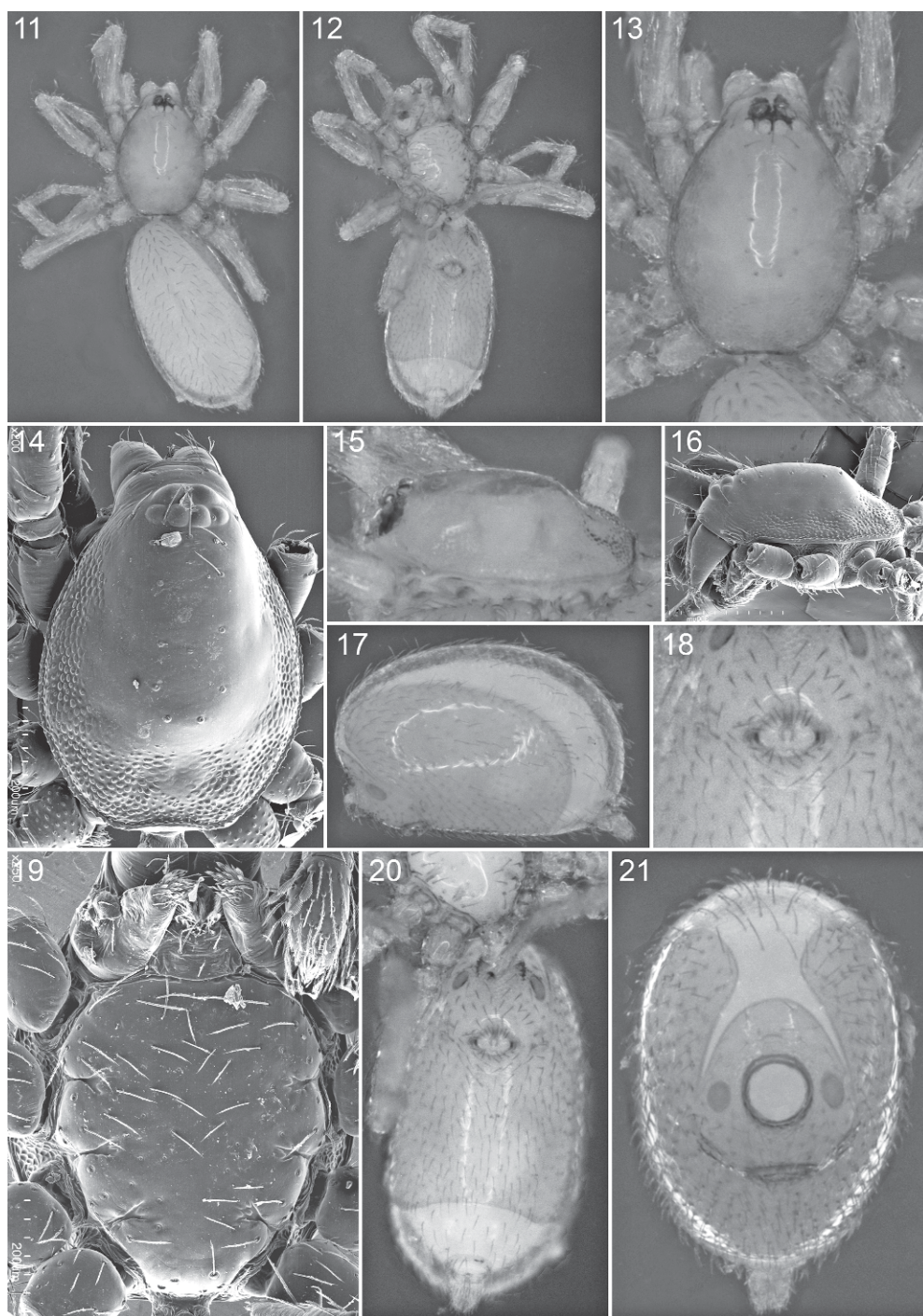
Figures 30–48; map 2

TYPE: Male holotype and female allotype from Berlese of evergreen tropical forest fungi and litter at an elevation of 110 m at El Tormento, 6 km W Escárcega, Campeche, Mexico (July 23, 1983; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29853).

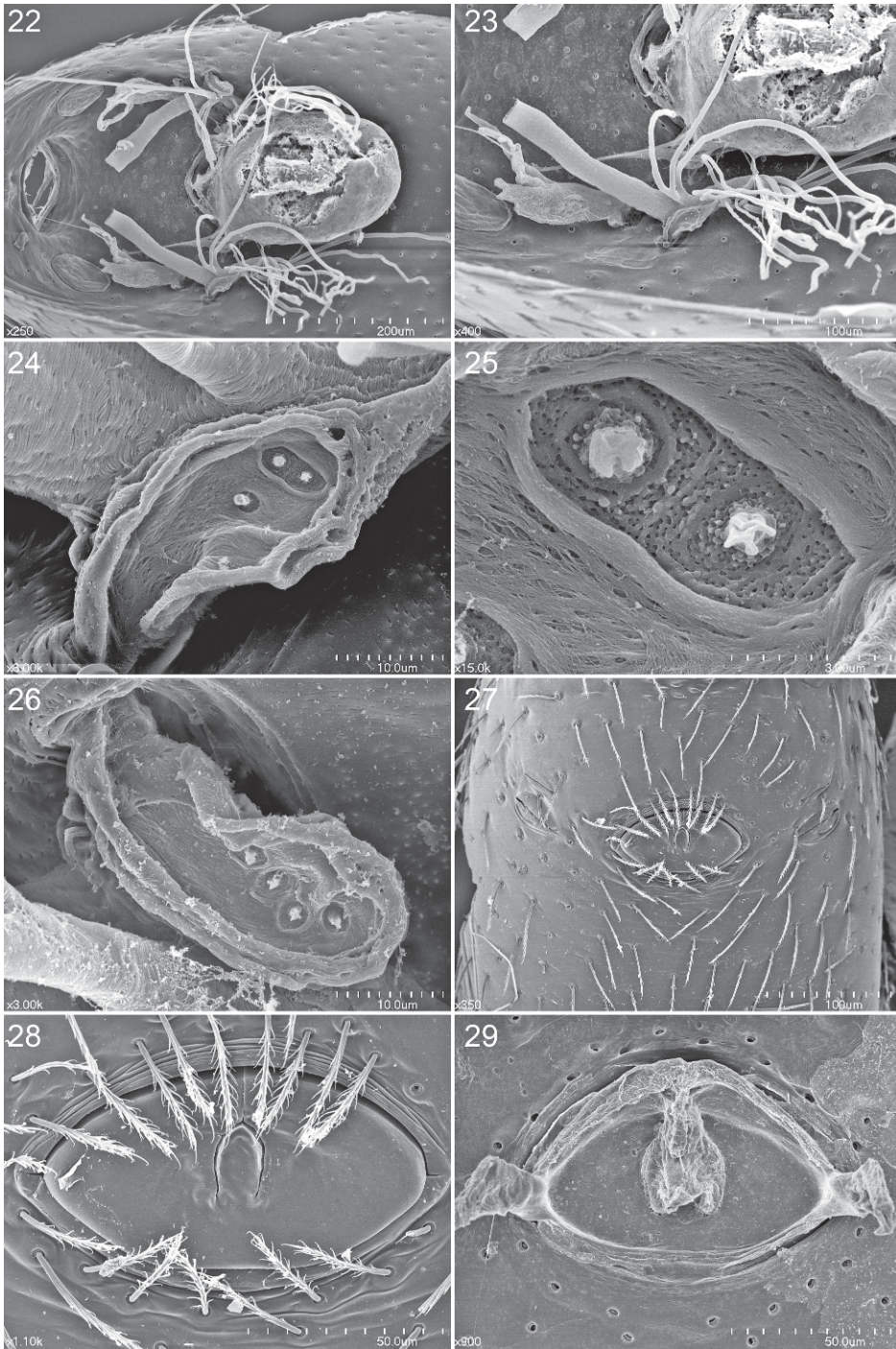
DIAGNOSIS: Males have a subdistally widened embolus (fig. 38); females have a



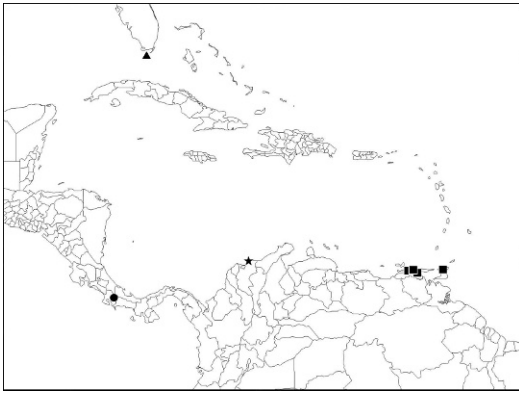
Figs. 1–10. *Scaphiella longkey*, new species, male. 1. Habitus, dorsal view. 2. Same, ventral view. 3. Same, lateral view. 4. Same, anterior view. 5. Carapace, dorsal view. 6. Same, lateral view. 7. Left palp, dorsal view. 8. Same, prolateral view. 9. Same, ventral view. 10. Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 11–21. *Scaphiella longkey*, new species, female. 11. Habitus, dorsal view. 12. Same, ventral view. 13. Carapace, dorsal view. 14. Same, SEM. 15. Carapace, lateral view. 16. Same, SEM. 17. Abdomen, lateral view. 18. Epigynum, ventral view. 19. Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. 20. Abdomen, ventral view. 21. Same, anterior view.



Figs. 22–29. *Scaphiella longkey*, new species, female, SEM. 22. Respiratory system and genitalia, digested, dorsal view. 23. Same, enlarged. 24. Base of right posterior trachea, dorsal view. 25. Same, enlarged. 26. Base of left posterior trachea, dorsal view. 27. Epigastric region, ventral view. 28. Epigynum, ventral view. 29. Same, dorsal view.



Map 1. Records of *S. longkey* (triangle), *S. vito* (circle), *S. bonda* (star), and *S. simla* (squares).

distinctively shaped epigynum, with greatly enlarged lateral sclerotizations (fig. 47); in both sexes, the carapace has microsculpture only along the lateral margins of the pars cephalica and on the pars thoracica, and both the sternum and abdominal scuta are smooth.

MALE (PBI_OON 29853, figs. 30–39). Total length 1.37. Carapace with granulations present only along margins and on posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen with scattered dark markings visible under scuta, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus relatively short, subdistally widened.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29852, figs. 40–48). Total length 1.77. Bulk of epigynal atrium sclerotized; apodemes largely fused with lateral epigynal margins.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO:
Campeche: El Tormento, 6 km W Escárcega, July 23, 1983, Berlese evergreen tropical forest fungi, litter, elev. 110 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29852), 1♀. **Chiapas:** Ocosingo Valley, Finca El Real, July 1–7, 1950 (C., M. Goodnight, L. Stannard, AMNH PBI_OON 29861), 1♂; Villa Corso, Ejido Sierra Moreno, Reserva Biosfera La Sepultura, base of Cerro Bola, 16.13661°N, 93.59858°W, May 14, 2008, dry oak forest litter, elev. 1776 m (LLAMA 2008-006, MCZ 80295, PBI_OON 289), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Campeche and Chiapas, Mexico (map 2).

***Scaphiella tuxtla*, new species**

Figures 49–70; map 3

TYPE: Male holotype and female allotype from plateau 6 miles S of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 16°42'N, 93°07'W, Chiapas, Mexico (Aug. 21, 1966; J., W. Ivie), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29860).

DIAGNOSIS: This species resembles *S. campeche*, but males have a basally twisted embolus (fig. 57), and females have a posteriorly forked anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 65).

MALE (PBI_OON 29860, figs. 49–58). Total length 1.65. Carapace with granulations covering most of pars thoracica. Sternum finely reticulate, microsculpture covering entire surface. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus basally twisted, abruptly narrowed distal of twist.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29860, figs. 59–70). Total length 1.77. Epigastric scutum with transverse ridge above pedicel; anterior margins of epigastric scutum finely reticulate. Anterior epigynal sclerite surrounding long, horseshoe-shaped opening, occupying most of epigynal length; apodemes long, narrow.

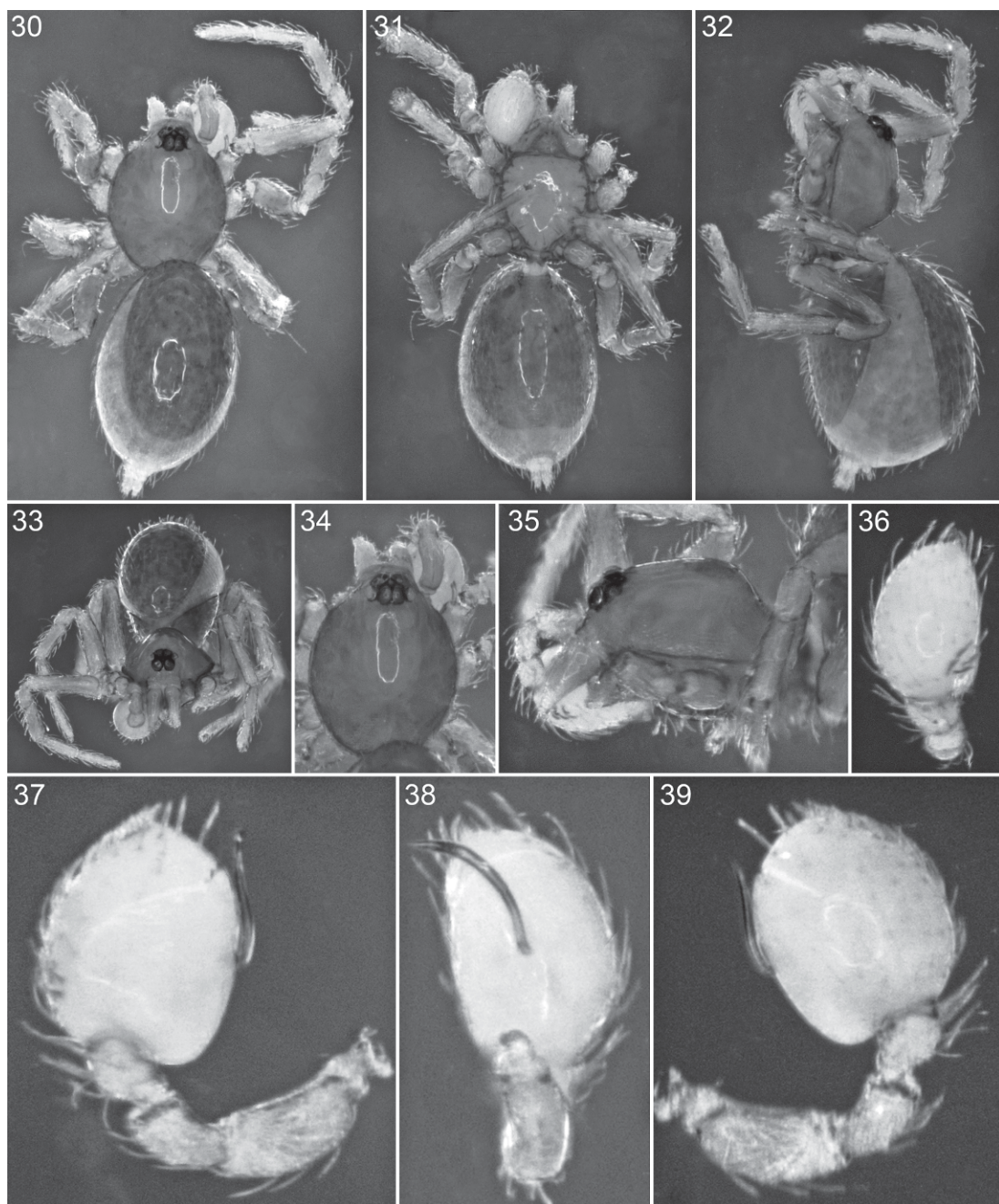
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO:
Chiapas: hillside, 5 mi NE Chiapa, 16°45'N, 92°58'W, Aug. 22, 1966 (J., W. Ivie, AMNH PBI_OON 29857), 5♀; Coapilla, 2.5 km NW junction roads to Tapalapa and Ocotepec, 17.17602°N, 93.13293°W, May 26, 2008, dry oak forest litter, elev. 1960 m (R. Anderson, LLAMA 2008-032, MCZ 80279, PBI_OON 291), 1♀; 5 km NE Coapilla, 17.17565°N, 93.13221°W, May 25, 2008, sifted leaf litter, secondary mesophyll forest (LLAMA Wa-A-04-1-all, MCZ 79784, PBI_OON 290), 1♀; plateau 6 mi S Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 16°42'N, 93°07'W, Chiapas, Mexico, Aug. 21, 1966 (J., W. Ivie, AMNH PBI_OON 29860), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas, Mexico (map 3).

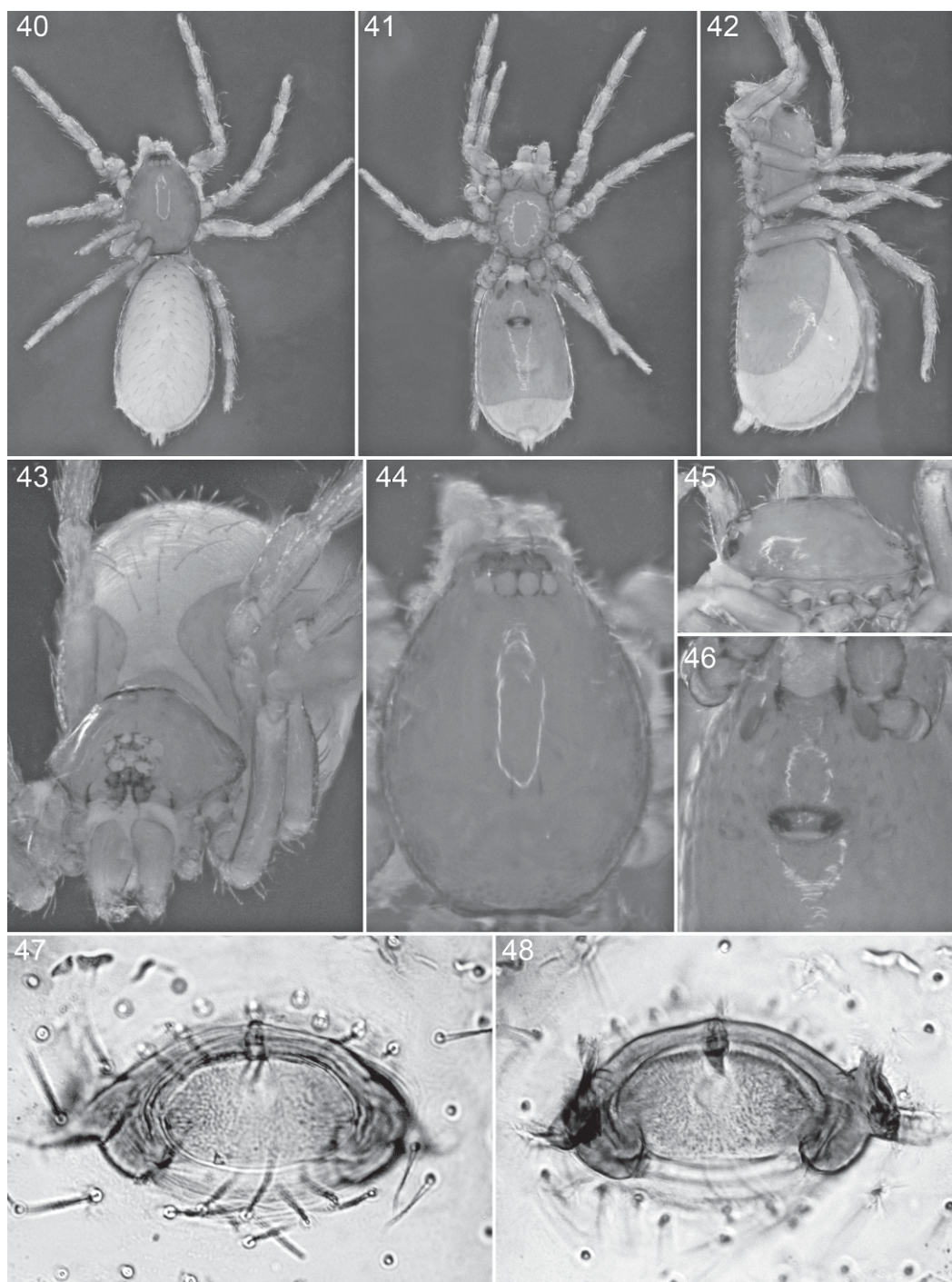
***Scaphiella palenque*, new species**

Figures 71–93; map 4

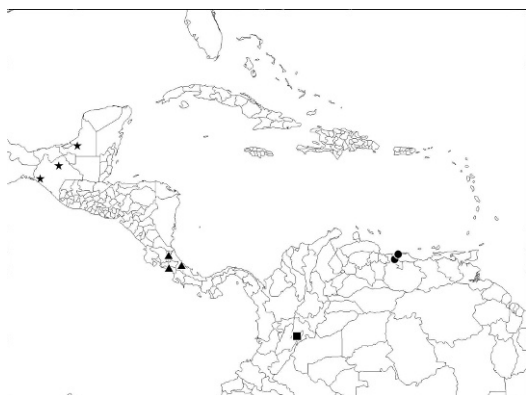
TYPE: Male holotype from Berlese of litter taken along rainforest trail, S Ruinas de



Figs. 30–39. *Scaphiella campeche*, new species, male. 30. Habitus, dorsal view. 31. Same, ventral view. 32. Same, lateral view. 33. Same, anterior view. 34. Carapace, dorsal view. 35. Same, lateral view. 36. Left palp, dorsal view. 37. Same, prolateral view. 38. Same, ventral view. 39. Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 40–48. *Scaphiella campeche*, new species, female. 40. Habitus, dorsal view. 41. Same, ventral view. 42. Same, lateral view. 43. Same, anterior view. 44. Carapace, dorsal view. 45. Same, lateral view. 46. Epigastric region, ventral view. 47. Epigynum, ventral view. 48. Same, dorsal view.



Map 2. Records of *S. campeche* (stars), *S. hitoy* (triangles), *S. meta* (square), and *S. scutiventris* (circles).

Palenque, near Templo de León, Chiapas, Mexico (Jan. 24, 1976, C. Alteri), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29859).

DIAGNOSIS: This species resembles *S. campeche* in microsculpture, but males can easily be recognized by the distally modified and darkened endites (figs. 76, 82–84), the greatly thickened palpal femur (fig. 78), and the long, basally widened embolus (fig. 79); females have a much more rounded epigynal atrium (figs. 91–93).

MALE (PBI_OON 29863, figs. 71–84). Total length 1.42. Carapace with granulations present only along lateral margins and posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites with strong, toothlike anteromedian projection. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus evenly arched, tip directed ventrally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29856, figs. 85–93). Total length 1.43. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium with strong posterolateral margins, anterior sclerite narrow, short; apodemes short, directed dorsolaterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: **Chiapas:** Palenque, Mar. 2–24, 1975, Berlese (C. Alteri, AMNH PBI_OON 29856), 1 ♀; road into Palenque, Jan. 13, 1976, Berlese, dry grass at edge of field, along horse trail (C. Alteri, AMNH PBI_OON 29863), 2 ♂; ca 5 mi NW Palenque, Jan. 31, 1976, Berlese, rotted log in field (C. Alteri, AMNH PBI_OON 29864), 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas, Mexico (map 4).

Scaphiella cocona, new species

Figures 94–113; map 5

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken on surface near Grutas de Cocona, Tabasco, Mexico (Aug. 25, 1972; J. Cooke, R. Mitchell, Russell), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29862).

DIAGNOSIS: In this species, the carapace has microsculpture extending about halfway up the sides of the pars cephalica, and the sternum and abdominal scuta are reticulate; males have a short, greatly thickened palpal femur (fig. 104) and a long, basally straight embolus (fig. 103); females resemble those of *S. tuxtla* but have a posteriorly more strongly sclerotized anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 111).

MALE (PBI_OON 29862, figs. 94–104). Total length 1.55. Carapace sides with extensive granulation. Sternum finely reticulate, microsculpture covering entire surface. Endites with small, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, straight ridge just above pedicel, scuta finely reticulate. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus long, basally straight, bulb bulging distally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29862, figs. 105–113). Total length 1.70. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium circular, with large, dark anterior sclerite; apodemes short, posteriorly directed; dorsal extension of anterior sclerite short, thick; apodemes short, apically rounded.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

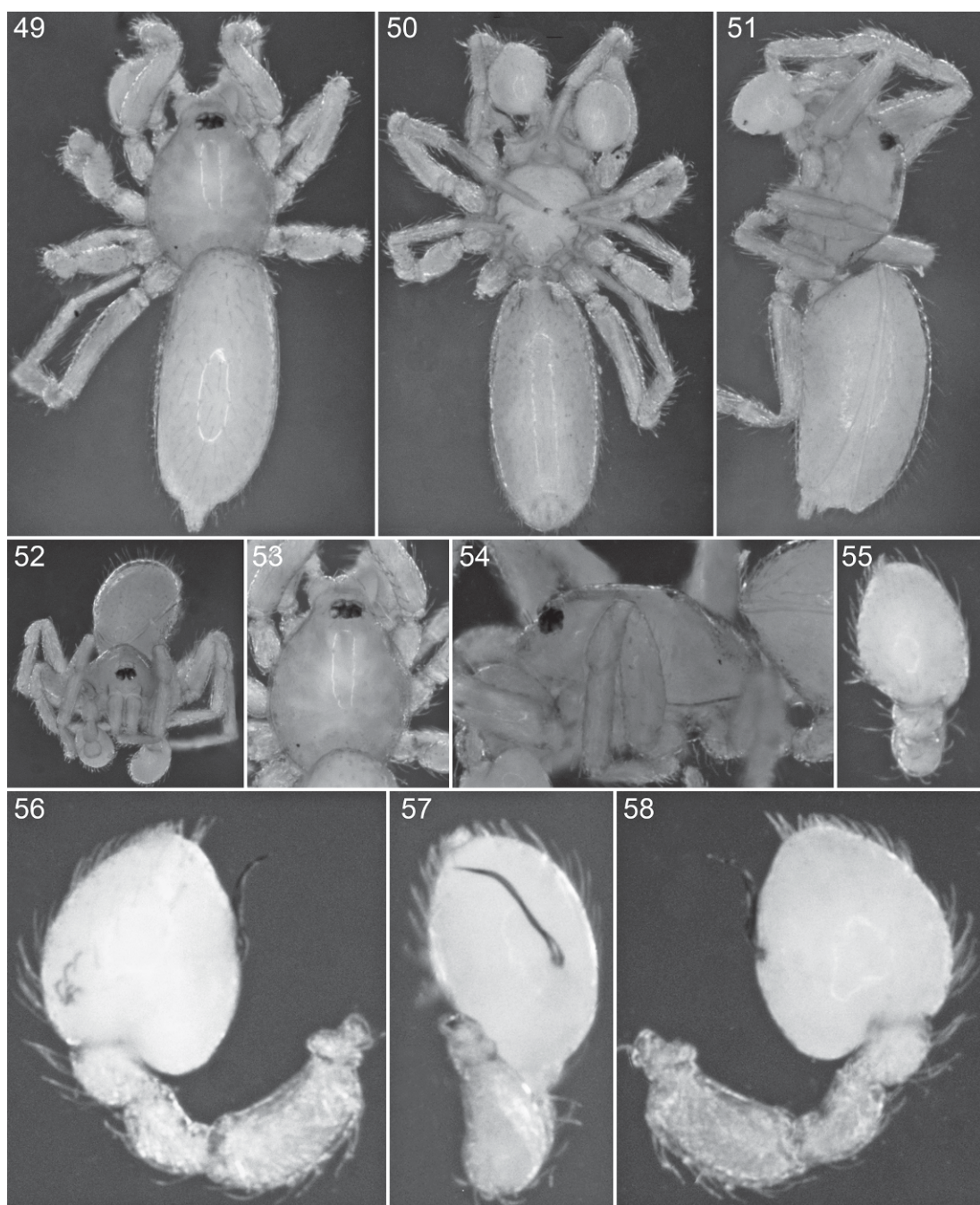
DISTRIBUTION: Tabasco, Mexico (map 5).

Scaphiella palmillas, new species

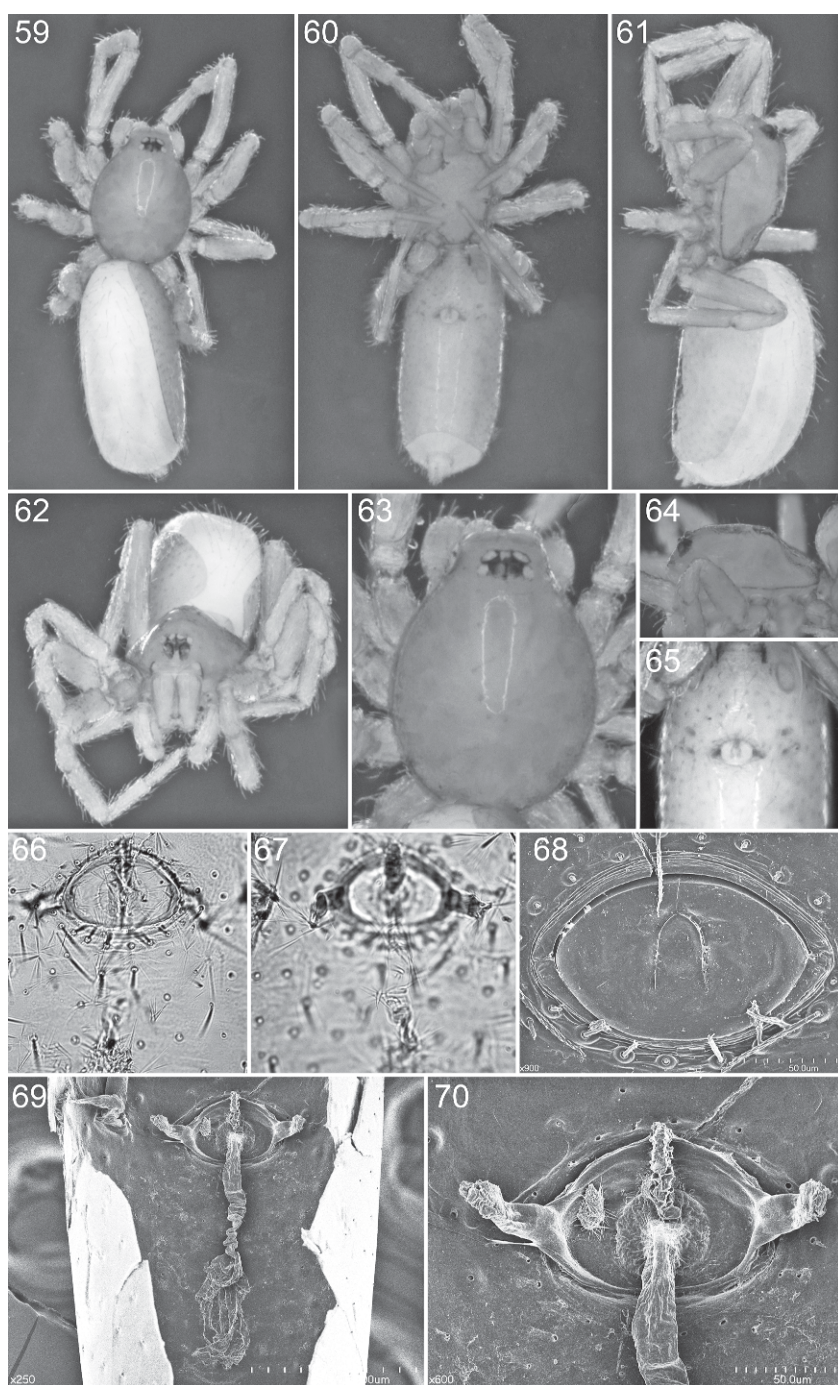
Figures 114–132; map 6

TYPE: Male holotype from the Palmillas Mountains, Tabasco, Mexico (Aug. 18, 1945; F. Bonet), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29866).

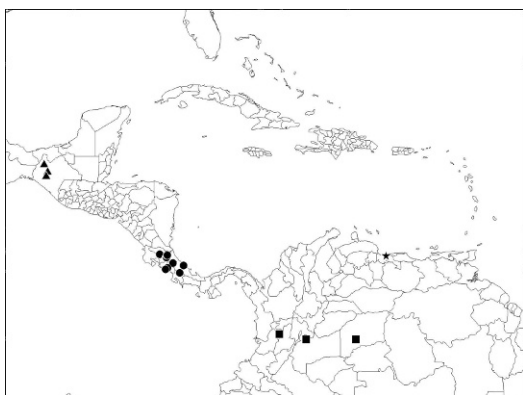
DIAGNOSIS: Males have the distal portion of the endites prolonged as a narrow projection, a slightly thickened palpal femur (fig. 123), and a very long, narrow embolus originating from a ventrally expanded bulb (fig. 122). The female from Chiapas here assigned to the species was not collected together with males, but is a close match in somatic structure and adds only a slight expansion to the relatively extensive distribution shown by the few available males; it



Figs. 49–58. *Scaphiella tuxtla*, new species, male. **49.** Habitus, dorsal view. **50.** Same, ventral view. **51.** Same, lateral view. **52.** Same, anterior view. **53.** Carapace, dorsal view. **54.** Same, lateral view. **55.** Left palp, dorsal view. **56.** Same, prolateral view. **57.** Same, ventral view. **58.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 59–70. *Scaphiella tuxtla*, new species, female. **59.** Habitus, dorsal view. **60.** Same, ventral view. **61.** Same, lateral view. **62.** Same, anterior view. **63.** Carapace, dorsal view. **64.** Same, lateral view. **65.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **66.** Epigynum, ventral view. **67.** Same, dorsal view. **68.** Same, ventral view, SEM. **69.** Same, dorsal view, SEM. **70.** Same, anterior portion, dorsal view, SEM.



Map 3. Records of *S. tuxtla* (triangles), *S. virgen* (circles), *S. vicencio* (squares), and *S. bordoni* (star).

resembles those of *S. campeche* but can be distinguished by the much longer anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 130–132).

MALE (PBI_OON 29855, figs. 114–123). Total length 1.60. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with small, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus long, narrow; bulb expanded ventrally, bulging distally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29858, figs. 124–132). Total length 1.45. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium wide triangular; anterior sclerite narrow, with pair of rounded posterior sclerotizations; apodemes very short, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: Chiapas: Bonampak Road, 100 km SE Palenque, July 8, 1983, elev. 230 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29858), 1♀. **Tabasco:** Chichicaste, Aug. 16, 1945, dead leaves, cane plantation (F. Bonet, AMNH, PBI_OON 29855), 1♂; Emiliano Zapata, Aug. 15, 1945, pasture, dead leaves, decaying wood (F. Bonet, AMNH PBI_OON 29865), 1♂. **Yucatán:** 2 km E Chichén Itzá, July 20, 1983, forest litter, elev. 20 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 21099), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatán, Mexico (map 6).

Scaphiella cayo, new species

Figures 133–160; map 7

TYPE: Male holotype from a Berlese sample of limestone forest litter taken 2.5

mi S of Belmopan, Cayo, Belize (Aug. 4, 1972; S., J. Peck), deposited in FMNH (33510, PBI_OON 10017).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. palenque* in having a greatly thickened palpal femur, but have a much shorter embolus (fig. 142) and just a narrow prolongation at the tip of the endites. The female (from a nearby locality) here matched with the males resembles them in size and color, but can easily be distinguished by the chelicerae, which lack macrosetae but are distally elongated and bear greatly elongated fangs (figs. 153–156), and by the palpal femur, which is basally only slightly expanded and lacks prolateral macrosetae (figs. 157–160).

MALE (PBI_OON 293, figs. 133–143). Total length 1.24. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with tiny, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus short, wide.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 294, figs. 144–160). Total length 1.25. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium widely oval, with large, rounded anterior sclerite; apodemes short, posterolaterally directed; dorsal extension of anterior sclerite short, thick; apodemes short, triangular.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BELIZE: Cayo: 2.5 mi S of Belmopan, Aug. 4, 1972, Berlese, limestone forest litter (S., J. Peck, FMNH 33510, PBI_OON 293), 1♂; Caves Branch, Aug. 4–14, 1972, Berlese, high canopy forest (S., J. Peck, FMNH, PBI_OON 294), 1♀.

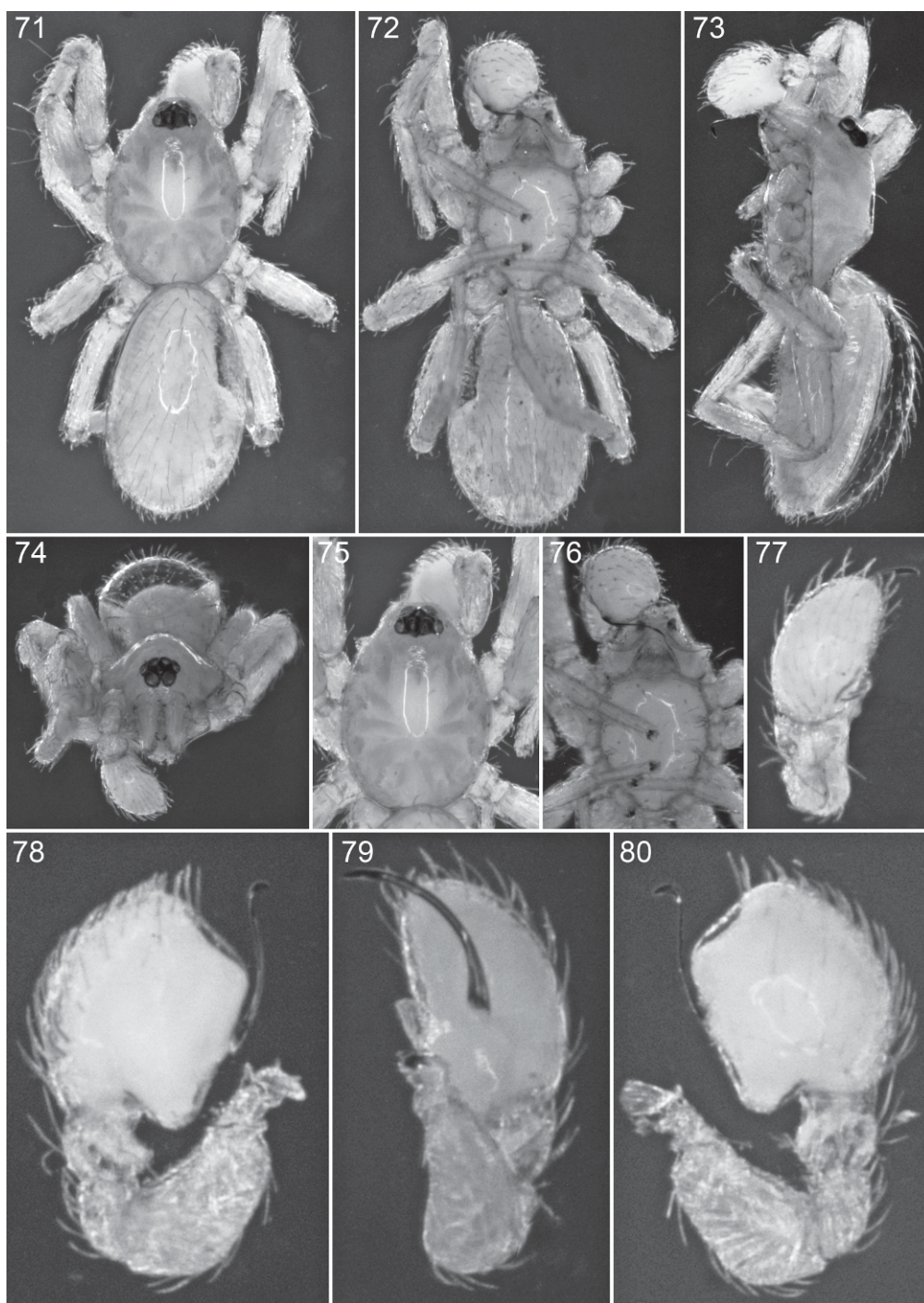
DISTRIBUTION: Cayo, Belize (map 7).

Scaphiella mico, new species

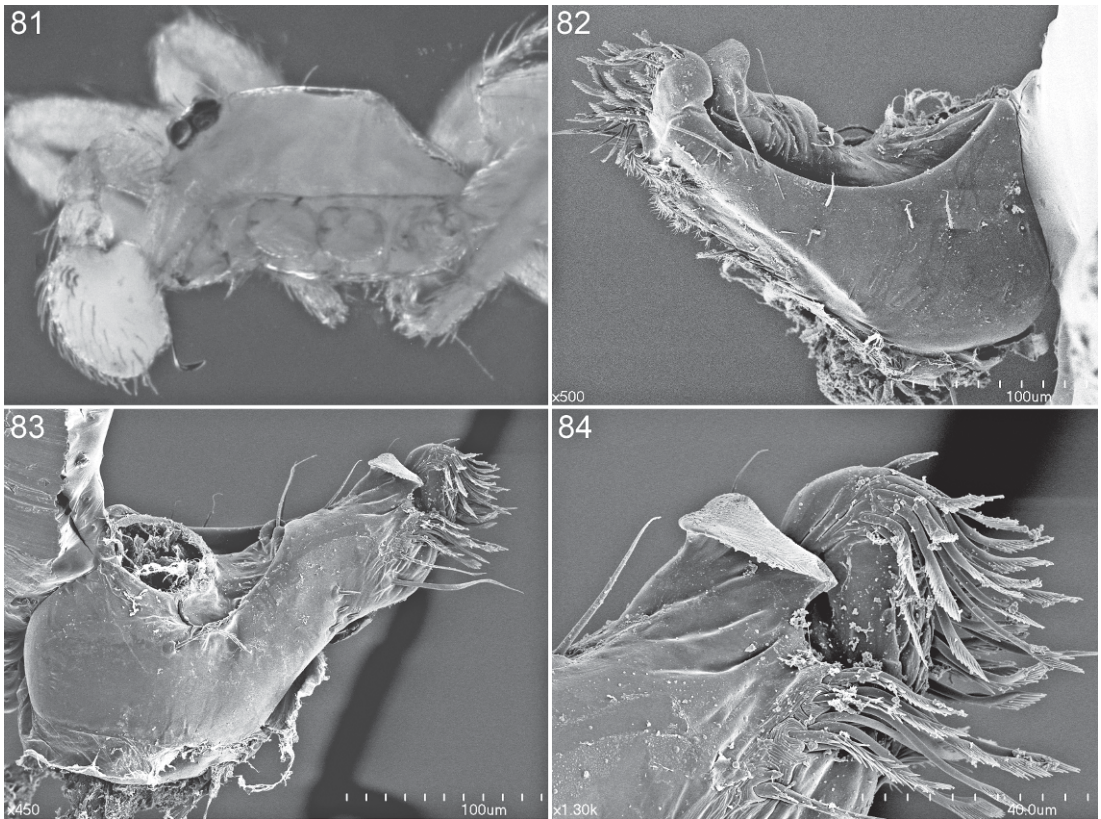
Figures 161–170; map 8

TYPE: Male holotype taken from deep rainforest litter at the base of a large tree at an elevation of 400 m in the Montañas del Mico, 3 km W of Las Escobas, 11 km SW of Puerto Barrios, Izabal, Guatemala (Nov. 15, 1986; E. Lindquist), deposited in CNC (PBI_OON 295).

DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be recognized by their patterned and anteriorly narrowed abdomen (figs. 161–164) and their greatly enlarged palpal bulb (figs. 168–170).



Figs. 71–80. *Scaphiella palenque*, new species, male. 71. Habitus, dorsal view. 72. Same, ventral view. 73. Same, lateral view. 74. Same, anterior view. 75. Carapace, dorsal view. 76. Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. 77. Left palp, dorsal view. 78. Same, prolateral view. 79. Same, ventral view. 80. Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 81–84. *Scaphiella palenque*, new species, male. **81.** Carapace, lateral view. **82.** Left endite, ventral view. **83.** Same, dorsal view. **84.** Same, tip.

MALE (PBI_OON 295, figs. 161–170). Total length 1.39. Carapace with sides and posterior portion granulate. Entire surface of sternum covered with small round pits. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen with scattered dark markings visible under scuta; scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus narrow throughout its length; bulb greatly enlarged.

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Izabal, Guatemala (map 8).

***Scaphiella ceiba*, new species**

Figures 171–181; map 9

TYPE: Male holotype from rotten wood on steep forest slope at an elevation of 130 m 14 km S of La Ceiba, Atlántida, Honduras

(Mar. 23, 1979; W. Brown), deposited in MCZ (72949, PBI_OON 29854).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. tuxtla* in having well-developed granulation on the sides of the pars cephalica, pitted surfaces on the sternum and abdominal scuta, and a basally twisted embolus (fig. 180), but have a wider dorsal abdominal scutum (fig. 171) and a basally more prolonged palpal bulb (fig. 181).

MALE (PBI_OON 29854, figs. 171–181). Total length 1.49. Carapace with granulations covering most of sides and back. Sternum surface covered with small round pits everywhere except middle. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned; scuta punctate, with shallow pits. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus basally twisted, narrow beyond twist.



Figs. 85–93. *Scaphiella palenque*, new species, female. **85.** Habitus, dorsal view. **86.** Same, ventral view. **87.** Same, lateral view. **88.** Same, anterior view. **89.** Carapace, dorsal view. **90.** Same, lateral view. **91.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **92.** Epigynum, ventral view. **93.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 4. Records of *S. palenque* (squares), *S. osa* (triangles), *S. pich* (circles), and *S. miranda* (stars).

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Atlántida, Honduras (map 9).

***Scaphiella lancetilla*, new species**

Figures 182–200; map 10

TYPE: Male holotype taken by Winkler trap from sifted litter taken at an elevation of 190 m in a secondary lowland rainforest on the trail to Represa Vieja, 15.7262°N, 87.4514°W, Jardín Botánico, Lancetilla, Telá, Atlántida, Honduras (Jan. 10, 2008; C. Viquez, M. Branstetter), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 296).

DIAGNOSIS: Both sexes have distinctively elongated and narrowed abdomens (figs. 182, 192), so much so that in the two known males, the sides of the dorsal scutum overlap the ventral scutum. Males have a greatly expanded palpal bulb and a heavily sclerotized embolus that is sharply narrowed subdistally (figs. 189–191); females have a long anterior epigynal sclerite that extends most of the length of the epigynal atrium (figs. 198–200).

MALE (PBI_OON 298, figs. 182–191). Total length 1.54. Carapace with sides of pars thoracica bearing obvious granulations reaching apex. Sternum smooth. Endites with short, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus short, narrow subdistally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 297, figs. 192–200). Total length 1.55. Endites unmodified. Epi-

gynal atrium circular, with large, dark anterior sclerite reaching midway, then enlarging; apodemes short, thick.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: HONDURAS: **Atlántida:** Lancetilla, 5.3 km SSE Telá, 15°43.6'N, 87°27.1'W, Oct. 1, 2008, sifted leaf litter, secondary lowland rainforest, elev. 190 m (M. Branstetter, LLAMA MGB1113, MCZ 83215, PBI_OON 297), 1♀. **Islas de la Bahía:** 1.5 km NNW East Harbor, Isla de Utila, 16°06.5'N, 86°54.1'W, Dec. 28, 2007, elev. 15 m (P. Ward, LLAMA PSW15998, MCZ 81402, PBI_OON 298), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Honduras (map 10).

***Scaphiella muralla*, new species**

Figures 201–209; map 11

TYPE: Female holotype from a Winkler sample of sifted leaf litter taken at an elevation of 1541 m on the El Pizote trail, 15.10095°N, 86.74104°W, Parque Nacional La Muralla, La Unión, Olancho, Honduras (Oct. 4, 2008; C. Viquez, M. Branstetter), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 299).

DIAGNOSIS: This female resembles those of *S. lancetilla* in abdominal shape, but has a much shorter anterior epigynal sclerite leading to a wide copulatory opening (fig. 207–209). The highly reduced eyes (figs. 204, 206) and smooth sternum make it unlikely that this could be the female of *S. ceiba*.

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 299, figs. 201–209). Total length 1.72. Carapace with sides of pars thoracica with obvious granulation reaching halfway up sides; eyes reduced (especially those of posterior row). Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal atrium circular, with large rounded anterior sclerite; apodemes long, posterolaterally directed.

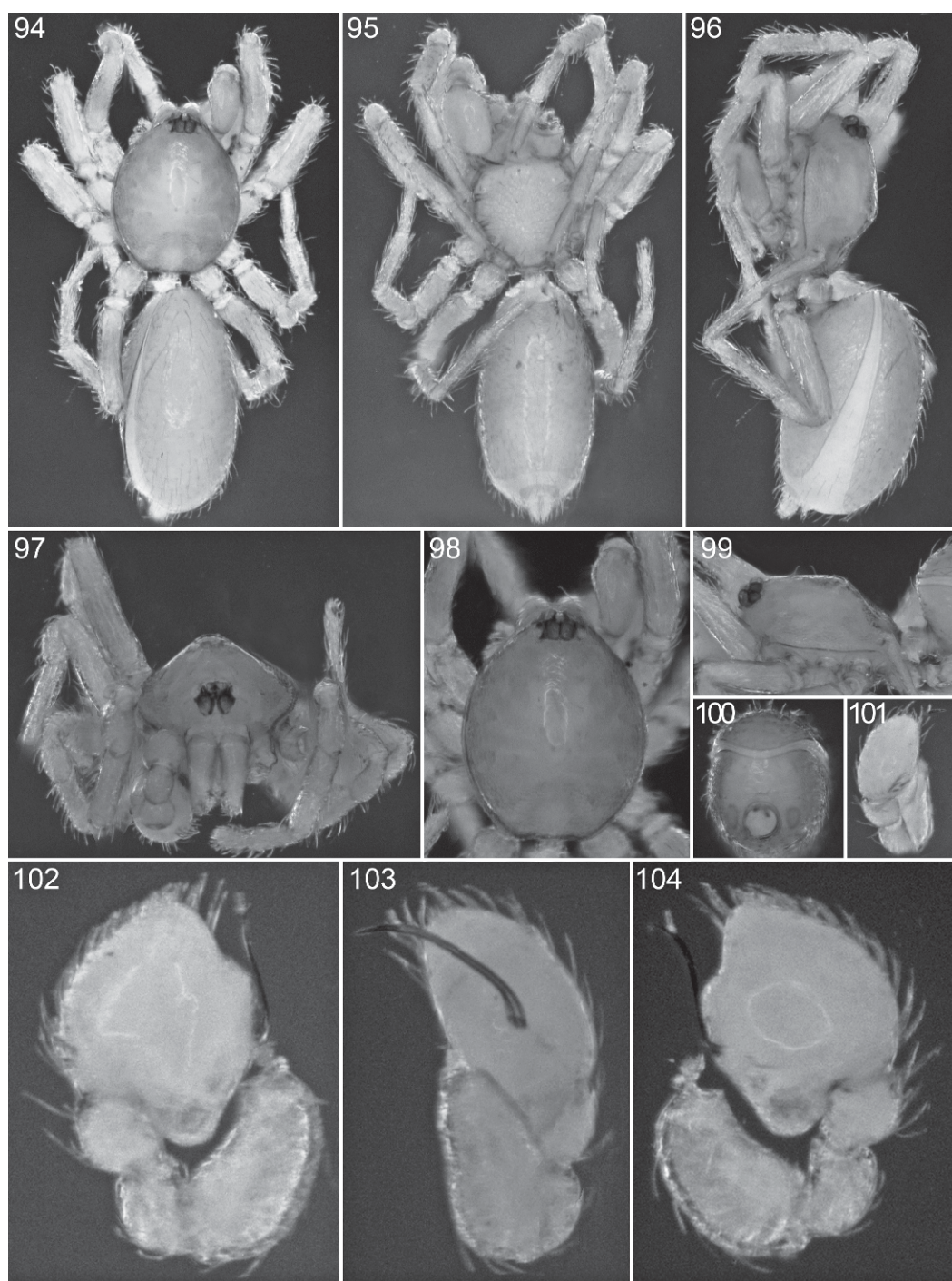
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Olancho, Honduras (map 11).

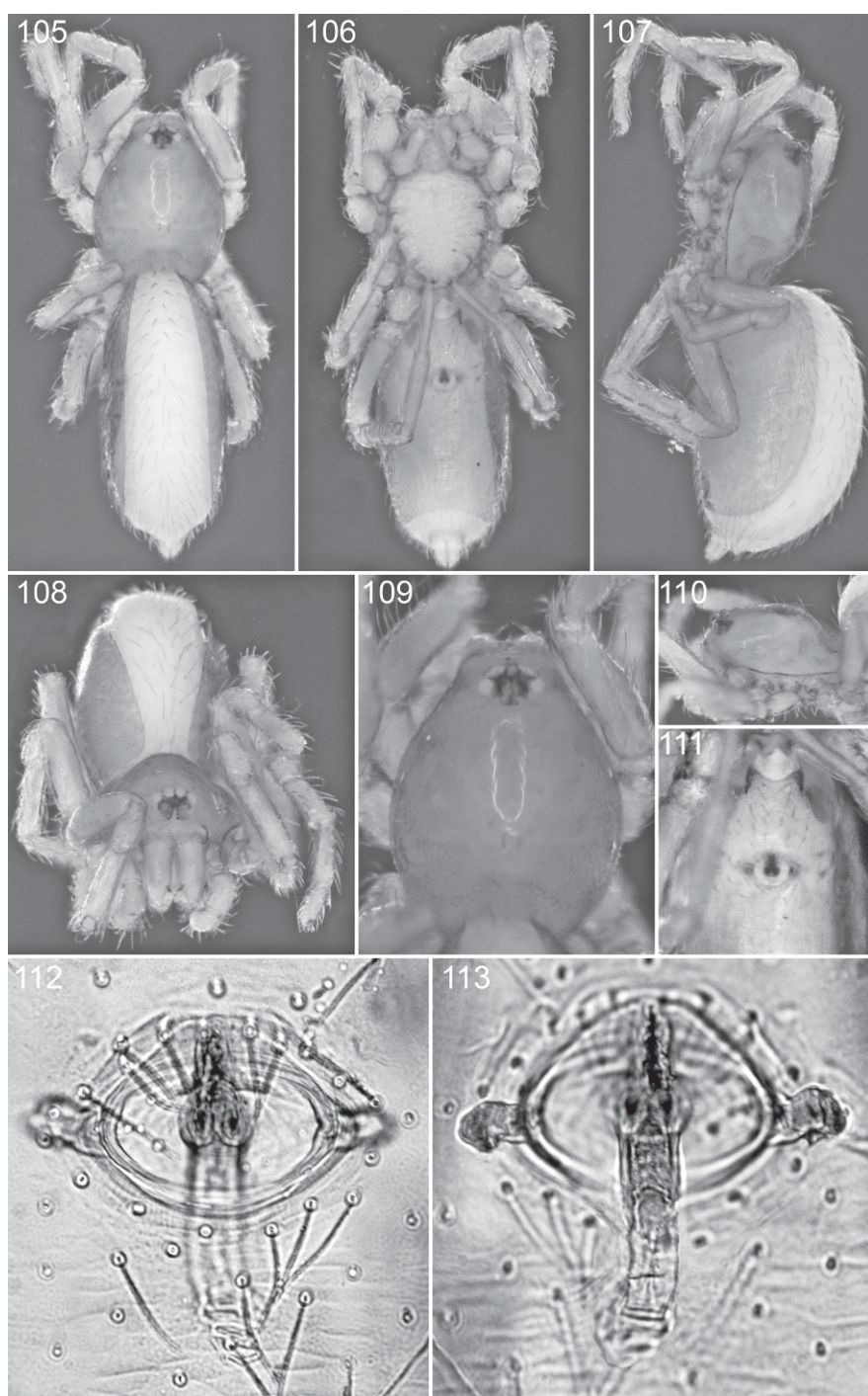
***Scaphiella bopal*, new species**

Figures 210–218; map 12

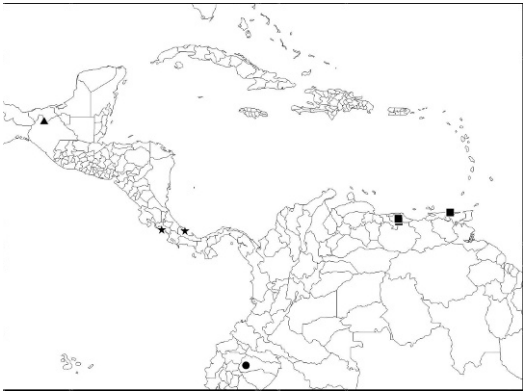
TYPE: Female holotype taken at an elevation of 350 m in riparian forest at the



Figs. 94–104. *Scaphiella cocona*, new species, male. **94.** Habitus, dorsal view. **95.** Same, ventral view. **96.** Same, lateral view. **97.** Cephalothorax, anterior view. **98.** Carapace, dorsal view. **99.** Same, lateral view. **100.** Abdomen, anterior view. **101.** Left palp, dorsal view. **102.** Same, prolateral view. **103.** Same, ventral view. **104.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 105–113. *Scaphiella cocona*, new species, female. **105.** Habitus, dorsal view. **106.** Same, ventral view. **107.** Same, lateral view. **108.** Same, anterior view. **109.** Carapace, dorsal view. **110.** Same, lateral view. **111.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **112.** Epigynum, ventral view. **113.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 5. Records of *S. cocona* (triangle), *S. antonio* (stars), *S. napo* (circle), and *S. guatopo* (squares).

approach to the bridge over the Río Bopal, Finca Alvares, Mun. San Dionicio, 12.7425°N, 85.82916°W, Matagalpa, Nicaragua (Dec. 1, 2007; C. Viquez, J. Mata), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 300).

DIAGNOSIS: Females resemble those of *S. lancetilla* and *S. muralla* in abdominal shape but have a shorter anterior epigynal sclerite and a shorter epigynal atrium (figs. 216–218).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 300, figs. 210–218). Total length 1.48. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal atrium widely oval with short, narrow anterior sclerite; apodemes short, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

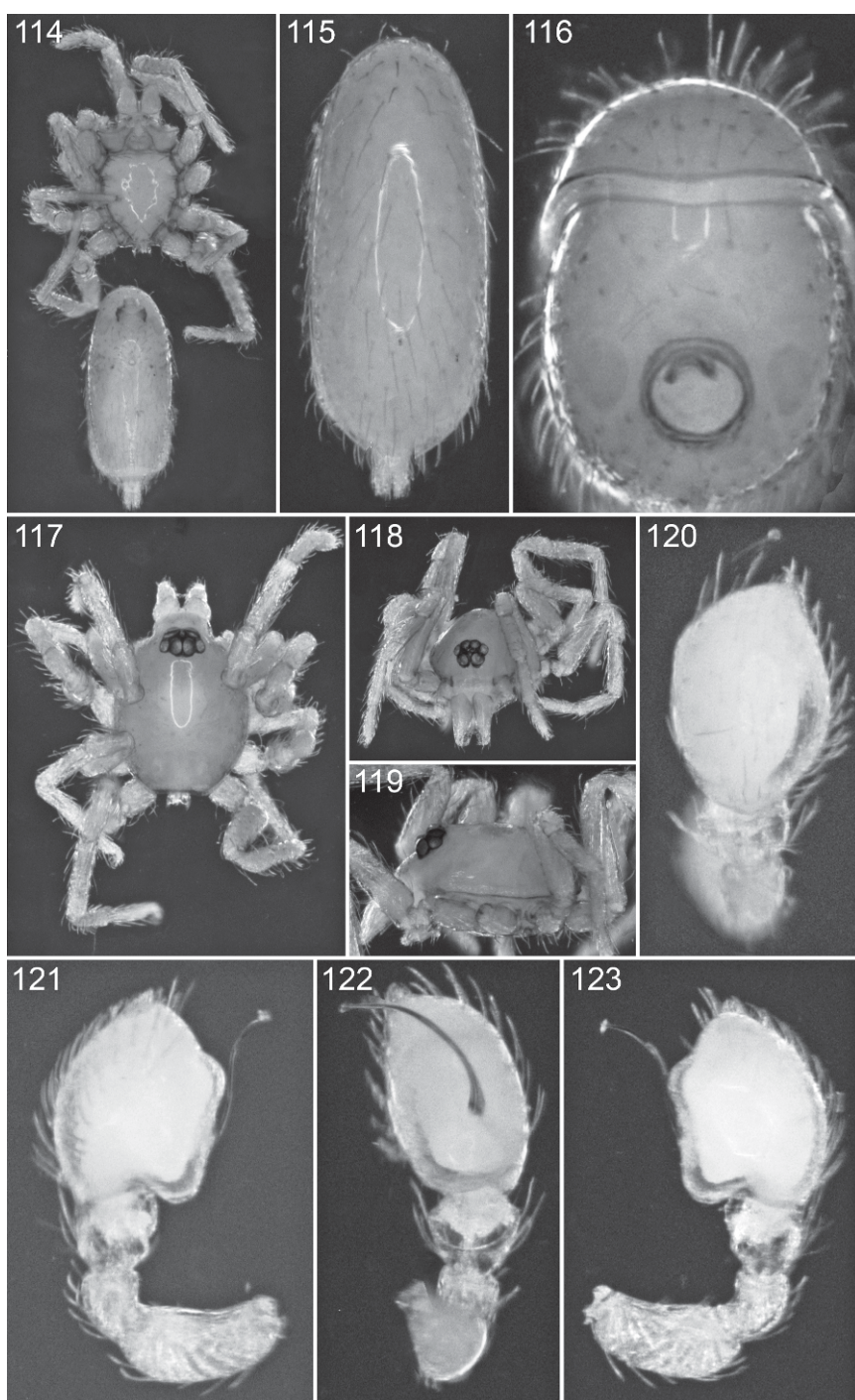
DISTRIBUTION: Matagalpa, Nicaragua (map 12).

Key to Species

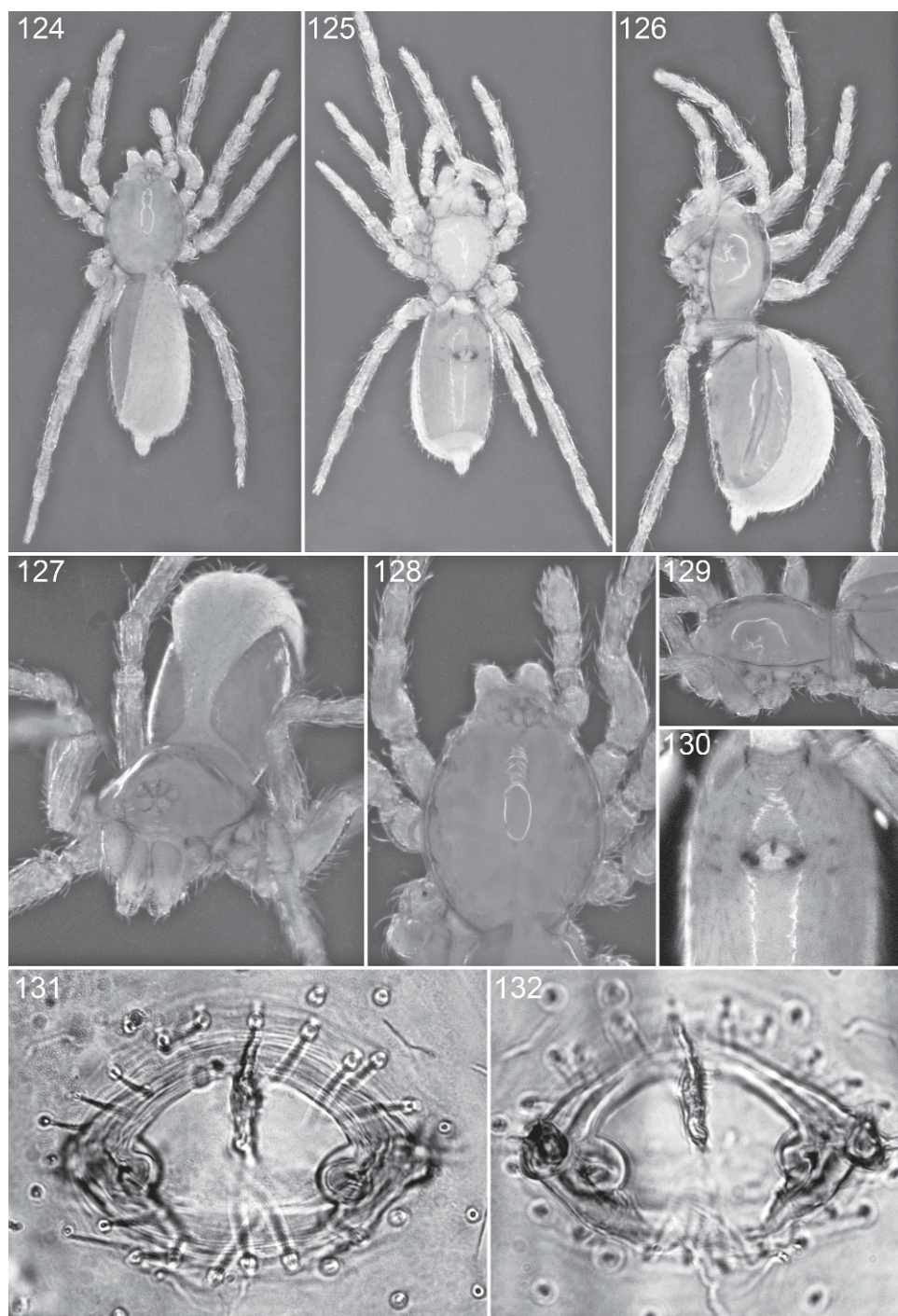
Costa Rica and Panama

- 1. Sides of carapace smooth, without obvious granulations 2
- Sides of carapace with obvious granulations. 7
- 2. Pars cephalica strongly elevated in lateral view (fig. 224); epigynal atrium with W-shaped anterior sclerite (fig. 227); males unknown. *S. vito*
- Pars cephalica not strongly elevated in lateral view; epigynal atrium otherwise 3

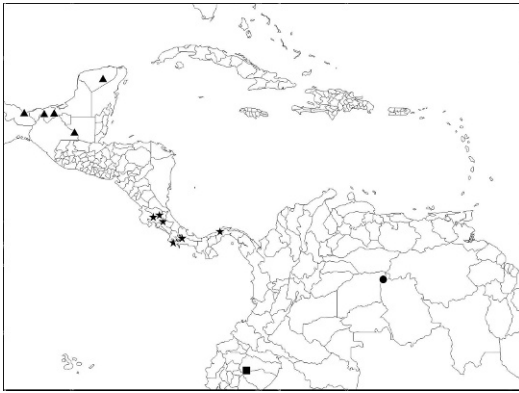
- 3. Anteromedian part of male endites with long, spiniform tip (figs. 266–268); female epigynal atrium with large, rounded anterior sclerite (figs. 276, 277) *S. virgen*
- Anteromedian part of male endites without long tip; female epigynal atrium otherwise 4
- 4. Embolar base slightly enlarged (fig. 456); female anterior epigynal sclerite small, semicircular, restricted to apical half of epigynal atrium (fig. 465) *S. barroana*
- Embolar base not enlarged; anterior epigynal sclerite otherwise. 5
- 5. Embolus relatively narrow at base (fig. 433); anterior epigynal sclerite greatly widened posteriorly (fig. 441) *S. almirante*
- Embolus relatively wide at base (figs. 287, 326); anterior epigynal sclerite not greatly widened posteriorly (figs. 295, 357) 6
- 6. Male embolus bent apically, with pointed tip (fig. 287); female epigynal atrium with small, bipartite anterior sclerite (figs. 295, 296) *S. osa*
- Male embolus curving smoothly, with rounded tip (fig. 326); female with large, horseshoe-shaped anterior sclerite (figs. 357, 358) *S. altamira*
- 7. Eyes reduced (fig. 302); embolus basally twisted (fig. 306); anterior epigynal sclerite bell shaped (fig. 314) *S. antonio*
- Eyes normal; genitalia otherwise. 8
- 8. Males. 9
- Females 12
- 9. Embolus set basally on palpal bulb (fig. 411). *S. bocas*
- Embolus originating more distally on palpal bulb. 10
- 10. Palpal bulb with small knob near base of embolus (fig. 498) *S. williamsi*
- Palpal bulb without knob near base of embolus 11
- 11. Embolus thick, curving smoothly (fig. 373) *S. hone*
- Embolus thin, bent basally (fig. 237) *S. hitoy*
- 12. Epigynal atrium rounded, with large anterior sclerite extending throughout (fig. 532) *S. williamsi*
- Epigynal atrium oval, anterior sclerite otherwise 13
- 13. Epigynal atrium with large horseshoe-shaped anterior sclerite extending beyond midpoint (fig. 245). *S. hitoy*
- Epigynal atrium otherwise 14
- 14. Epigynal atrium with small semicircular anterior sclerite extending beyond midpoint (fig. 390). *S. hone*
- Epigynal atrium with large anterior sclerite situated medially (fig. 420) *S. bocas*



Figs. 114–123. *Scaphiella palmillas*, new species, male. **114.** Habitus, ventral view. **115.** Abdomen, dorsal view. **116.** Same, anterior view. **117.** Carapace, dorsal view. **118.** Same, anterior view. **119.** Same, lateral view. **120.** Left palp, dorsal view. **121.** Same, prolateral view. **122.** Same, ventral view. **123.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 124–132. *Scaphiella palmillas*, new species, female. **124.** Habitus, dorsal view. **125.** Same, ventral view. **126.** Same, lateral view. **127.** Same, anterior view. **128.** Carapace, dorsal view. **129.** Same, lateral view. **130.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **131.** Epigynum, ventral view. **132.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 6. Records of *S. palmillas* (triangles), *S. altamira* (stars), *S. tena* (square), and *S. tigre* (circle).

***Scaphiella vito*, new species**

Figures 219–228; map 1

TYPE: Female holotype taken at an elevation of 4000 ft at Las Cruces, near San Vito, Puntarenas, Costa Rica (July 31, 1976; C. Goodnight), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29649).

DIAGNOSIS: Females can easily be recognized by their distinctive, W-shaped anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 226–228).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29649, figs. 219–228). Total length 1.33. Carapace with sides smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal atrium oval, with W-shaped anterior sclerite; apodemes long, curved.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: One female taken with the holotype (AMNH PBI_OON 29649).

DISTRIBUTION: Puntarenas, Costa Rica (map 1).

***Scaphiella hitoy*, new species**

Figures 229–253; map 2

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in litter at an elevation of 160 m at the Estación R.B. Hitoy Cerere, Limón, Costa Rica (May 12, 1993; E. Rojas), deposited in INBIO (50908, PBI_OON 26355).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is similar to *S. hone* in having microsculpture on the sides of the pars thoracica, but both sexes have a flatter carapace with smaller eyes (as in

figs. 233, 234). Females have a narrower anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 245); males have the tip of the embolus shorter than in *S. hone* (fig. 237).

MALE (PBI_OON 26355, figs. 229–238). Total length 1.17. Carapace with granulations in triangular patches on sides and back. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus narrowed, angled near base, relatively short, tip relatively short.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29646, figs. 239–253). Total length 1.35. Anterior epigynal sclerite long, anterior and posterior portions subequal in length, posterior portion widened; apodemes narrow, directed dorsolaterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: **COSTA RICA: Heredia:** Estación Biológica La Selva, 10°26'N, 84°01'W, Apr. 2, 1993, secondary forest, elev. 50–150 m (INBIO 227002, PBI_OON 29557), 1♂, (INBIO 245630, PBI_OON 29559), 1♀, Jan. 3, 1994, primary forest, elev. 50–150 m (INBIO 241614, PBI_OON 29560), 1♀. **Limón:** Estación R. B. Hitoy Cerere, May 12, 1998, litter, elev. 160 m (E. Rojas, AMNH PBI_OON 305), 1♀, Aug. 29–Sept. 30, 2000 (W. Arana, AMNH PBI_OON 26366), 1♀, Feb. 26, 2002, litter, elev. 160 m (W. Arana, AMNH PBI_OON 29646), 1♀. **Puntarenas:** Cerro Nara, 9°29'03"N, 84°00'12"W, Aug. 2002, under rocks, elev. 900 m (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 26364), 1♂.

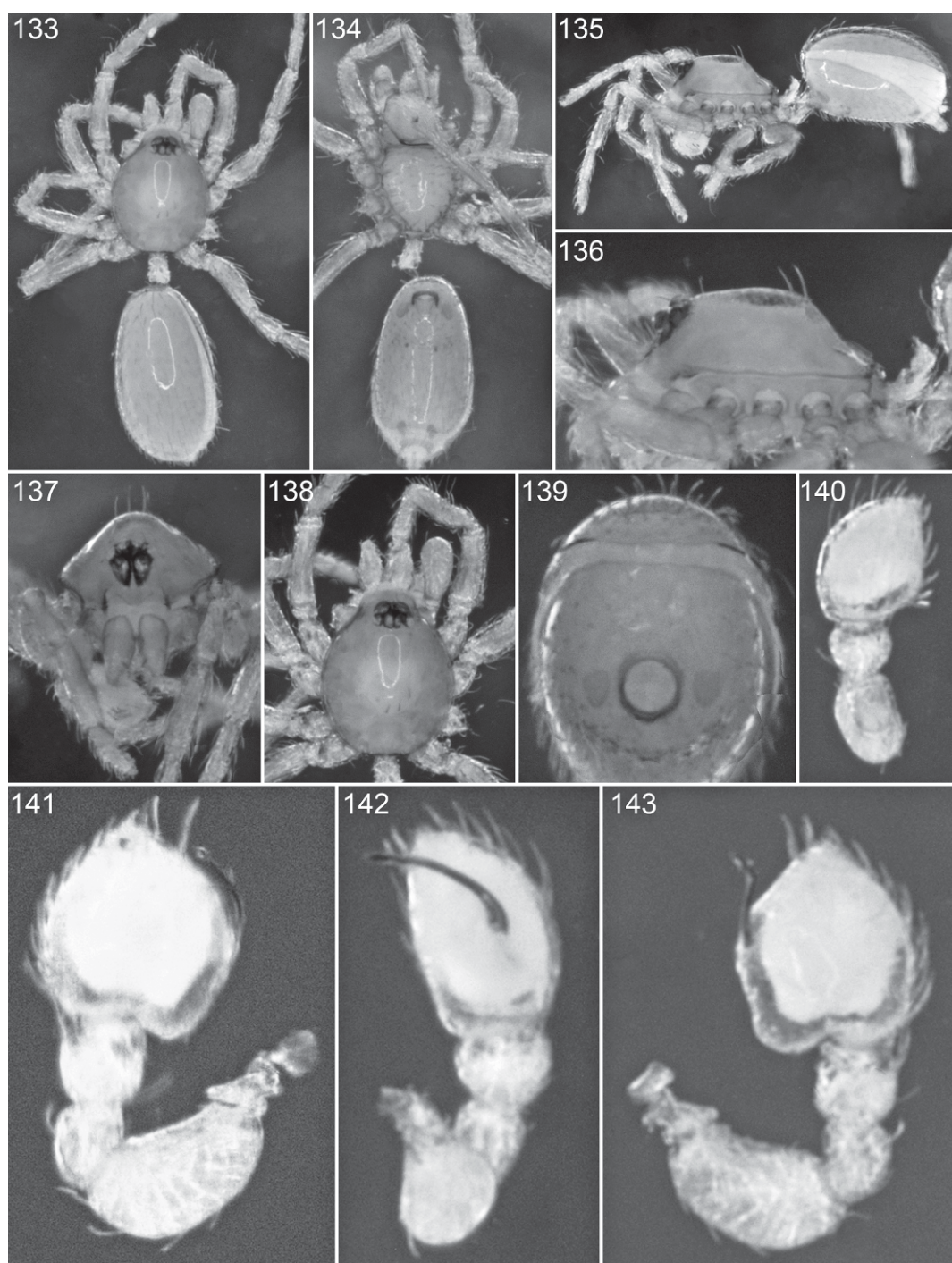
DISTRIBUTION: Heredia, Limón, and Puntarenas, Costa Rica (map 2).

***Scaphiella virgen*, new species**

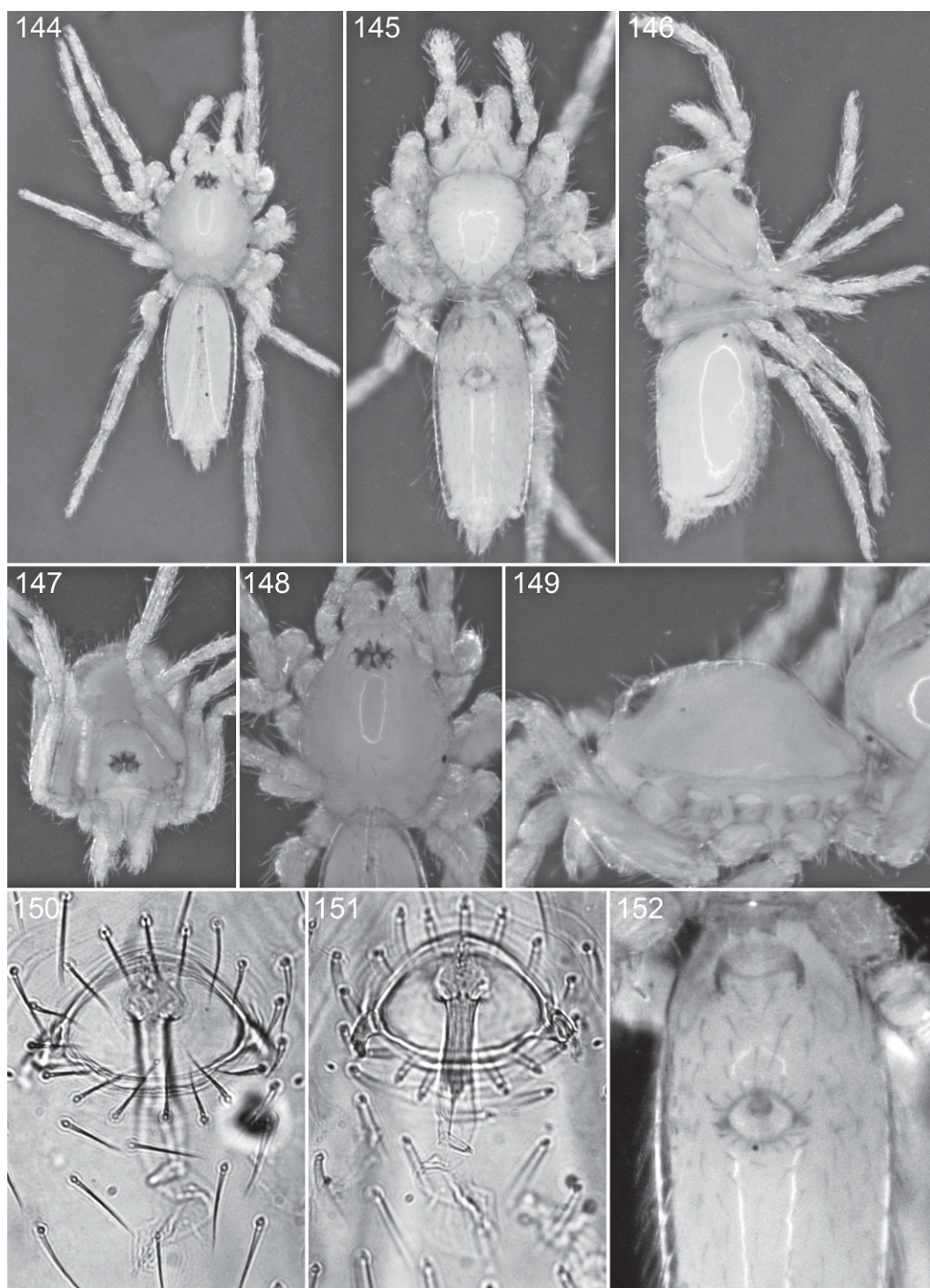
Figures 254–278; map 3

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken at an elevation of 1050–1150 m at a site 16 km SSE of La Virgen, 10°16'N, 84°05'W, Heredia, Costa Rica (male, Feb. 20–23, 2001, female Apr. 9, 2001), deposited in INBIO (male, PBI_OON 29428, female PBI_OON 29429).

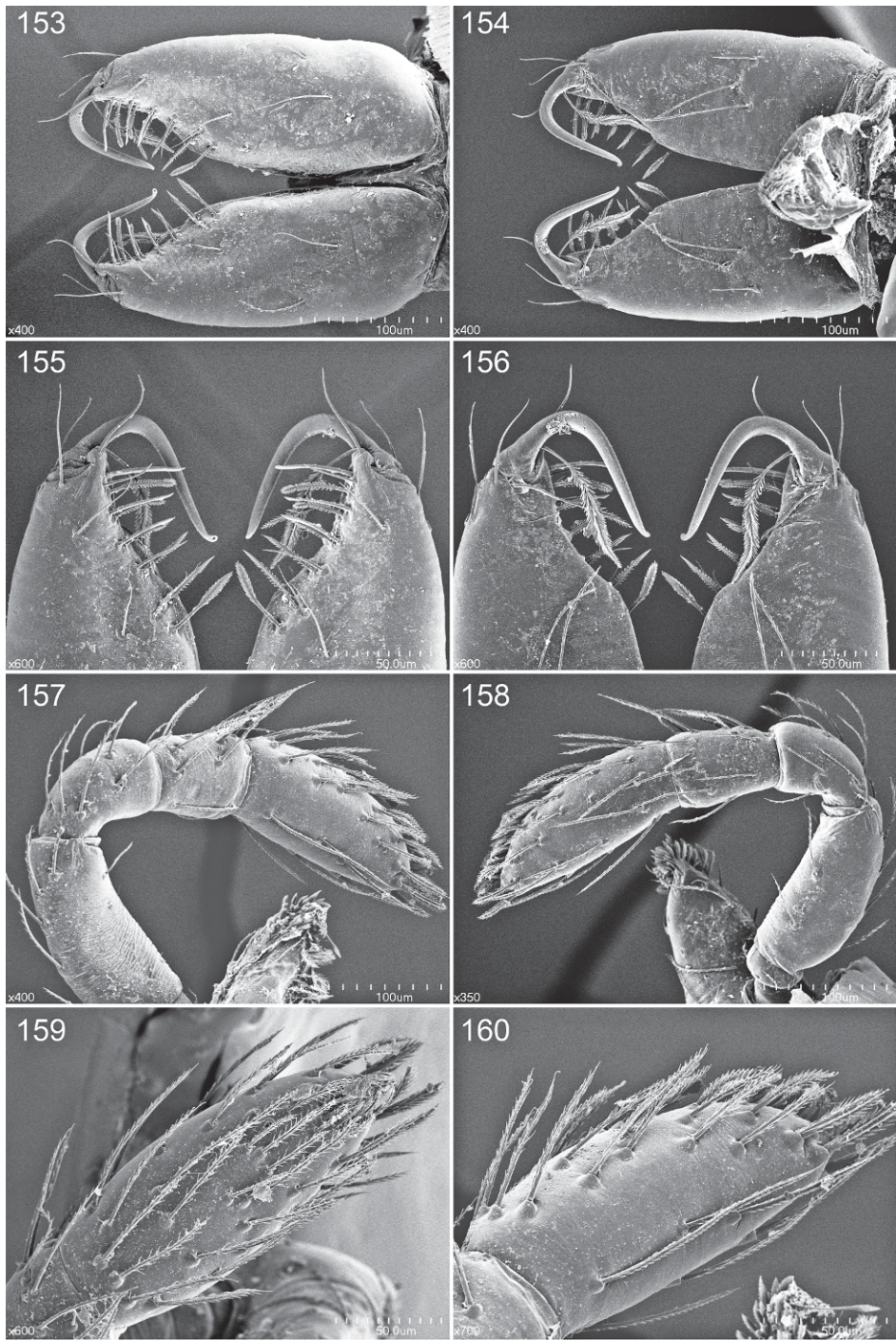
DIAGNOSIS: Males have a long, ridged anterior spine on the endites (figs. 266–268), deep sternal furrows (fig. 265), a greatly enlarged palpal femur (fig. 264) and a basally wide, distally bent embolus (figs. 262–264); females share the deep sternal furrows and



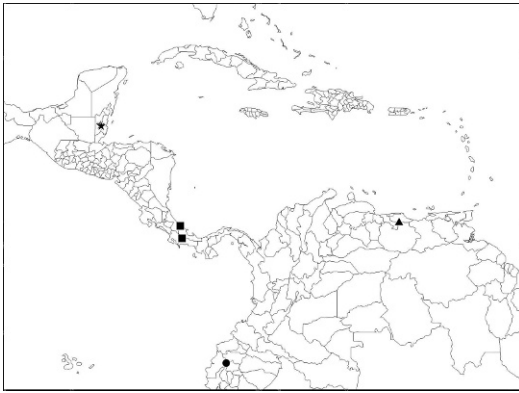
Figs. 133–143. *Scaphiella cayo*, new species, male. **133.** Habitus, dorsal view. **134.** Same, ventral view. **135.** Same, lateral view. **136.** Carapace, lateral view. **137.** Same, anterior view. **138.** Same, dorsal view. **139.** Abdomen, anterior view. **140.** Left palp, dorsal view. **141.** Same, prolateral view. **142.** Same, ventral view. **143.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 144–152. *Scaphiella cayo*, new species, female. **144.** Habitus, dorsal view. **145.** Same, ventral view. **146.** Same, lateral view. **147.** Same, anterior view. **148.** Carapace, dorsal view. **149.** Same, lateral view. **150.** Epigynum, ventral view. **151.** Same, dorsal view. **152.** Epigastric region, ventral view.



Figs. 153–160. *Scaphiella cayo*, new species, female, SEM. **153.** Chelicerae, anterior view. **154.** Same, posterior view. **155.** Fang, anterior view. **156.** Same, posterior view. **157.** Palp, prolateral view. **158.** Same, retrolateral view. **159.** Palpal tarsus, dorsal view. **160.** Same, prolateral view.



Map 7. Records of *S. cayo* (star), *S. hone* (squares), *S. incha* (circle), and *S. gracia* (triangle).

have a large anterior epigynal sclerite that fills most of the epigynal atrium (fig. 276).

MALE (PBI_OON 29579, figs. 254–268). Total length 1.44. Carapace sides with scattered granules on margins of posterior declivity. Sternum finely punctuate, covered with small round pits everywhere except middle. Endites with strong, toothlike anteromedian projection. Abdomen with scattered dark markings visible under scuta; scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus long, basally widened; bulb protruding ventrally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29574, figs. 269–278). Total length 1.61. Endites unmodified. Anterior epigynal sclerite enlarged, round; apodemes short, narrow.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COSTA RICA: **Alajuela:** San Carlos, El Tanque, 10°49.522'N, 84°58.535'W, Berlese, riparian forest (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 29433), 1 ♂. **Cartago:** Parque Nacional Barbilla, Apr. 28, 2001, litter (W. Arana, INBIO PBI_OON 26352), 1 ♀. **Heredia:** Estación Biológica La Selva, 10°26'N, 84°01'W, June 1, 1993, elev. 50–150 m (INBIO PBI_OON 29558), 1 ♀ (without abdomen); 16 km SSE of La Virgen, 10°16'N, 84°05'W, Mar. 22, 2001, elev. 1050–1150 m (INBIO PBI_OON 29430), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. **Limón:** Hone Creek, Finca Alberto Moore, all leaf litter extraction (C. Viquez): Jan. 5–9, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29427, 29580), 2 ♂, Mar. 12–15, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29565), 1 ♂, Apr. 5–8, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 26362, 29575), 2 ♂, May 14–17,

2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29577, 29590), 2 ♂, June 4–7, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29564, 29579), 4 ♂, July 9–11, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29562), 1 ♀, Aug. 3, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29585), 1 ♀, Oct. 8–11, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29426), 1 ♀, Jan. 6–7, 2005 (INBIO PBI_OON 29569), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, July 8–11, 2005 (AMNH PBI_OON 29563, 29571, 29584), 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Oct. 21–23, 2005 (AMNH PBI_OON 29434, 29574, 29988), 2 ♂, 1 ♀. **Puntarenas:** Cerro Nara, 9°29'03"N, 84°00'12"W, Aug. 2002, under rocks, elev. 900 m (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 29431), 2 ♂; La Lucha, Cerro Amuo, base camp for INBIO Darwin Project, 9.114388°N, 83.093422°W, Feb. 19–27, 2008, rock outcrop, elev. 1500 m (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 29432), 1 ♀; Parque Nacional Manuel Antonio, June 18, 1976 (C. Goodnight, AMNH PBI_OON 29647), 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread in Costa Rica, where sometimes sympatric with *S. hitoy* and *S. hone* (map 3).

Scaphiella osa, new species

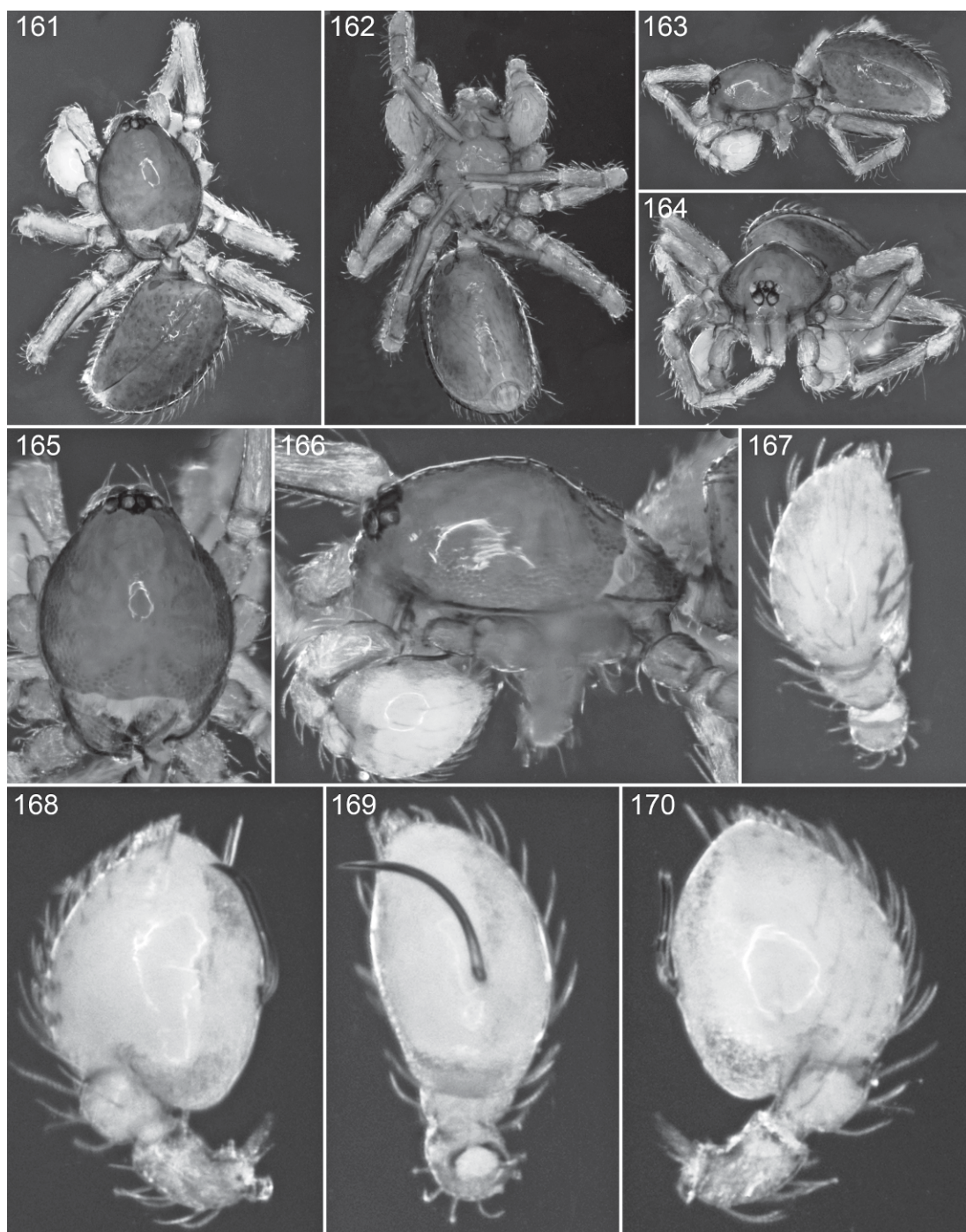
Figures 279–297; map 4

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in litter at Estación Agujas, Península de Osa, Puntarenas, Costa Rica (Aug. 4–14, 2000; A. Azofeifa), deposited in INBIO (PBI_OON 26358).

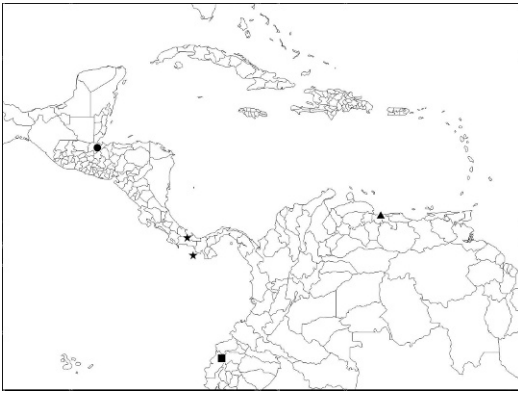
DIAGNOSIS: Both sexes resemble those of *S. virgen* in having deep sternal furrows (fig. 280); males also resemble those of *S. virgen* in having a somewhat enlarged palpal femur but lack the anterior spine on the endites and have the embolus originating more distally on the palpal bulb (fig. 287); females have a much smaller anterior epigynal sclerite, with distinct anterior and posterior portions (figs. 295–297).

MALE (PBI_OON 26358, figs. 279–288). Total length 1.17. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus originating at about half of tarsal length.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 26358, figs. 289–297). Total length 1.35. Anterior epigynal sclerite greatly widened posteriorly; apodemes anterolaterally directed.



Figs. 161–170. *Scaphiella mico*, new species, male. **161.** Habitus, dorsal view. **162.** Same, ventral view. **163.** Same, lateral view. **164.** Same, anterior view. **165.** Carapace, dorsal view. **166.** Same, lateral view. **167.** Left palp, dorsal view. **168.** Same, prolateral view. **169.** Same, ventral view. **170.** Same, retrolateral view.



Map 8. Records of *S. mico* (circle), *S. bocas* (stars), *S. chone* (square), and *S. cata* (triangle).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas: Estación La Leona, Sendero Río Madrigal, Península de Osa, Dec. 12–27, 2001, litter (A. Azofeifa, AMNH PBI_OON 26357), 1♂; Fundación Neotrópica Rincón Osa, Península de Osa, June 2001 (R. Anderson, C. Viquez, INBIO 78664, PBI_OON 26361), 1♂; Rancho Quemado, Península de Osa, Mar. 1972 (F. Avesa, INBIO 45746, PBO_OON 26363), 1♂, Sept. 1992 (F. Quesada, AMNH PBI_OON 26360), 1♀; 5 km W Rincon de Osa, Península de Osa, 8°42'N, 83°31'W, Mar. 24, 1973, high ridge, Berlese of buttress litter, elev. 50 m (J. Wagner, J. Kethley, FMNH 34963, PBI_OON 10634), 1♂, same, log, bark, root mat (FMNH PBI_OON 37501), 1♀, same, leaf mold and chunks of laminate fungus (FMNH PBI_OON 306), 1♂, same, mixed litter at base of tree in primary forest (FMNH PBI_OON 307), 2♀, Mar. 25, 1973, Berlese, leaf litter (J. Wagner, J. Kethley, FMNH PBI_OON 308), 1♂; Sirena, Península de Osa, May 18–30, 2001 (A. Azofeifa, AMNH PBI_OON 26365), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Osa peninsula, Puntarenas, Costa Rica (map 4).

Scaphiella antonio, new species

Figures 298–317; map 5

TYPES: Male holotype taken in a Berlese sample in the Parque Nacional Manuel Antonio, Puntarenas, Costa Rica (June 20, 1976; C. Goodnight), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29648).

DIAGNOSIS: Males and females have not been collected together, but are here matched because both have reduced eyes (figs. 302, 312). Males have a basally twisted embolus (fig. 306), and females have a very wide epigynal atrium (figs. 314–317).

MALE (PBI_OON 29648, figs. 298–307). Total length 1.32. Carapace sides with obvious granulations; eyes reduced, tiny (PME oval; posterior eye row straight from above; ALE separated by their radius to diameter, PME touching, PLE-PME touching). Sternum surface finely reticulate. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, curved ridge above pedicel, scuta otherwise smooth. Palpal femur slightly enlarged embolus short, basally twisted.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 10161, figs. 308–317). Total length 1.47. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium widely oval with large, rounded anterior sclerite; apodemes long, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Almirante, Mar. 30, 1959, Berlese, concentrated floor litter on hill (H. Dybas, FMNH 33659, PBI_OON 10161), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Costa Rica (where apparently sympatric with *S. virgen*) and northern Panama (where apparently sympatric with *S. almirante*) (map 5).

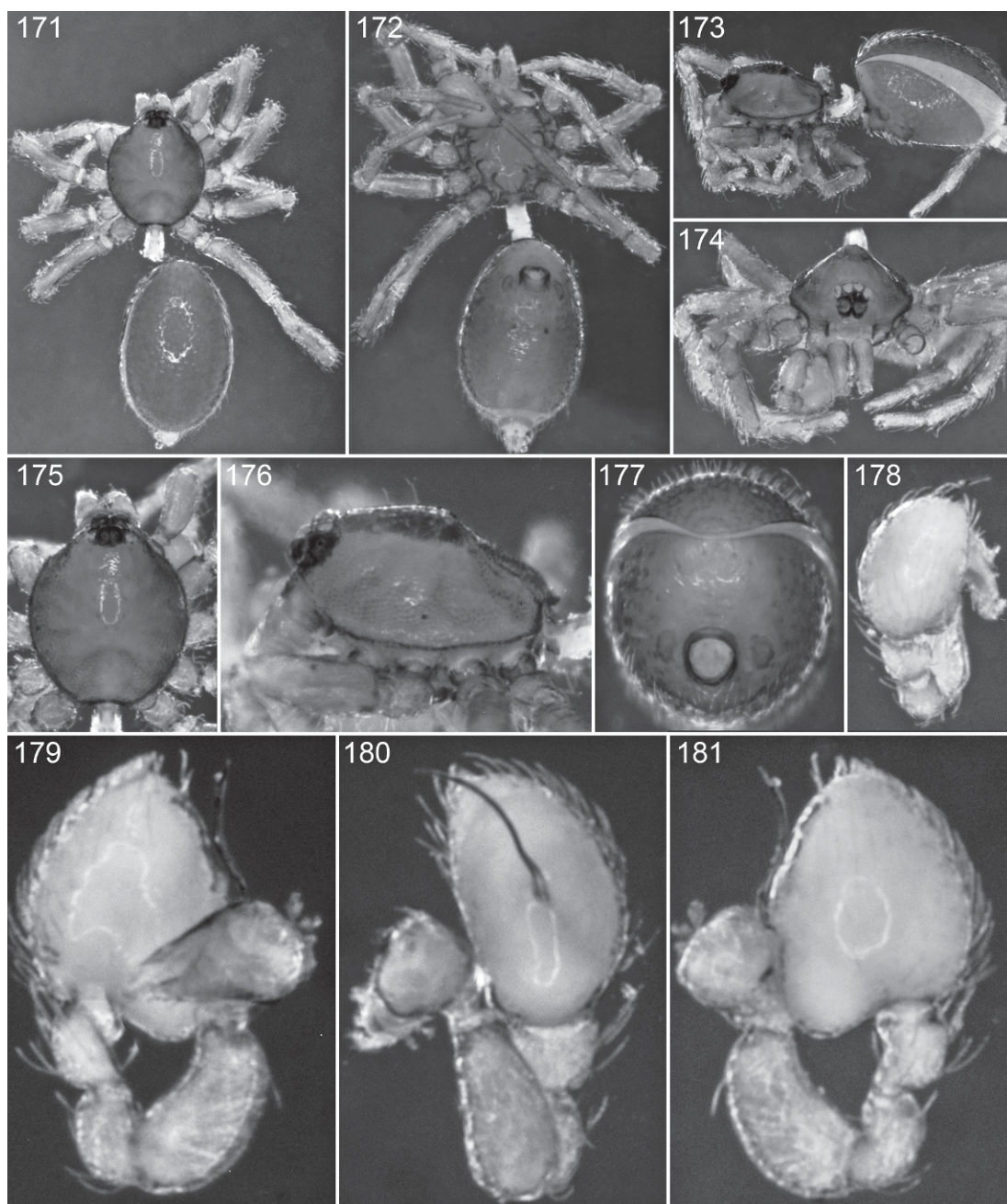
Scaphiella altamira, new species

Figures 318–363; map 6

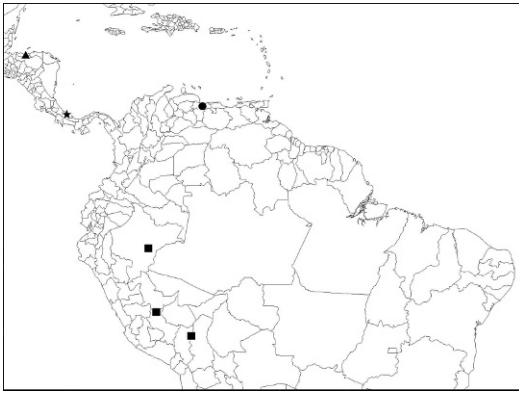
TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in leaf litter around Altamira, Alrededor Station, Puntarenas, Costa Rica (Aug. 5, 2003; C. Viquez, R. Gutierrez), deposited in INBIO (74344, PBI_OON 26359).

DIAGNOSIS: Both sexes have relatively large and heavily sclerotized booklung covers (figs. 319, 351); males have an enlarged palpal femur and a relatively wide embolus, narrowed at about four-fifths its length and with a rounded apex (figs. 325–327), and females have a relatively wide anterior epigynal sclerite that fills much of the epigynal atrium (figs. 357–359).

MALE (PBI_OON 26359, figs. 318–349). Total length 1.53. Carapace sides mostly smooth, granulations restricted to lateral



Figs. 171–181. *Scaphiella ceiba*, new species, male. **171.** Habitus, dorsal view. **172.** Same, ventral view. **173.** Same, lateral view. **174.** Same, anterior view. **175.** Carapace, dorsal view. **176.** Same, lateral view. **177.** Abdomen, anterior view. **178.** Left palp, dorsal view. **179.** Same, prolateral view. **180.** Same, ventral view. **181.** Same, retrolateral view.



Map 9. Records of *S. ceiba* (triangle), *S. almirante* (star), *S. pago* (squares), and *S. valencia* (circle).

margins. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus distinctly narrowed distal to sperm duct opening.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 26359, figs. 350–363). Total length 1.67. Anterior epigynal sclerite massive, widened throughout its length; apodemes short, curved dorsally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COSTA RICA: **Heredia:** San Pablo, 9°59'34"N, 84°05'25"W, Apr. 8, 2007, dead leaves in coffee plantation (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 26353), 1♀, Aug. 26, 2007, dead leaves in coffee plantation (C. Viquez, AMNH PBI_OON 26354), 1♂, 1♀. **Puntarenas:** Altamira, Alrededor Estación, Aug. 5, 2003, leaf litter (C. Viquez, R. Gutierrez, AMNH PBI_OON 26359), 1♀; Estación Biológica Monteverde, Monteverde, 10°19'40"N, 84°49'08"W, June 15, 2001, montane forest litter, elev. 1540 m (R. Anderson, AMNH PBI_OON 29650), 1♀; Monteverde, Aug. 24, 1983, roadside scrub, elev. 1500 m (J., F. Murphy, AMNH PBI_OON 37762), 1♂, Aug. 26, 1983, scrub near hotel, elev. 1500 m (J., F. Murphy, AMNH PBI_OON 31059), 1♂; OTS Station, Finca Las Cruces, San Vito, 8°46'N, 82°58'W, Mar. 14, 1973, Berlese, concentrated leaf mold from floor of moderately dense forest, elev. 4000 ft (J. Wagner, J. Kethley, FMNH PBI_OON 36949), 2♂, 1♀, same, Mar. 15, 1973, Berlese, leaf mold on W slope

of W ravine (FMNH PBI_OON 36948), 1♂, same, Mar. 18, 1973, Berlese, floor litter from virgin forest (FMNH PBI_OON 36947), 1♀, same, Mar. 19, 1973, Berlese, leaf litter in stream bed in virgin forest (FMNH PBI_OON 36950), 1♂; 13 km SSW Puerto Jiménez, 8.40667°N, 83.32833°W, Mar. 10, 2008, elev. 130 m (J. Longino, LLAMA 6209, MCZ 80074, PBI_OON 304), 3♂. PANAMA: **Chiriquí:** 4.5 km WSW Hato del Volcán, May 22, 1977, Berlese, frass under bark and fungi, elev. 1300 m (S., J. Peck, FMNH 33641, PBI_OON 10143), 2♂, 1♀; 5 mi W Hato del Volcán, Aug. 10, 1983, rainforest edge, elev. 1000 m (J., F. Murphy, AMNH PBI_OON 31062), 1♂; 12 km W Hato del Volcán, June 27, 1976, Berlese, cloud forest litter, elev. 4500 ft (A. Newton, MCZ 72911, PBI_OON 29639), 1♂; 24 km W Hato del Volcán, June 26, 1976, Berlese, cloud forest litter, elev. 3800 ft (A. Newton, MCZ 72905, PBI_OON 29642), 1♂; Las Lagunas, 4.5 km WSW Hato del Volcán, May 22, 1977, Berlese, litter under dead possum, elev. 1360 m (S. Peck, FMNH 33642, PBI_OON 10144), 1♂, same, Berlese, forest litter (FMNH 33643, PBI_OON 10145), 3♂, 1♀; May 27, 1977, Berlese, litter, inga pods, elev. 1360 m (S. Peck, FMNH 33658, PBI_OON 10160), 2♂, 3♀; Las Lagunas, 5 km SW Hato del Volcán, May 22–26, 1977, dung traps (S. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29645), 6♂; Quebrada de Los Caidos, Jan. 6, 1981, Berlese, litter at tree fern near waterfall, elev. 1200 m (W. Suter, FMNH 33691, PBI_OON 10193), 1♂. **Colón:** Santa Rita Ridge, 10 mi SE Colón, June 10–12, 1977, dung traps (S. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29643), 2♂.

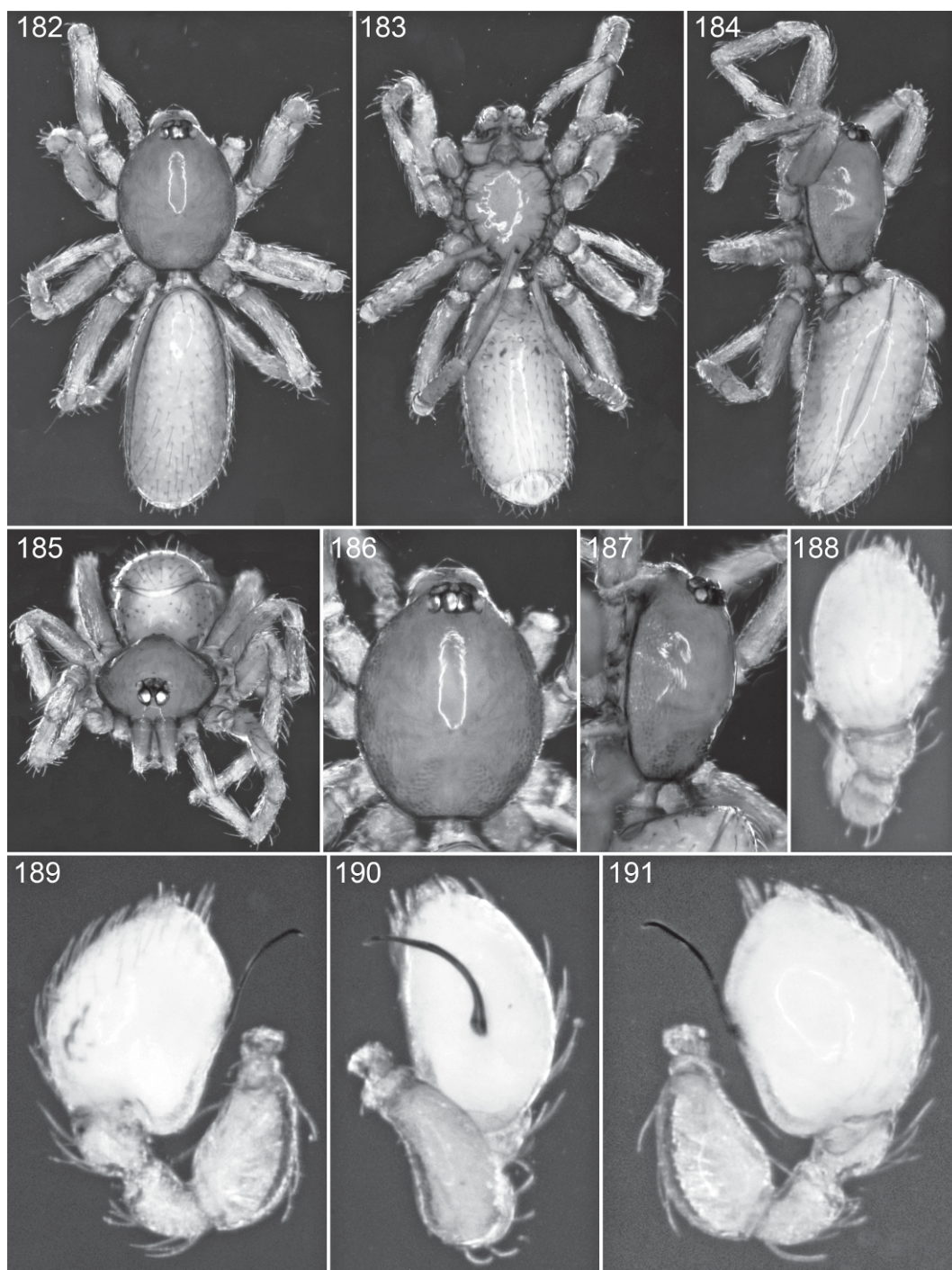
DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica and Panama (map 6).

Scaphiella hone, new species

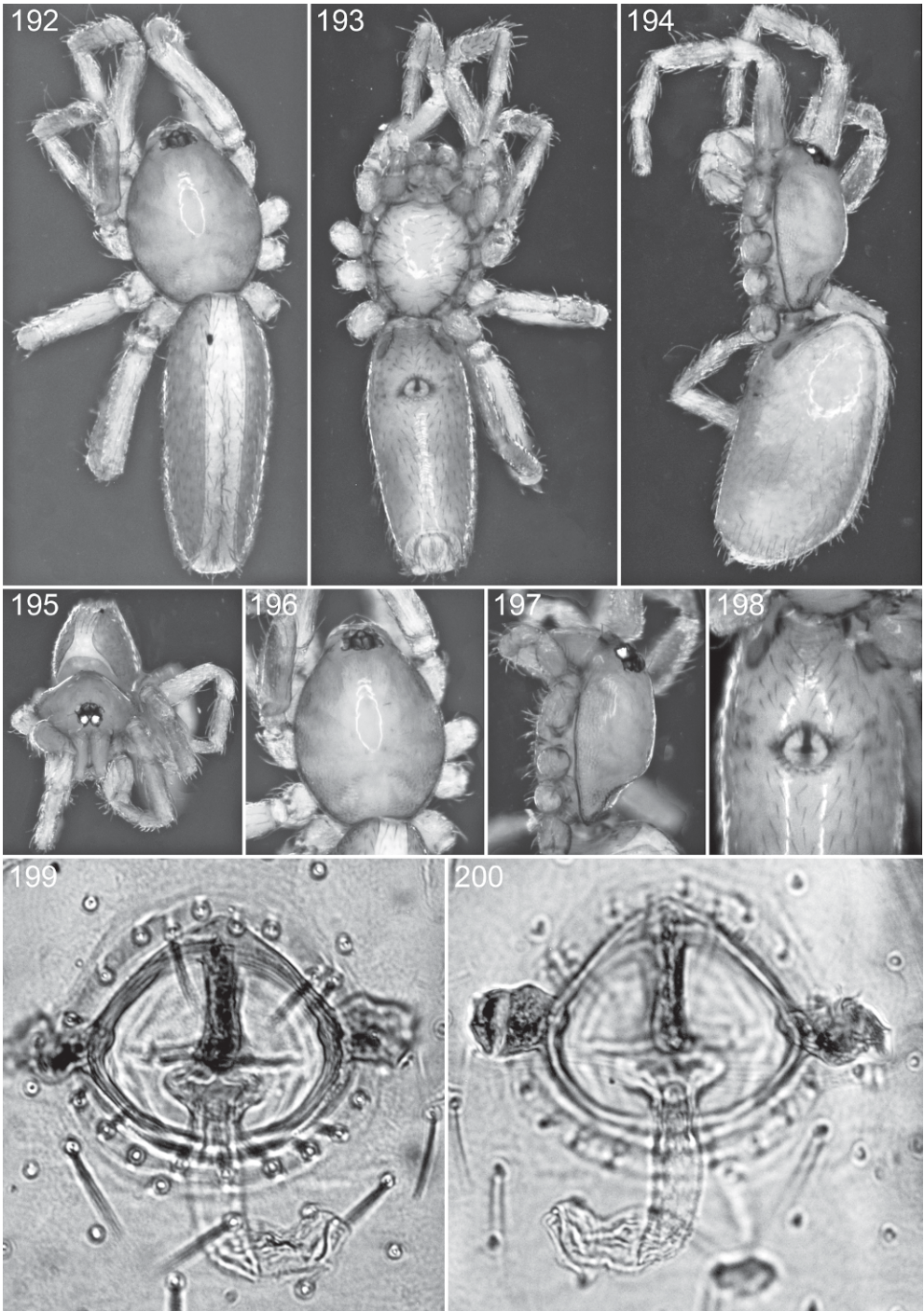
Figures 364–402; map 7

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype extracted from leaf litter at Hone Creek, Finca Alberto Moore, Limón, Costa Rica (Mar. 12–15, 2004; C. Viquez), deposited in INBIO (PBI_OON 29568).

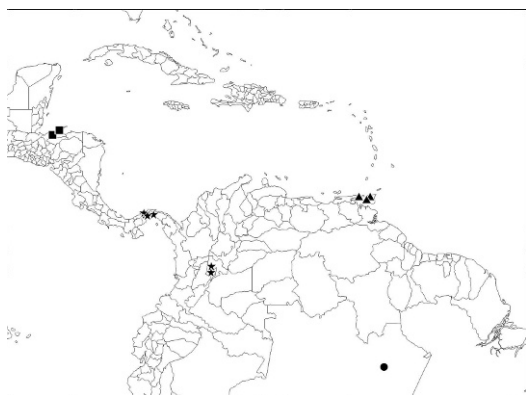
DIAGNOSIS: This species resembles *S. hitoy* but males have a longer embolus tip (fig. 373) and females have a posteriorly narrower anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 390–392).



Figs. 182–191. *Scaphiella lancetilla*, new species, male. **182.** Habitus, dorsal view. **183.** Same, ventral view. **184.** Same, lateral view. **185.** Same, anterior view. **186.** Carapace, dorsal view. **187.** Same, lateral view. **188.** Left palp, dorsal view. **189.** Same, prolateral view. **190.** Same, ventral view. **191.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 192–200. *Scaphiella lancetilla*, new species, female. **192.** Habitus, dorsal view. **193.** Same, ventral view. **194.** Same, lateral view. **195.** Same, anterior view. **196.** Carapace, dorsal view. **197.** Same, lateral view. **198.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **199.** Epigynum, ventral view. **200.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 10. Records of *S. lancetilla* (squares), *S. barroana* (stars), *S. manaus* (circle), and *S. guiria* (triangles).

MALE (PBI_OON 26838, figs. 364–377, 379–382). Total length 1.20. Carapace with granulations on sides opposite intercoxal areas and along lateral edges of posterior declivity. Sternum covered with small round pits everywhere except middle. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta punctate. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus relatively short; bulb produced proximally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 26838, figs. 378, 383–402). Total length 1.43. Anterior epigynal sclerite narrow anteriorly, posterior portion relatively short; apodemes narrow, directed dorsolaterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COSTA RICA: **Limón:** Hone Creek, Finca Alberto Moore, Mar. 12–15, 1904, under log (C. Viquez, INBIO PBI_OON 29437), 1♂; the remaining specimens are all from leaf litter extraction (C. Viquez): Jan. 5, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29572), 2♂, Feb. 14–15, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29581, 29587), 2; ♀ Mar. 12–15, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29586), 1♀, Apr. 5–8, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29566), 1♂, June 4–7, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29436, 29567), 1♂, 1♀, Aug. 3, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29588), 2♂, 1♀, Oct. 8–11, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29582, 29583, 29589), 2♂, 1♀, Dec. 10–13, 2004 (AMNH PBI_OON 29570), 1♂, Apr. 2005 (AMNH PBI_OON 29576), 2♂, 2♀, July 8–11, 2005 (AMNH PBI_OON 29435, 29573), 1♂, 1♀, Oct. 21–23, 2005 (AMNH PBI_OON 26838, 29561, INBIO PBI_OON 29578), 5♂, 2♀.

PANAMA: **Chiriquí:** Las Lagunas, 4.5 km WSW Hato del Volcán, May 22, 1977, Berlese, forest litter (FMNH 33643, PBI_OON 309), 3♀; same, Berlese, litter under dead possum, elev. 1360 m (S. Peck, FMNH 33642, PBI_OON 310), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica and Panama (map 7).

Scaphiella bocas, new species

Figures 403–425; map 8

TYPE: Male holotype taken at an elevation of 500 m in a tropical wet forest at 8°47'N, 82°11'W, Bocas Del Toro, Panama (July 16–18, 1987; D. Olson), deposited in MCZ (72899, PBI_OON 29641).

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized easily by the basally originating embolus (fig. 411), females by the triangular anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 420) and opening (fig. 424).

MALE (PBI_OON 29641, figs. 403–412). Total length 1.47. Carapace with granulations on sides opposite intercoxal areas and along lateral margins of posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; embolus extremely long, originating near base of bulb, extending past tip of bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29879, figs. 413–425). Total length 1.62. Anterior epigynal sclerite triangular, surrounding triangular opening; apodemes very long, directed posteriorly.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: PANAMA: **Bocas del Toro:** Fortuna-Chiriquí Grande road, 8°47'N, 82°12'W, July 14, 1987, elev. 1050 m (D. Olson, MCZ 72887, PBI_OON 29879), 1♀. **Veraguas:** Isla de Coiba, Río Amarillo, Aug. 13, 1983, in dead leaves (J. Cuadra, MIUP PBI_OON 311), 1♂.

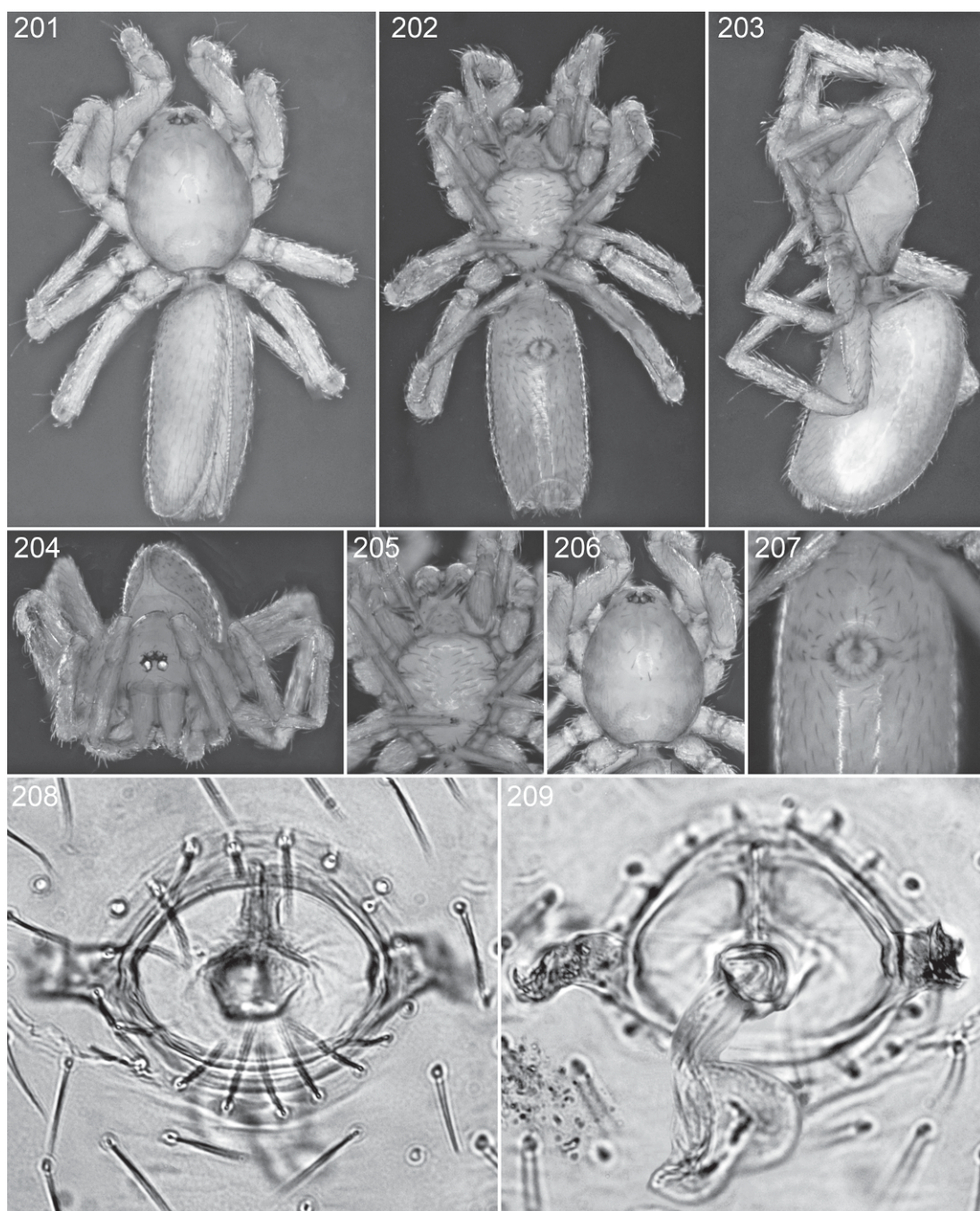
DISTRIBUTION: Panama (map 8).

Scaphiella almirante, new species

Figures 426–443; map 9

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in a Berlese sample of floor litter at Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama (Mar. 27, 1959; H. Dybas), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 314).

DIAGNOSIS: Males have a narrow, basally pale embolus, bent at about two-thirds its



Figs. 201–209. *Scaphiella muralla*, new species, female. **201.** Habitus, dorsal view. **202.** Same, ventral view. **203.** Same, lateral view. **204.** Same, anterior view. **205.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **206.** Carapace, dorsal view. **207.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **208.** Epigynum, ventral view. **209.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 11. Records of *S. muralla* (square), *S. williamsi* (circles), *S. irmaos* (triangle), and *S. icabaru* (star).

length, with the tip directed almost transversely (fig. 433); females have the posterior portion of the anterior epigynal sclerite forming a broad oval (fig. 441).

MALE (PBI_OON 314, figs. 426–434). Total length 1.17. Carapace with sides smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen with scattered dark markings visible under scuta, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus basally pale, narrow.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 314, figs. 435–443). Total length 1.37. Posterior portion of anterior epigynal sclerite broadly oval; apodemes short, narrow.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Almirante, Mar. 26, 1959, Berlese, decaying palm fruit stalk and sublitter on ground (H. Dybas, FMNH PBI_OON 315), 1♀, Berlese, thatch on ground under ant nest in log (H. Dybas, FMNH 34870, PBI_OON 10587), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama (map 9).

Scaphiella barroana Gertsch

Figures 444–469; map 10

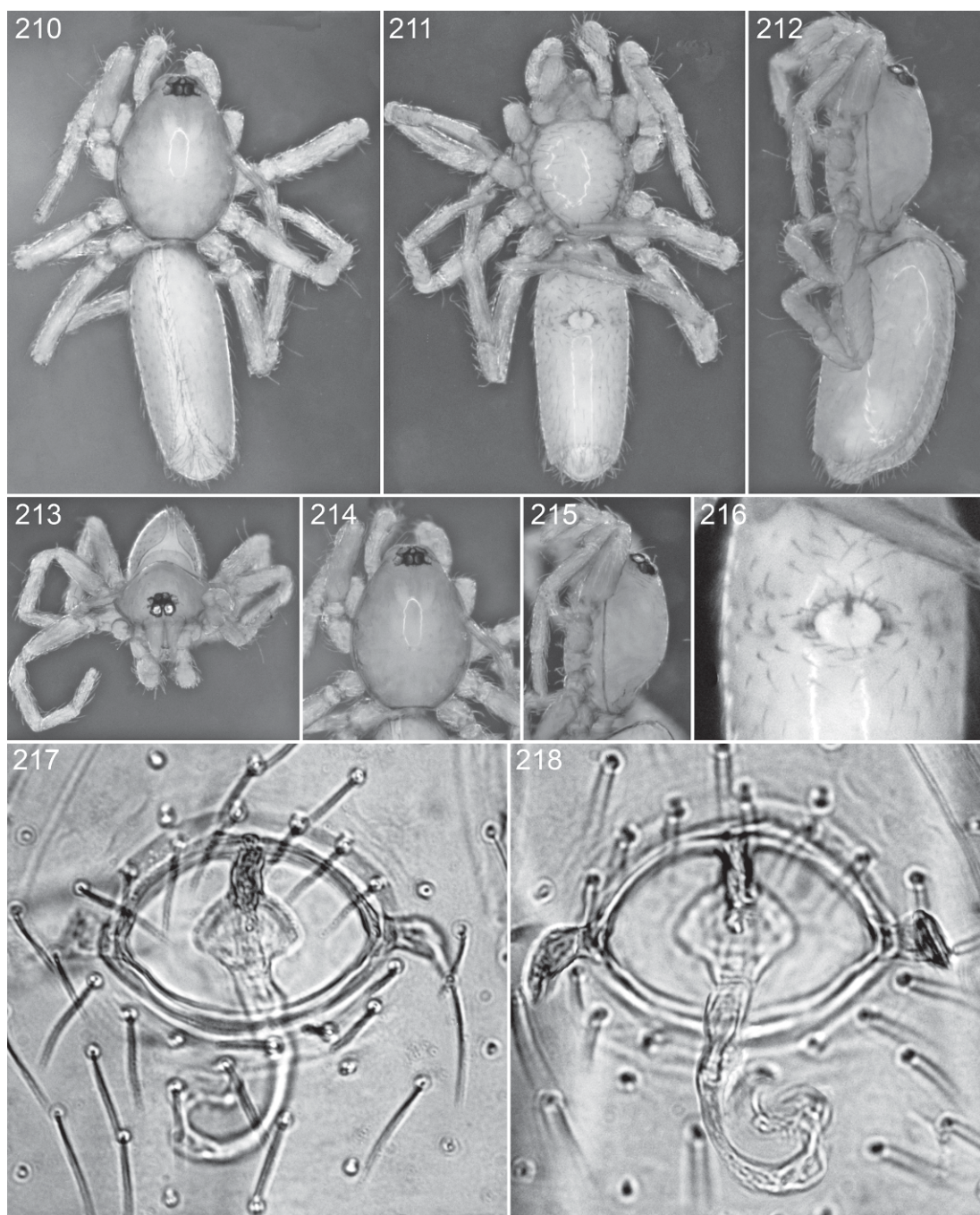
Scaphiella barroana Gertsch, 1941: 10, figs. 20–22 (male holotype and female allotype from Barro Colorado Island, Panamá, Panama, in AMNH; examined). – Chickering, 1951: 234, figs. 22, 23.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the slight enlargement at the base of embolus (fig. 456), females by the short anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 465).

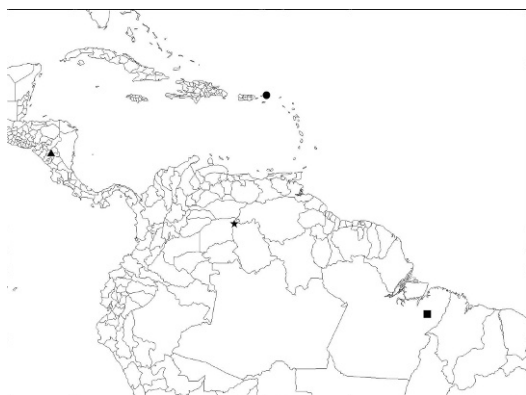
MALE (PBI_OON 29894, figs. 444–457). Total length 1.30. Carapace with granulations restricted to tiny patches near posterior margin. Sternum smooth. Endites without anteromedian modifications. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus very short, bulb slightly enlarged near embolar base.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29875, figs. 458–469). Total length 1.17. Anterior epigynal sclerite short, anteriorly very narrow; apodemes long, narrow.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: PANAMA: Colón: Achiotte Road, 9 mi SW Gatún, June 19, 1976, rainforest litter (A. Newton, MCZ 72929, PBI_OON 29640), 1♀; San Lorenzo Protected Area, 9°16.617'N, 79°58.377'W, Oct. 18–23, 2003, flight intercept trap, litter (R. Didham, L. Fagan, ZMUC PBI_OON 29875), 1♂, Oct. 23–29, 2003, same (ZMUC PBI_OON 29874), 1♀, May 25–June 6, 2004, same (ZMUC 12516, PBI_OON 29899), 2♀; San Lorenzo Protected Area, 9°16.774'N, 79°58.495'W, June 4–17, 2004 flight intercept trap, litter (M. Rapp, ZMUC PBI_OON 26367), 1♂; San Lorenzo Protected Area, 9°16.779'N, 79°58.468'W, Sept. 23, 2003, flight intercept trap, litter (R. Didham, L. Fagan, ZMUC 12529, PBI_OON 29898), 1♂, Oct. 18–29, 2003, same (ZMUC PBI_OON 29868, 29894), 1♂, 1♀, June 4–17, 2004, flight intercept trap, litter (M. Rapp, ZMUC PBI_OON 29871), 1♂, July 14–26, 2004, same (ZMUC PBI_OON 29892, 29893), 2♂, Sept. 12–23, 2004, same (ZMUC 12530, PBI_OON 29897), 1♂; San Lorenzo Protected Area, 9°16.793'N, 79°58.499'W, no date, flight intercept trap, litter (M. Rapp, ZMUC PBI_OON 29891), 1♂; San Lorenzo Protected Area, 9°17.133'N, 79°59.106'W, May 15–June 4, 2004, flight intercept trap, litter (R. Didham, ZMUC PBI_OON 29869, 29870, 29876), 6♂. **Panamá:** Barro Colorado Island, July 12, 1938 (E. Williams, Jr., AMNH PBI_OON 313), 1♂, 1♀ (types), (AMNH PBI_OON 29638), 1♂, 1♀ (paratypes), July 13, 1938 (AMNH PBI_OON 29644), 1♂, Oct.–Dec. 1941 (J. Zetek, MCZ 66850, PBI_OON 29880), 1♂, July 1943–Mar. 1944, Berlese (J. Zetek, MCZ 71949, PBI_OON 29878, 29883), 5♂, 2♀, June–Oct. 1946, Berlese (J. Zetek, MCZ 71951, 71952, 71996, PBI_OON 29877, 29881,



Figs. 210–218. *Scaphiella bopal*, new species, female. **210.** Habitus, dorsal view. **211.** Same, ventral view. **212.** Same, lateral view. **213.** Same, anterior view. **214.** Carapace, dorsal view. **215.** Same, lateral view. **216.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **217.** Epigynum, ventral view. **218.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 12. Records of *S. bopal* (triangle), *S. capim* (square), *S. ayacucho* (star), and *S. septella* (circle).

29882), 3♂, 2♀, Nov. 1952–Mar. 1953, Berlese (J. Zetek, AMNH PBI_OON 29637), 1♂, July 21, 1958, forest litter (D. Blest, BMNH PBI_OON 316), 6♂, 1♀, 9°10'N, 79°10'W, July 1, 1961 (AMNH PBI_OON 29631), 1♀, Aug. 24, 1975, Berlese, litter (S. Levings, USNM 2046648, PBI_OON 29625), 1♂, 1♀, Aug. 31, 1975, same (USNM PBI_OON 29622), 1♂, Oct. 12, 1975, same (USNM PBI_OON 29624), 1♀, Dec. 25, 1975, same (USNM PBI_OON 29623), 1♂, Mar. 28, 1976, same (USNM PBI_OON 29629), 1♂, May 16, 1976, same (USNM PBI_OON 29621), 1♂, Feb. 21, 1977, same (USNM PBI_OON 29619), 1♂, June 4, 1977, same (USNM PBI_OON 29628), 2♂, 2♀, July 2, 1977, same (USNM PBI_OON 29626), 4♂, July 9, 1977, same (USNM PBI_OON 29620), 2♂, 1♀, July 18, 1977, same (USNM PBI_OON 29627), 1♂, Feb. 12, 1976, Berlese, wet leaves and flood debris, forest stream (A. Newton, MCZ 72884, PBI_OON 29630), 1♀; Parque Nacional Soberania, Aug. 7, 1983, secondary forest litter (P. Lehtinen, ZMUT PBI_OON 16069), 3♂, 2♀. **COLOMBIA:** **Cundinamarca:** Finca Bella Vista, near Sasaima, May 7, 1965, from leaf litter at night (P., D. Craig, CAS 9026679, PBI_OON 2620), 1♂. **Meta:** Quebrada Susumuco, 23 km NW Villavicencio, Mar. 2, 1972, Berlese, forest litter, elev. 1000 m (S. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29615), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama and Colombia (map 10).

Scaphiella williamsi Gertsch

Figures 470–569; map 11

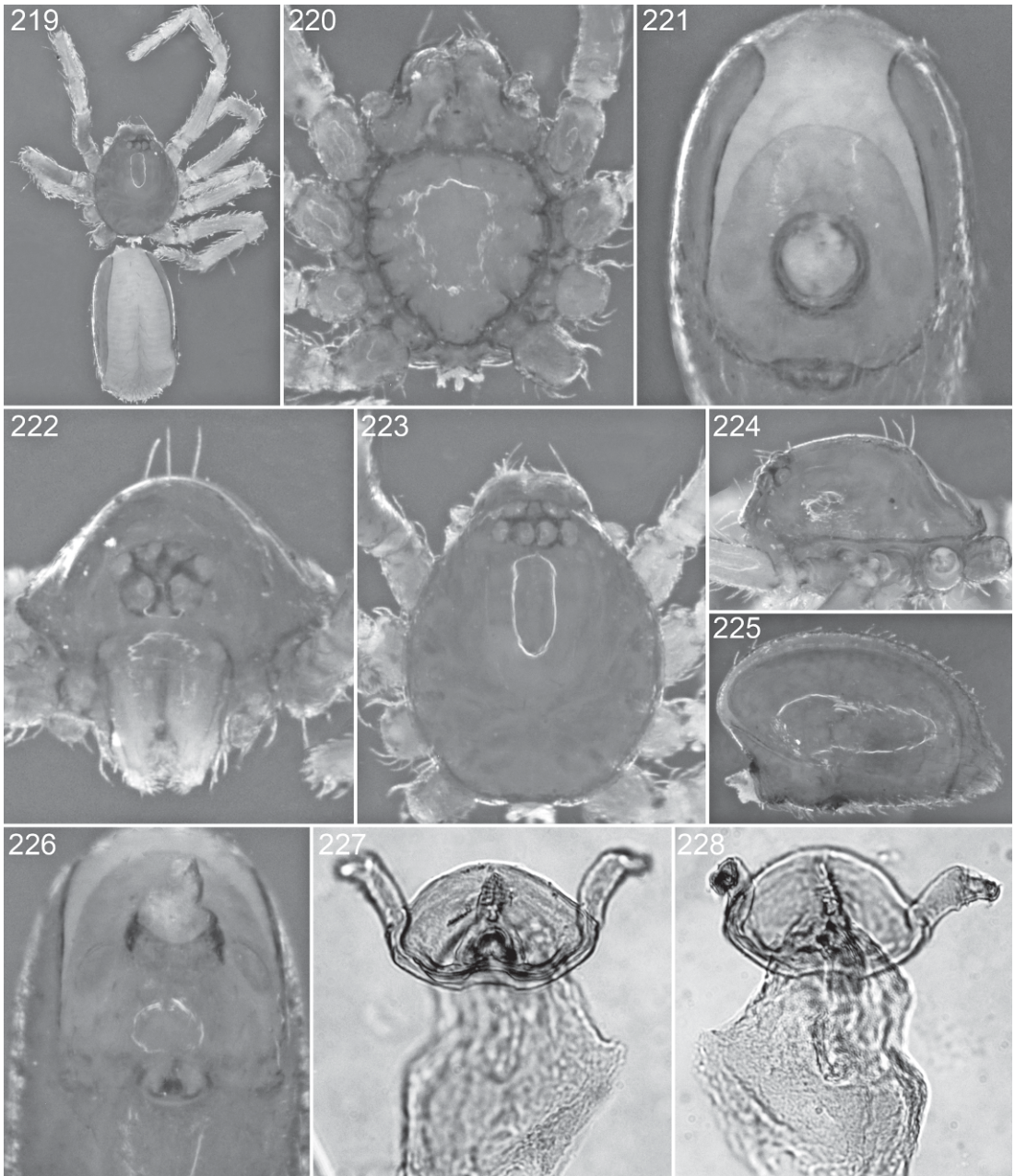
Scaphiella williamsi Gertsch, 1941: 11, figs. 18, 19 (male holotype from Barro Colorado Island, Panamá, Panama, in AMNH; examined). – Chickering, 1951: 239, fig. 28; 1968: 155, figs. 53, 54. – Heimer, 1990: 6, fig. 16.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be distinguished from the frequently sympatric *S. barroana* by the presence of well-developed microsculpture on the sides of the pars thoracica (figs. 483, 484) and the lack of an enlargement at the base of the embolus (fig. 480), females by the much longer anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 532).

MALE (PBI_OON 26804, figs. 470–523). Total length 1.22. Carapace with obvious granulation reaching halfway up sides of pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites anteromedially with small striated plate. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus long, thin; bulb with small knob situated just retro-lateral to embolar base.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 26804, figs. 524–569). Total length 1.31. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium circular, with long, wide anterior sclerite surrounding medially situated, horse-shoe-shaped opening; apodemes long, narrow.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **PANAMA:** **Coclé:** Antón, El Harino–El Nance, Sept. 3–5, 1988 (D. Quintero, MIUP PBI_OON 36749), 1♀. **Colón:** Gamboa, Jan. 28, 1958 (A. Chickering, MCZ 71948, PBI_OON 29884), 1♂; Gatún, Feb. 15, 1958 (A. Chickering, MCZ 71960, PBI_OON 26873), 1♀, Feb. 27, 1958 (A. Chickering, MCZ 66855, PBI_OON 29886), 1♀. **Panamá:** Barro Colorado Island, no date (K. Cooper, AMNH PBI_OON 29635), 1♂, July 9, 1935 (E. Williams, Jr., AMNH PBI_OON 317), 1♂ (holotype), June–Oct. 1946, Berlese (J. Zetek, MCZ 71996, PBI_OON 29887), 1♀, Nov. 1952–Mar. 1953 (J. Zetek, AMNH PBI_OON 29636), 1♂, Aug. 1954 (A. Chickering, MCZ 71934, PBI_OON 29844), 1♀, Aug. 21, 1958, banana litter (D. Blest, BMNH PBI_OON 318), 2♀; Jan. 1960, leaf litter from base of large tree (W. Brown, MCZ 71961, PBI_OON 29888), 1♀, 9°10'N, 79°10'W, June 14–July 31, 1961 (AMNH PBI_OON 29633, 29634), 2♀, May 15, 1964 (A. Chickering, MCZ 71950, PBI_OON

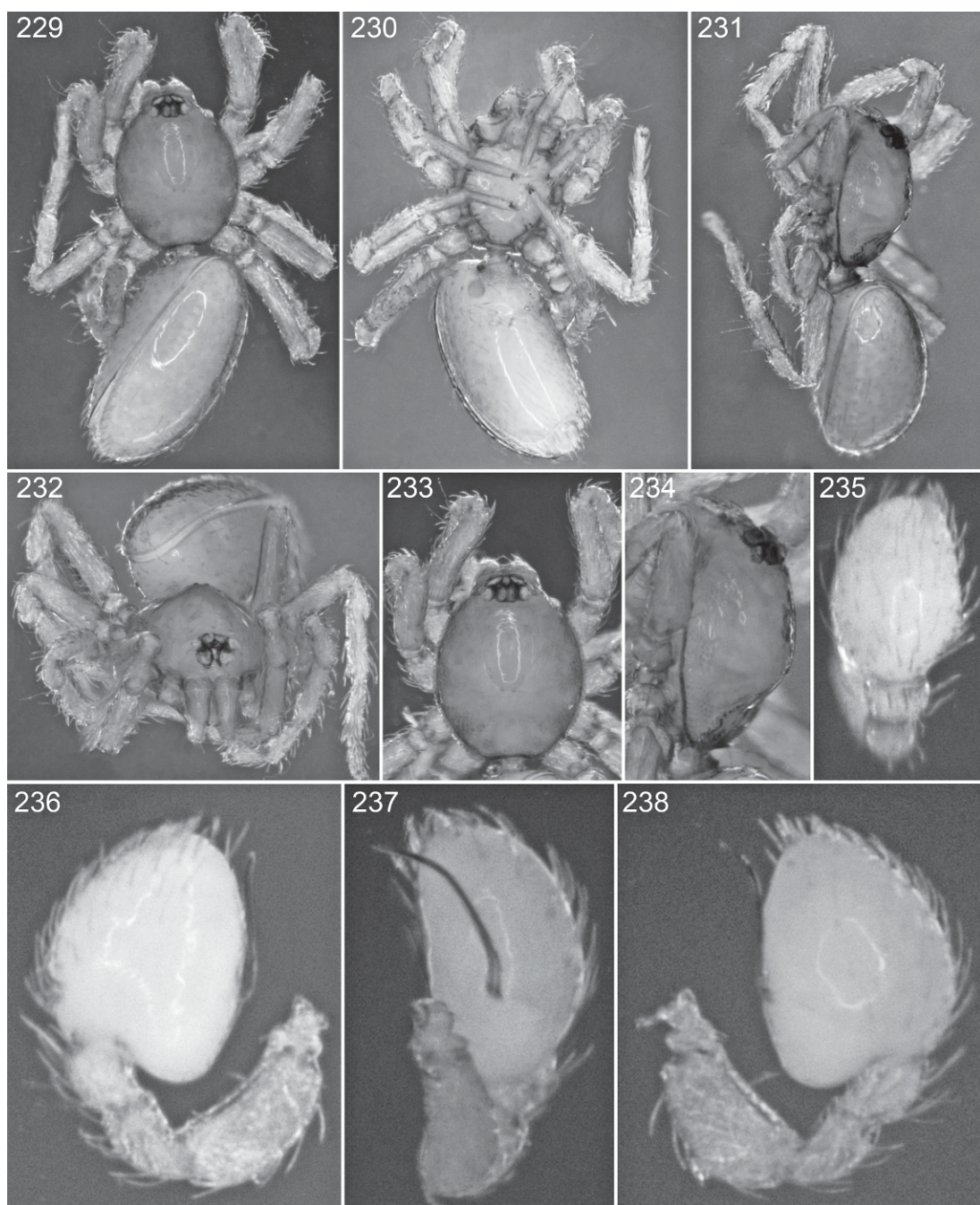


Figs. 219–228. *Scaphiella vito*, new species, female. **219.** Habitus, dorsal view. **220.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **221.** Abdomen, anterior view. **222.** Carapace, anterior view. **223.** Same, dorsal view. **224.** Same, lateral view. **225.** Abdomen, lateral view. **226.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **227.** Epigynum, ventral view. **228.** Same, dorsal view.

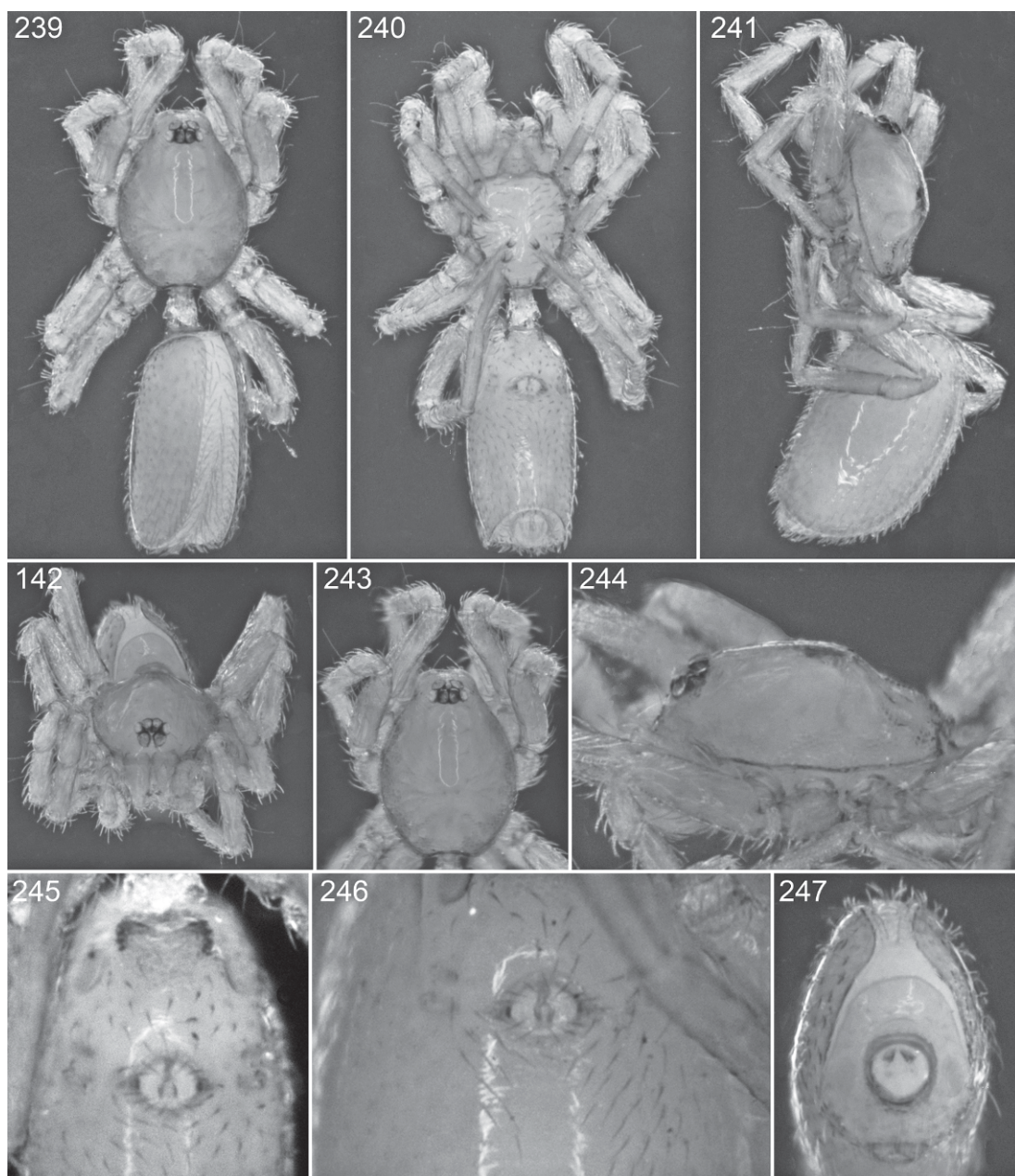
26841), 1♂; W Cañita at river flood plain, Jan. 3, 1981, Berlese, palm buttress with stump (W. Suter, FMNH 33695, PBI_OON 10197), 3♂, 1♀; Summit Gardens, July 24,

1954 (A. Chickering, MCZ 66853, PBI_OON 26874), 1♂, Dec. 20, 1957 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 26804), 1♂, 1♀.

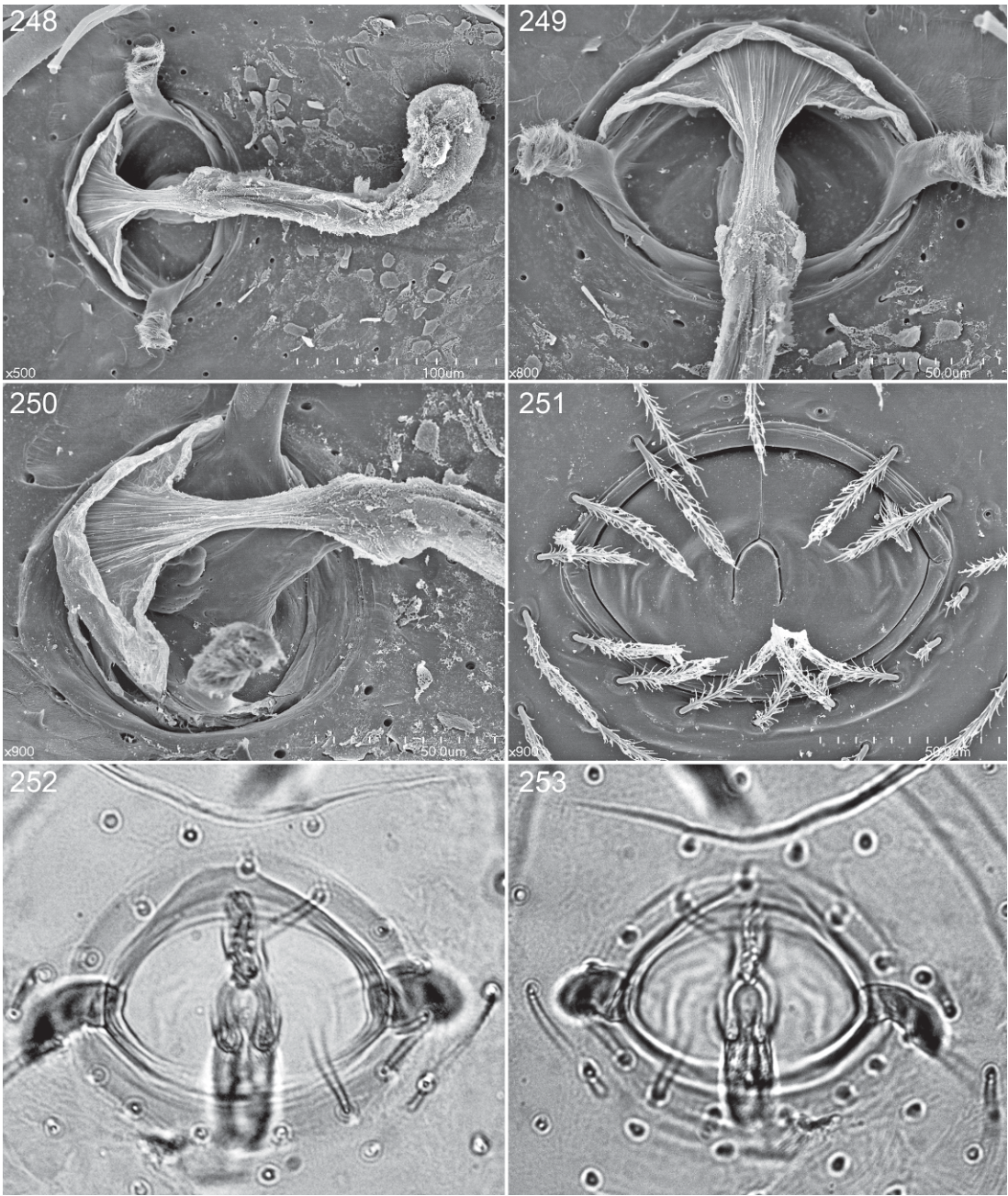
DISTRIBUTION: Panama (map 11).



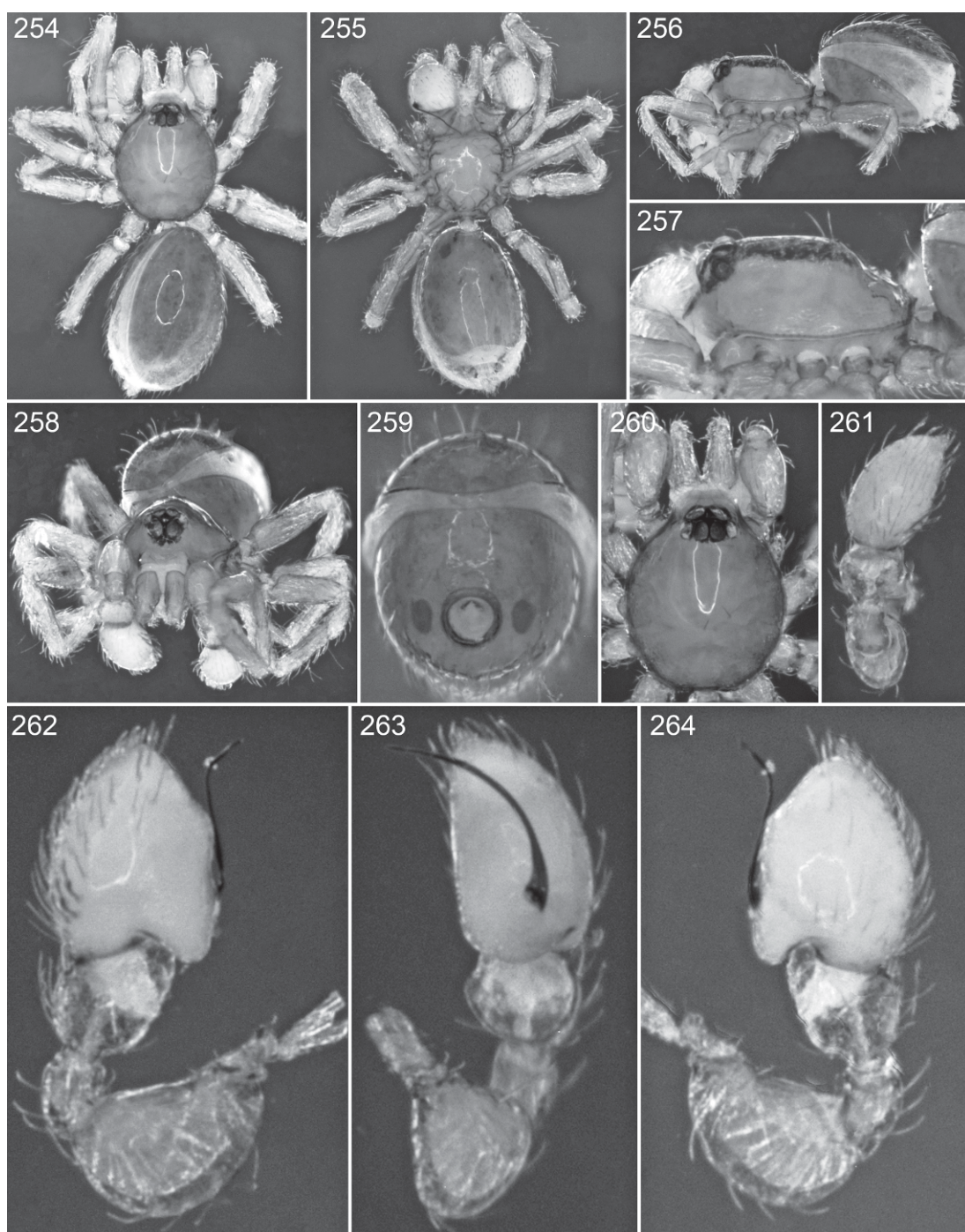
Figs. 229–238. *Scaphiella hitoy*, new species, male. **229.** Habitus, dorsal view. **230.** Same, ventral view. **231.** Same, lateral view. **232.** Same, anterior view. **233.** Carapace, dorsal view. **234.** Same, lateral view. **235.** Left palp, dorsal view. **236.** Same, prolateral view. **237.** Same, ventral view. **238.** Same, retrolateral view.



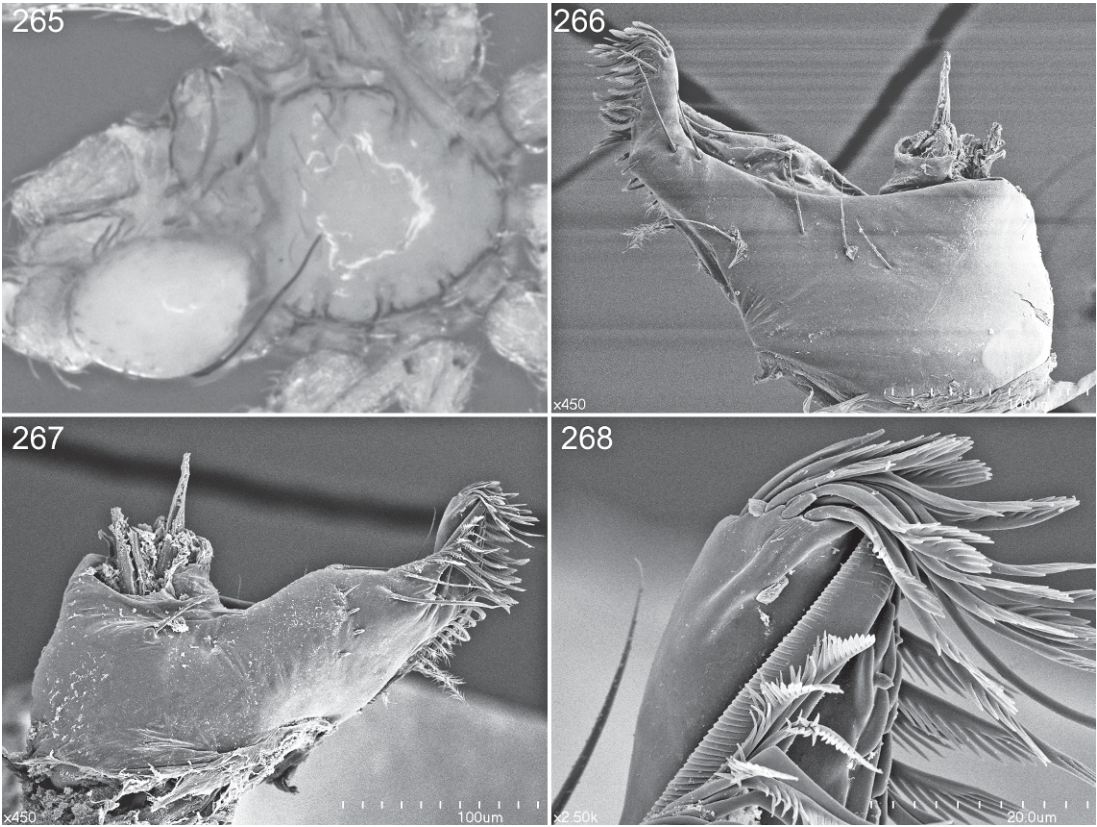
Figs. 239–247. *Scaphiella hitoy*, new species, female. **239.** Habitus, dorsal view. **240.** Same, ventral view. **241.** Same, lateral view. **242.** Same, anterior view. **243.** Carapace, dorsal view. **244.** Same, lateral view. **245.** Anterior portion of abdomen, ventral view. **246.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **247.** Abdomen, anterior view.



Figs. 248–253. *Scaphiella hitoy*, new species, female. **248.** Genitalia, digested, SEM, dorsal view. **249.** Same, anterior portion, dorsal view. **250.** Same, oblique lateral view. **251.** Epigynum, ventral view, SEM. **252.** Same, ventral view. **253.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 254–264. *Scaphiella virgen*, new species, male. **254.** Habitus, dorsal view. **255.** Same, ventral view. **256.** Same, lateral view. **257.** Carapace, lateral view. **258.** Habitus, anterior view. **259.** Abdomen, anterior view. **260.** Carapace, dorsal view. **261.** Left palp, dorsal view. **262.** Same, prolateral view. **263.** Same, ventral view. **264.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 265–268. *Scaphiella virgen*, new species, male. **265.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **266.** Endite, ventral view. **267.** Same, dorsal view. **268.** Same, tip, dorsal view.

Key to Species

- South America (except Venezuela)
1. Sides of carapace smooth, without obvious granulations 2

– Sides of carapace with obvious granulations 19

2. Males (those of *S. chone* unknown). 3

– Females (those of *S. murici* unknown). 11

3. Anteromedian part of male endites with very long (5× as long as wide) spiniform tip (figs. 779, 780) *S. capim*

– Anteromedian part of male endites otherwise 4

4. Abdomen elongated, cylindrical (fig. 570) *S. bonda*

– Abdomen broad, ovoid 5

5. Embolus set basally on palpal bulb. 6

– Embolus set medially on palpal bulb. 8

6. Palpal femur greatly enlarged, palpal bulb acutely protruding ventrally (fig. 677) *S. tena*

– Palpal femur smaller; male palpal bulb not acutely protruding. 7

7. Palpal bulb with large, acute knob, situated medially (fig. 638) *S. pich*

– Palpal bulb with small, obtuse knob, situated basally (fig. 806) *S. penna*

8. Embolar base enlarged 9

– Embolar base not enlarged. 10

9. Embolus thick, with rounded tip (fig. 835) *S. kartabo*

– Embolus thin, with pointed tip (fig. 456) *S. barroana*

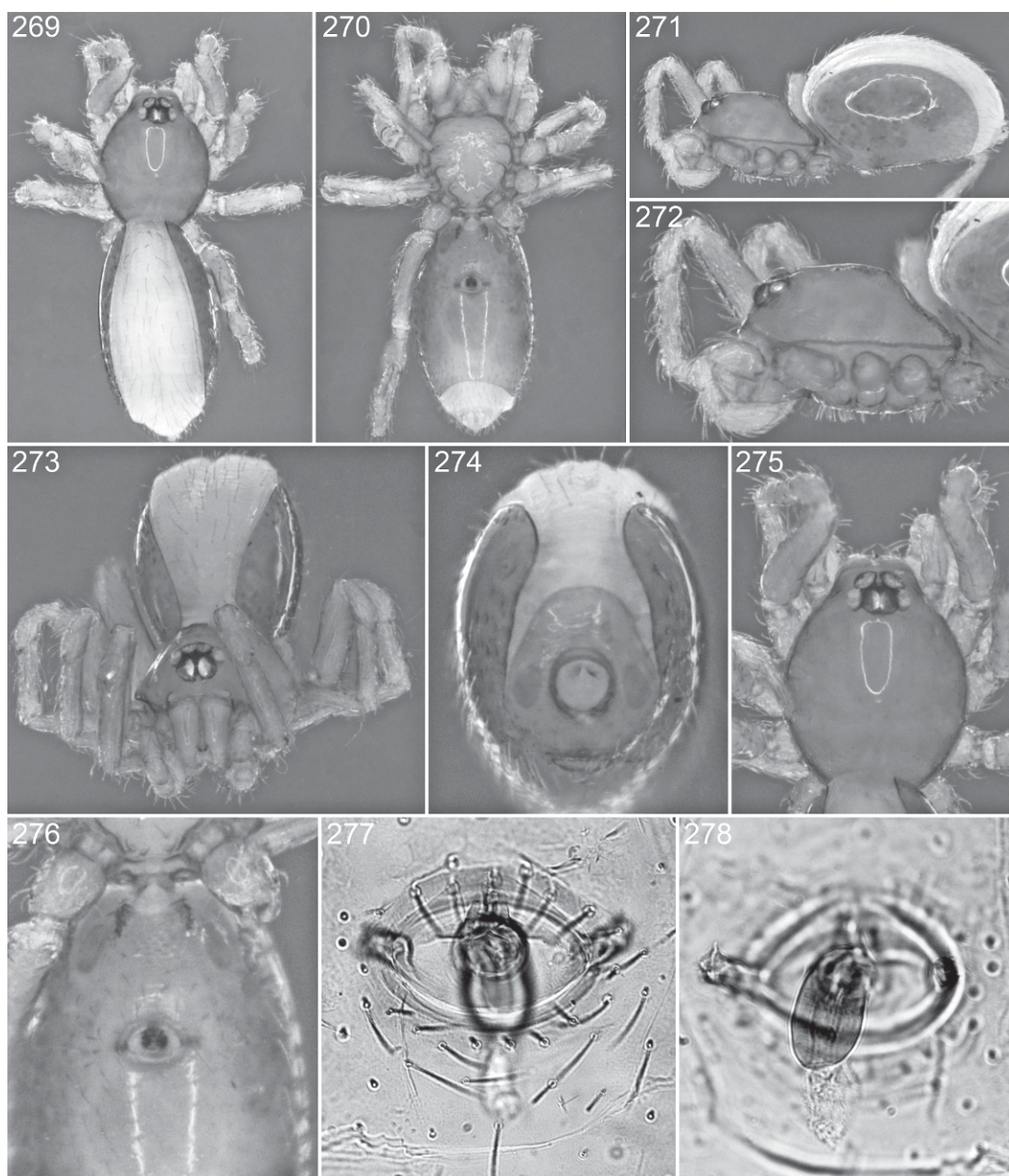
10. Embolus long, with short, bent tip (fig. 825). *S. murici*

– Embolus short, with long, bent tip (fig. 762). *S. irmaos*

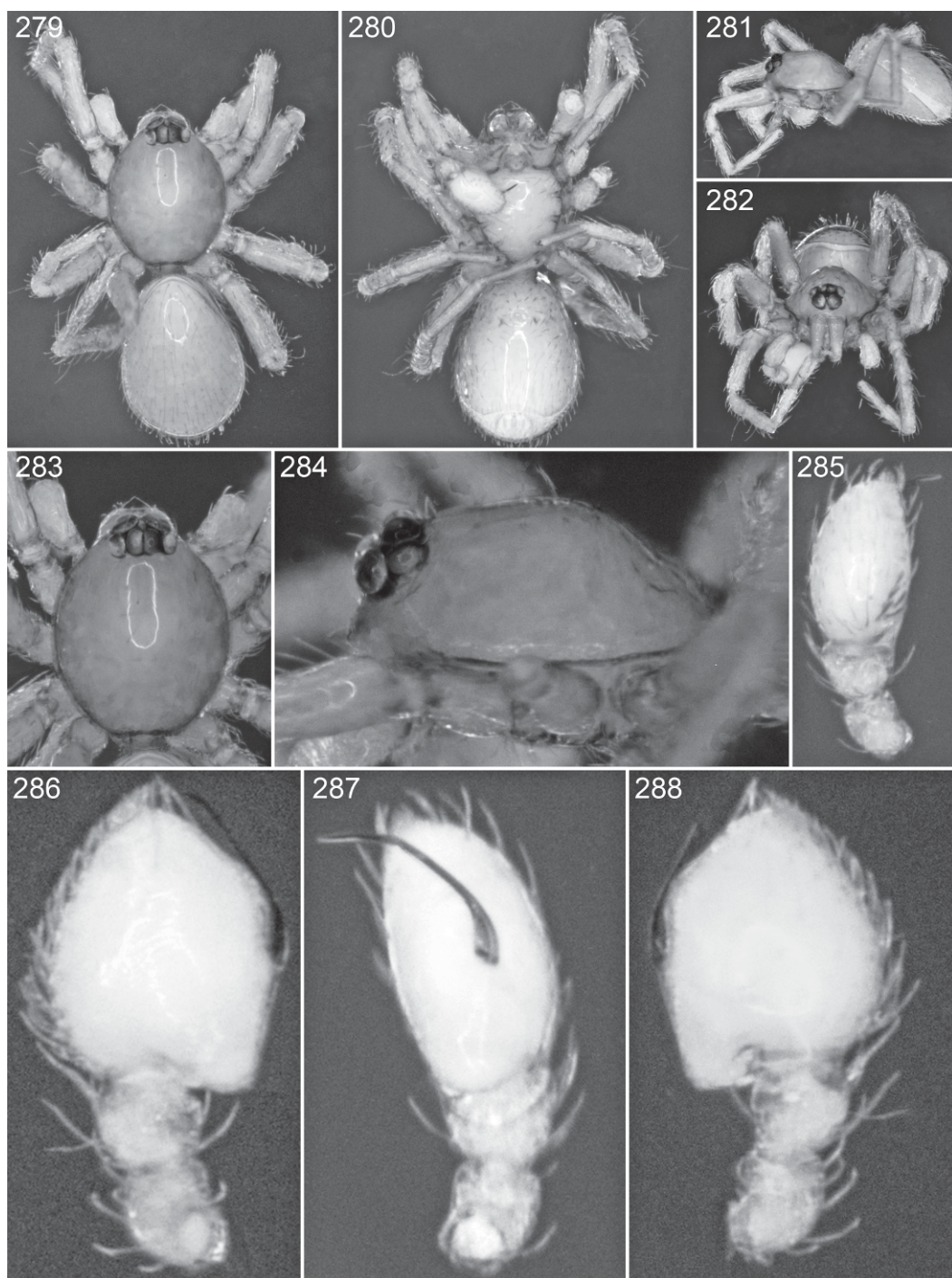
11. Epigynal atrium with paired posterior sclerotizations (fig. 586) *S. bonda*

– Epigynal atrium without paired posterior sclerotizations 12

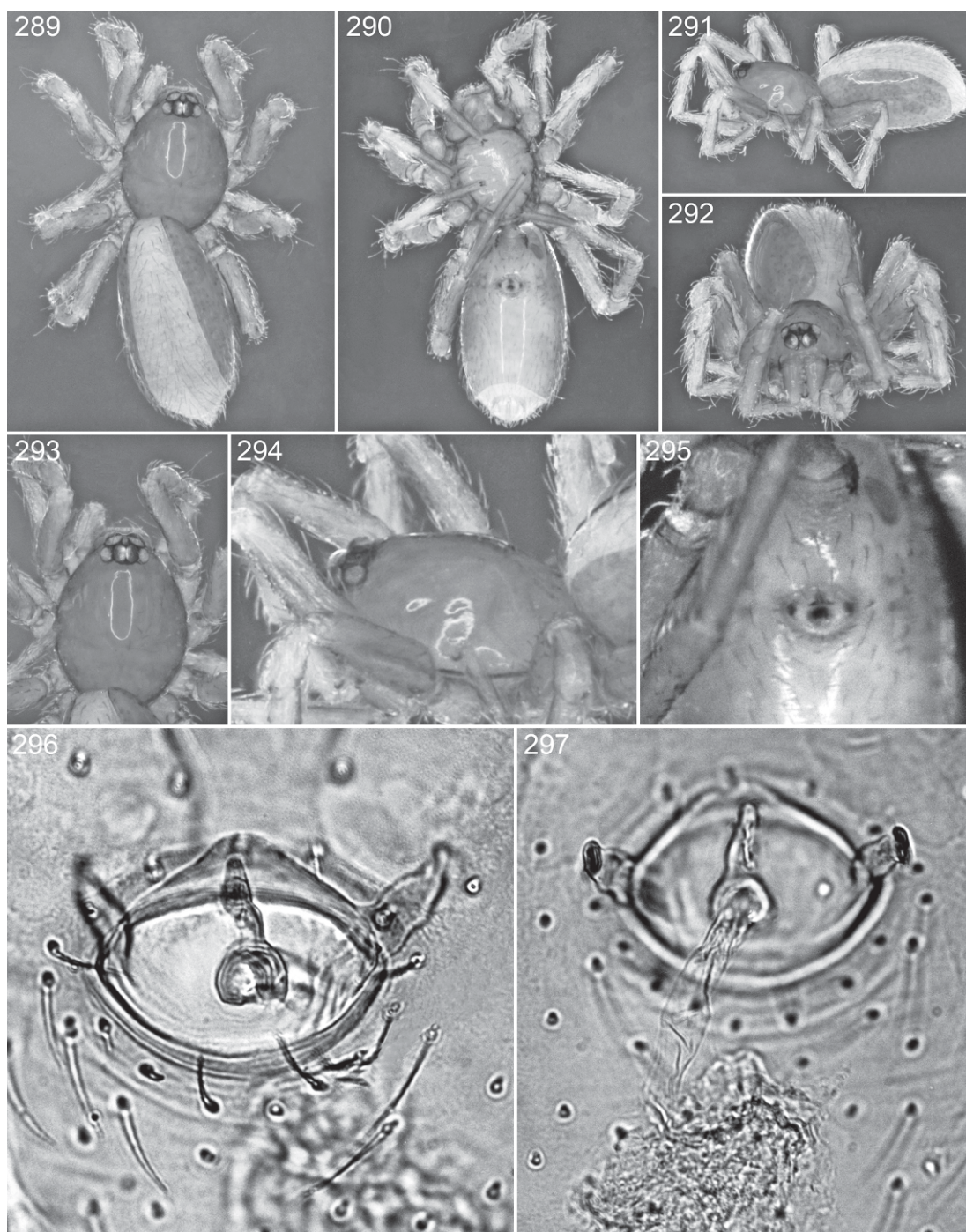
12. Epigynal atrium with thick, lateral sclerotizations (fig. 843) *S. kartabo*



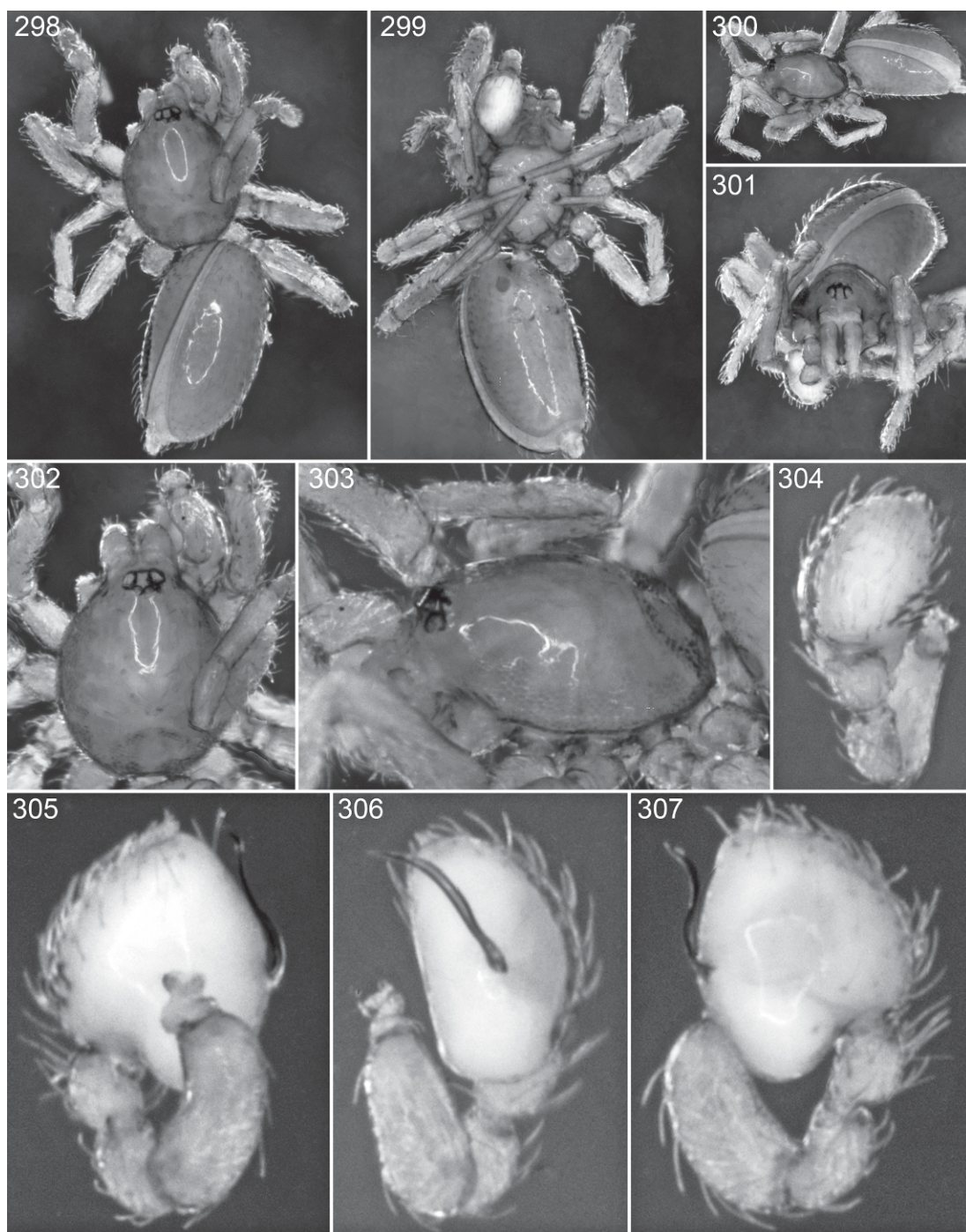
Figs. 269–278. *Scaphiella virgen*, new species, female. **269.** Habitus, dorsal view. **270.** Same, ventral view. **271.** Same, lateral view. **272.** Carapace, lateral view. **273.** Habitus, anterior view. **274.** Abdomen, anterior view. **275.** Carapace, dorsal view. **276.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **277.** Epigynum, ventral view. **278.** Same, dorsal view.



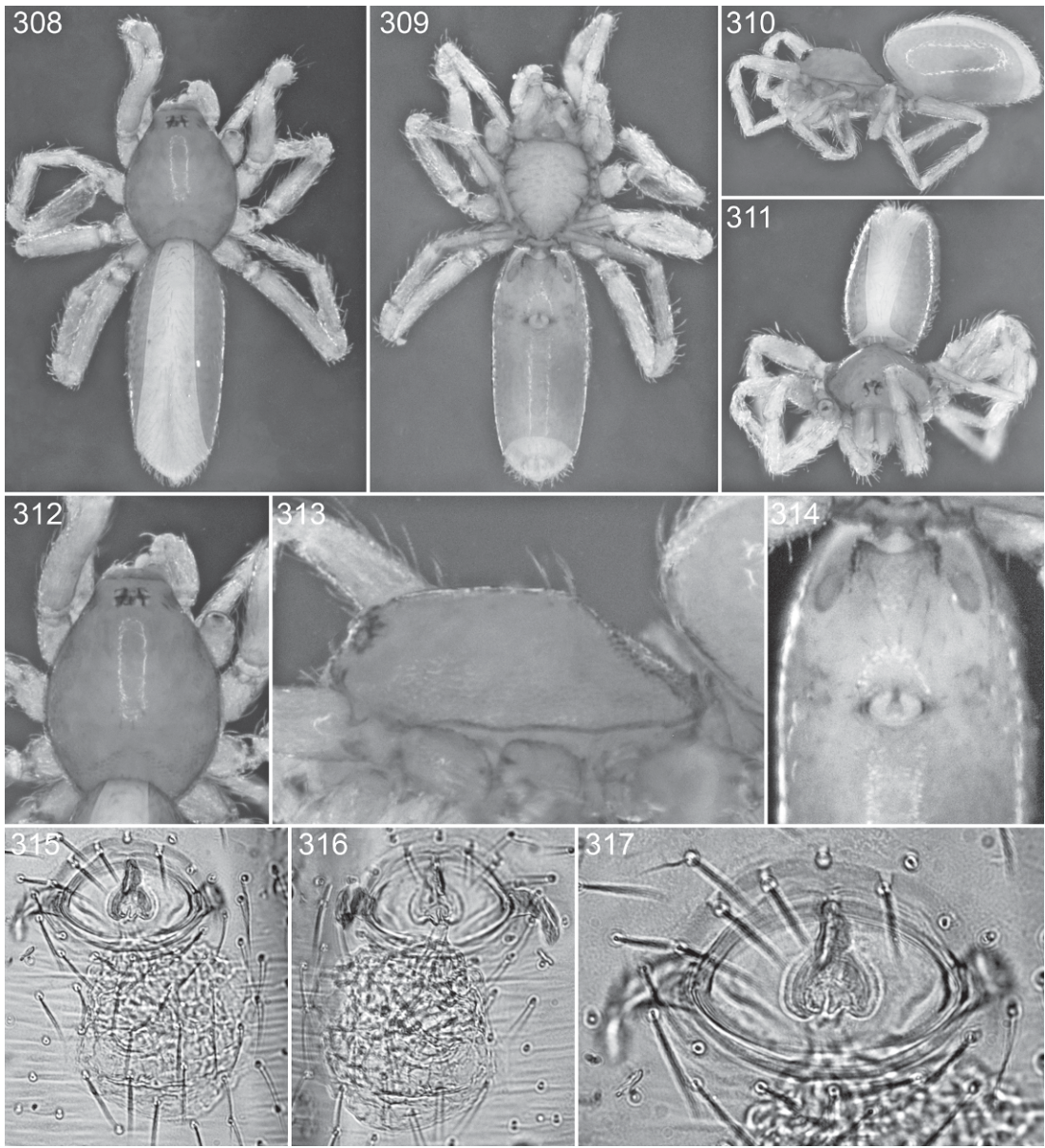
Figs. 279–288. *Scaphiella osa*, new species, male. **279.** Habitus, dorsal view. **280.** Same, ventral view. **281.** Same, lateral view. **282.** Same, anterior view. **283.** Carapace, dorsal view. **284.** Same, lateral view. **285.** Left palp, dorsal view. **286.** Same, prolateral view. **287.** Same, ventral view. **288.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 289–297. *Scaphiella osa*, new species, female. **289.** Habitus, dorsal view. **290.** Same, ventral view. **291.** Same, lateral view. **292.** Same, anterior view. **293.** Carapace, dorsal view. **294.** Same, lateral view. **295.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **296.** Epigynum, ventral view. **297.** Same, dorsal view.

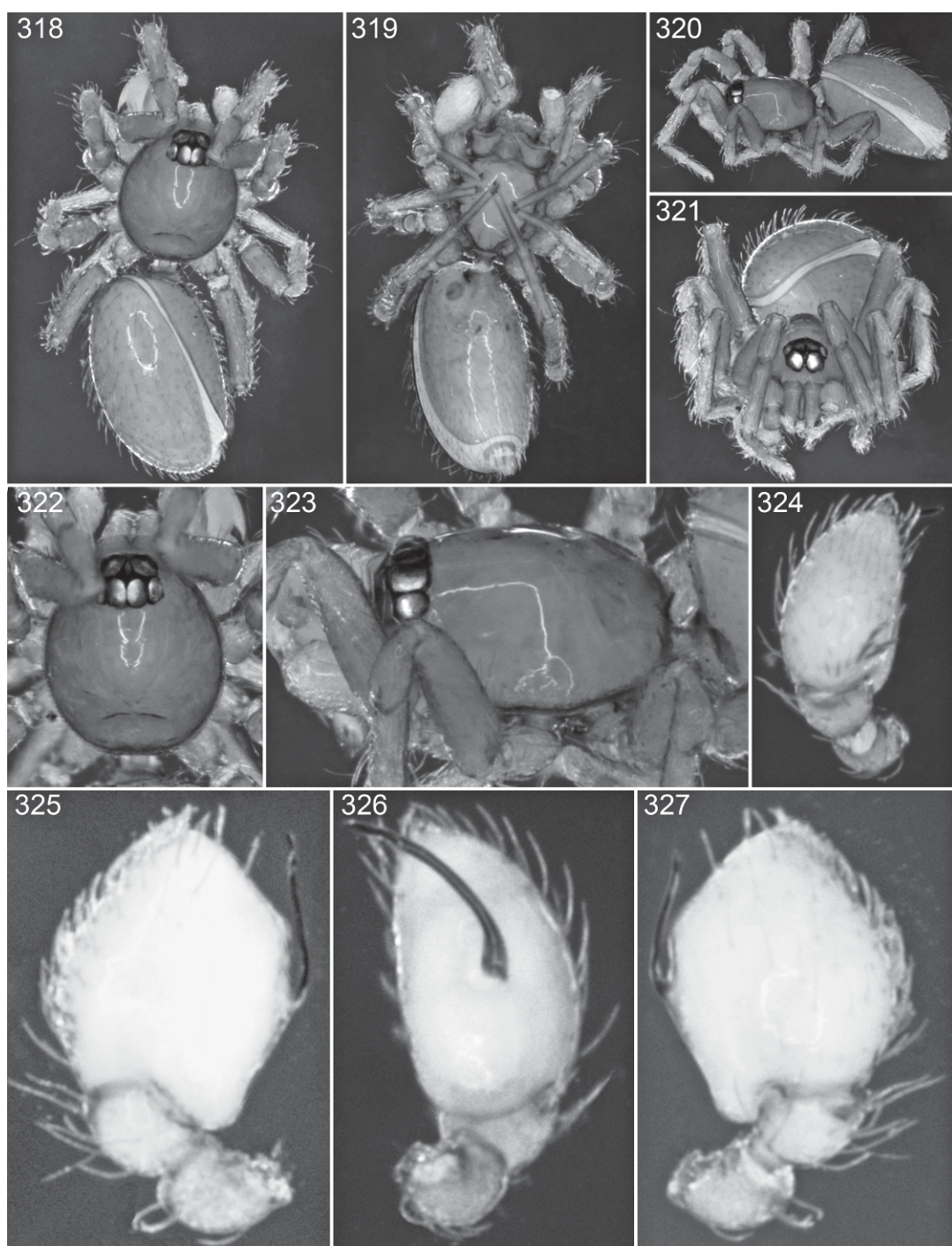


Figs. 298–307. *Scaphiella antonio*, new species, male. **298.** Habitus, dorsal view. **299.** Same, ventral view. **300.** Same, lateral view. **301.** Same, anterior view. **302.** Carapace, dorsal view. **303.** Same, lateral view. **304.** Left palp, dorsal view. **305.** Same, prolateral view. **306.** Same, ventral view. **307.** Same, retrolateral view.

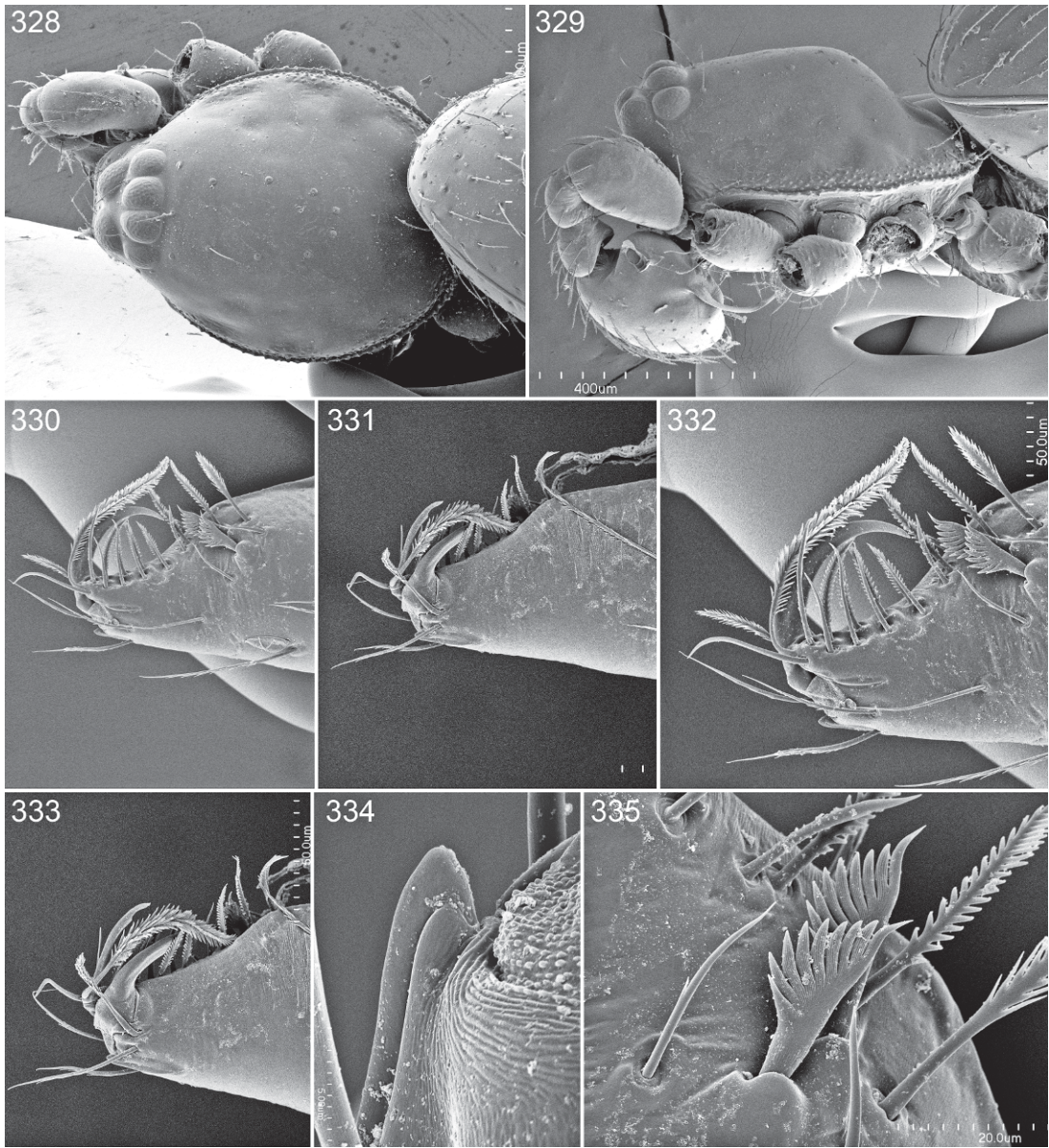


Figs. 308–317. *Scaphiella antonio*, new species, female. **308.** Habitus, dorsal view. **309.** Same, ventral view. **310.** Same, lateral view. **311.** Same, anterior view. **312.** Carapace, dorsal view. **313.** Same, lateral view. **314.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **315.** Epigynum, ventral view. **316.** Same, dorsal view. **317.** Same, ventral view, detail.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|-----|---|--------------------|
| – | Epigynal atrium without lateral sclerotizations | 13 | – | Epigynal atrium oval, anterior sclerite semi-circular (fig. 465). | <i>S. barroana</i> |
| 13. | Epigynal atrium oval, with small, pale anterior sclerite | 14 | 15. | Epigynal atrium with large anterior sclerite . . . | 16 |
| – | Epigynal atrium otherwise | 15 | – | Epigynal atrium with anteriorly narrow anterior sclerite | 17 |
| 14. | Epigynal atrium widely oval, anterior sclerite oval (fig. 711) | <i>S. chone</i> | 16. | Dorsal extension of anterior sclerite long, thin (fig. 648). | <i>S. pich</i> |

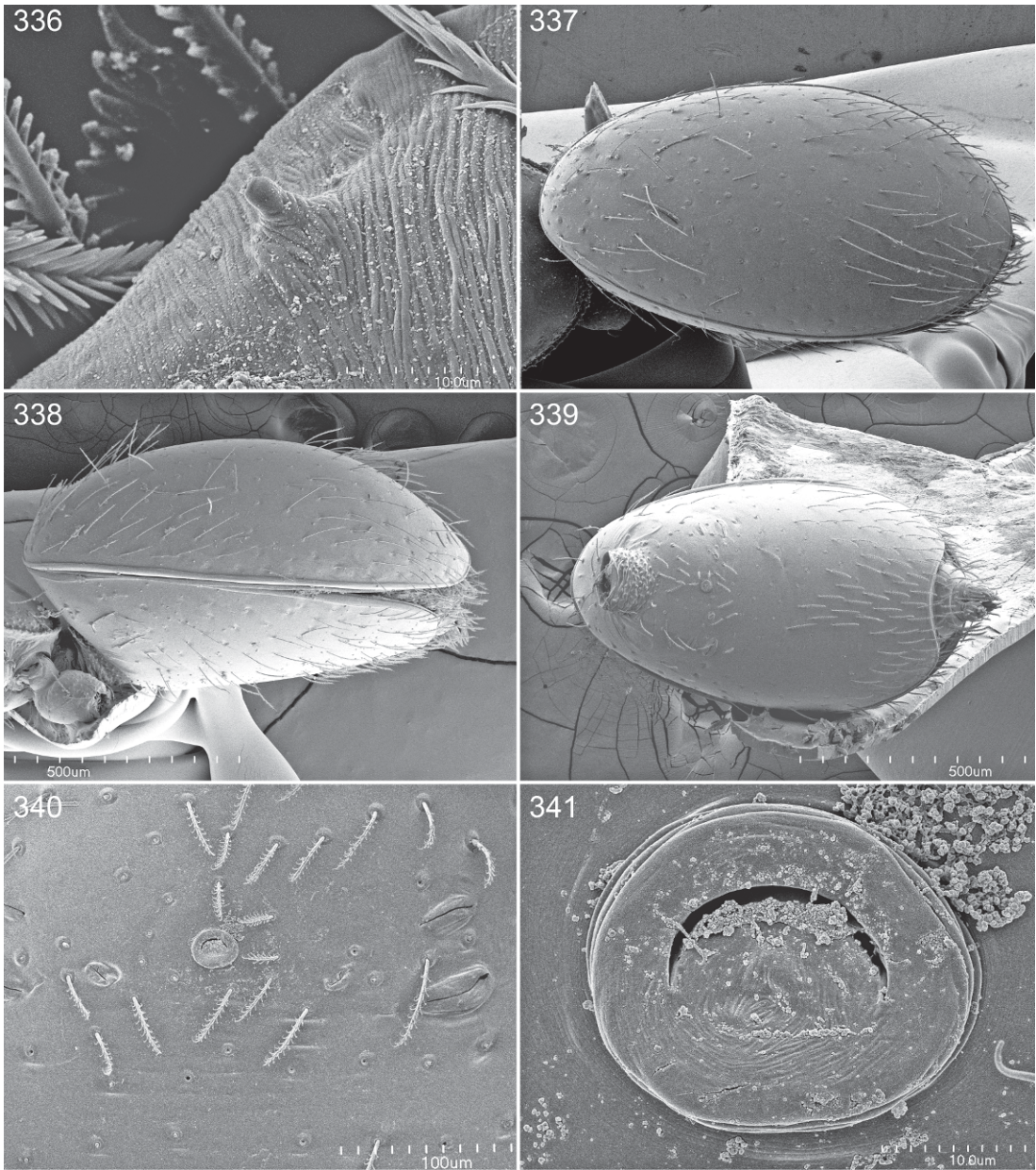


Figs. 318–327. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, male. **318.** Habitus, dorsal view. **319.** Same, ventral view. **320.** Same, lateral view. **321.** Same, anterior view. **322.** Carapace, dorsal view. **323.** Same, lateral view. **324.** Left palp, dorsal view. **325.** Same, prolateral view. **326.** Same, ventral view. **327.** Same, retrolateral view.



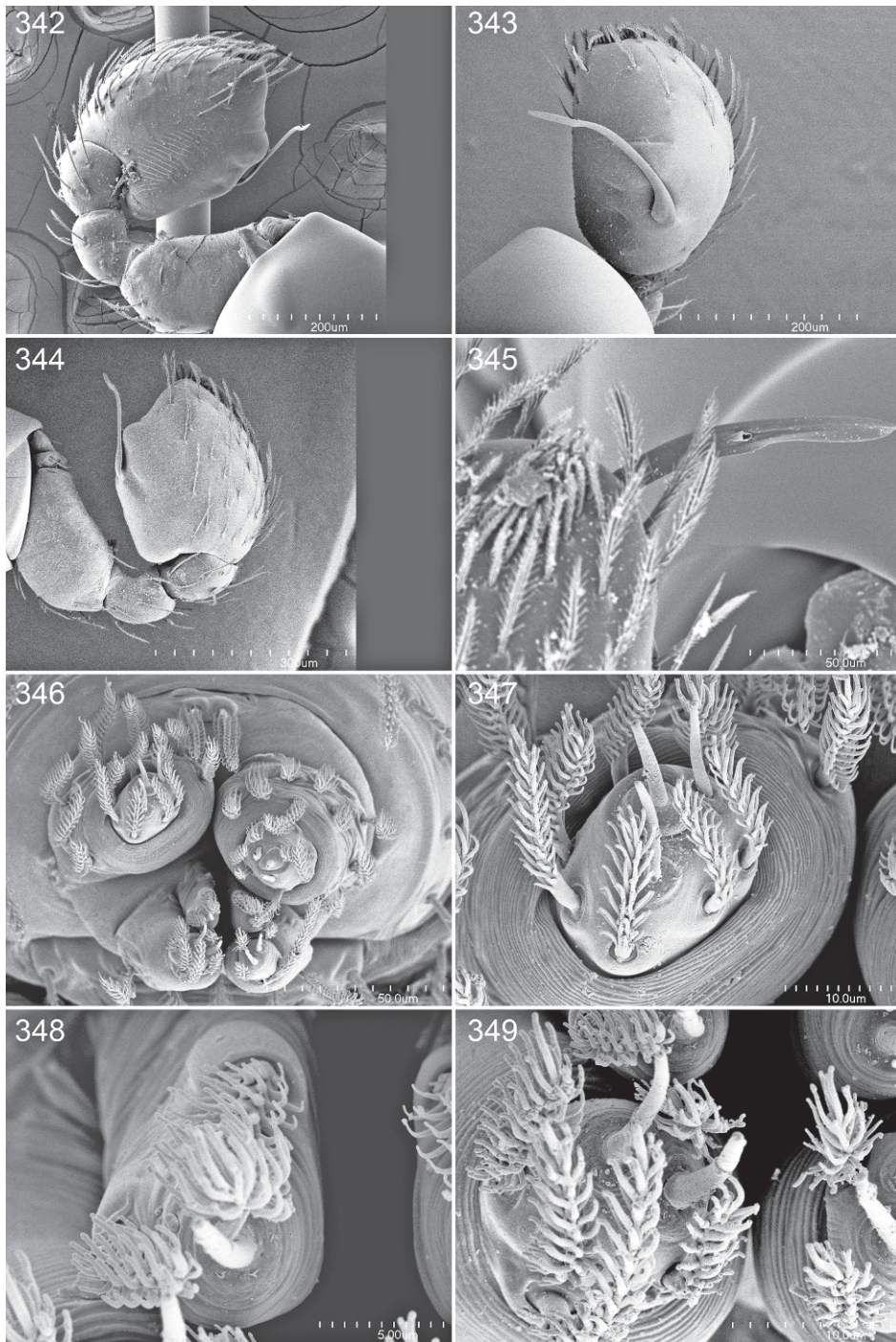
Figs. 328–335. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, male. **328.** Carapace, dorsal view. **329.** Same, lateral view. **330.** Chelicera, anterior view. **331.** Same, posterior view. **332.** Distal portion of chelicera, anterior view. **333.** Same, posterior view. **334.** Tip of chelicera, posterior view. **335.** Cheliceral macrosetae, anterior view.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|-----------------|
| – Dorsal extension of anterior sclerite short, thick (fig. 686) | <i>S. tena</i> | 18. Dorsal extension of anterior sclerite long, narrow (fig. 793) | <i>S. capim</i> |
| 17. Epigynal atrium with inverse T-shaped anterior sclerite (fig. 770) | <i>S. irmaos</i> | – Dorsal extension of anterior sclerite short, thick (fig. 816) | <i>S. penma</i> |
| – Epigynal atrium with inverse Y-shaped anterior sclerite | 18 | 19. Eyes reduced (fig. 690) | <i>S. incha</i> |
| | | – Eyes normal | 20 |

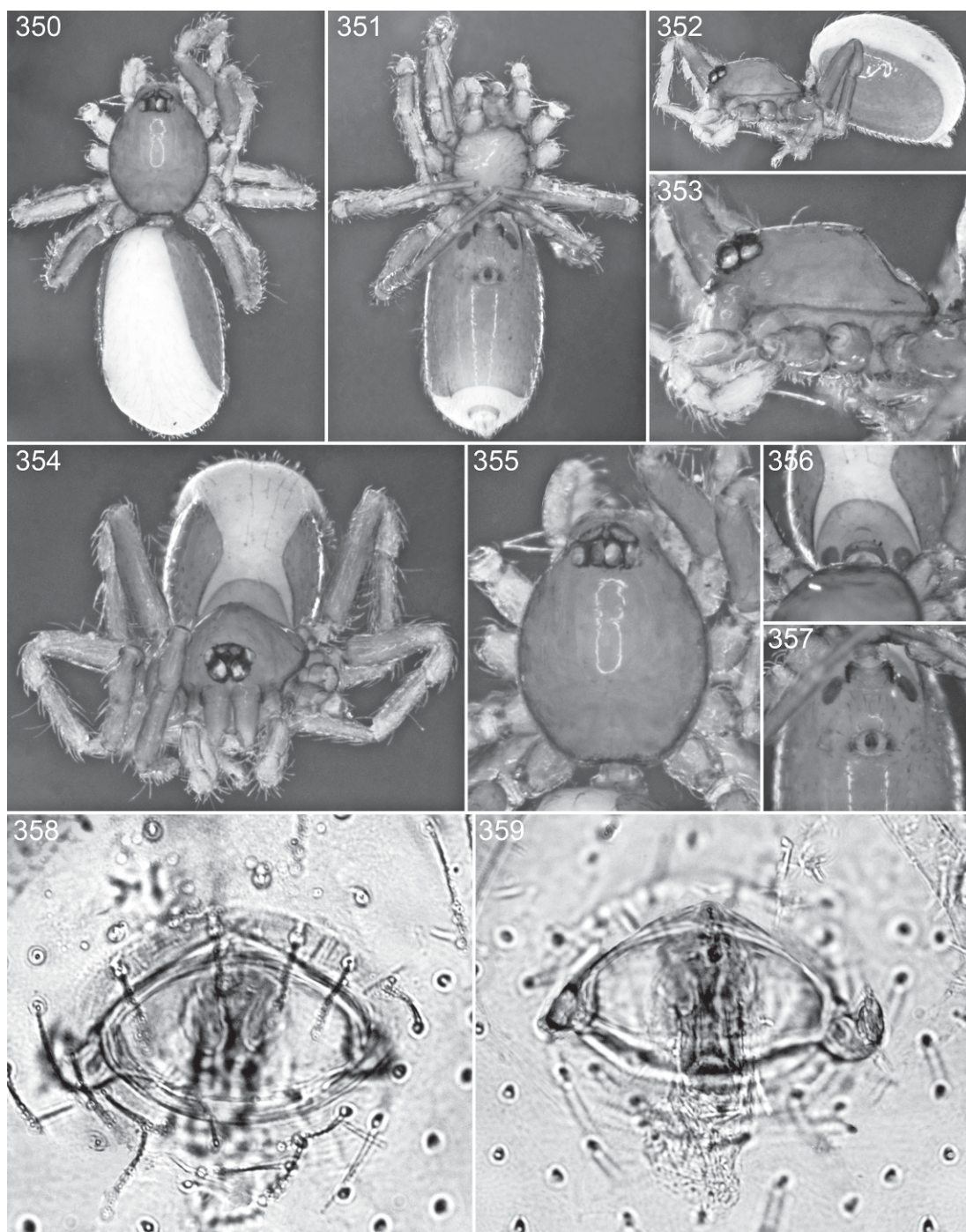


Figs. 336–341. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, male. **336.** Projection on posterior surface of chelicera at level where paturon begins to narrow, posterior view. **337.** Abdomen, dorsal view. **338.** Same, lateral view. **339.** Same, ventral view. **340.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **341.** Sperm pore, ventral view.

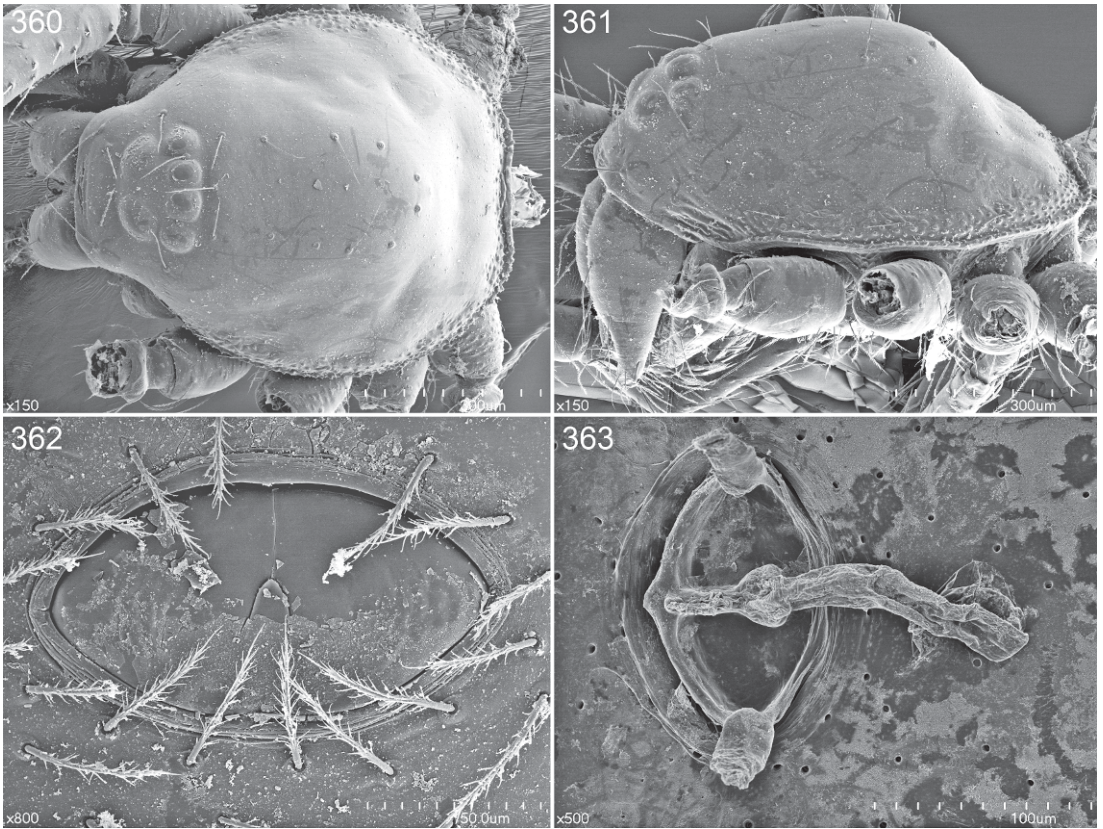
- | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 20. Males. | 21 | 22. Palpal bulb with small prolateral knob near embolar base (fig. 598) | <i>S. meta</i> |
| – Females | 25 | – Palpal bulb without small prolateral knob near embolar base. | 23 |
| 21. Palpal bulb acutely protruding ventrally (fig. 658). | <i>S. napo</i> | 23. Embolus basally twisted (figs. 617–619). | <i>S. vicencio</i> |
| – Palpal bulb not acutely protruding ventrally. | 22 | | |



Figs. 342–349. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, male. **342.** Left palp, prolateral view. **343.** Same, ventral view. **344.** Same, retrolateral view. **345.** Embolus, dorsal view. **346.** Spinnerets, apical view. **347.** Anterior lateral spinneret. **348.** Posterior median spinneret. **349.** Posterior lateral spinneret.



Figs. 350–359. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, female. **350.** Habitus, dorsal view. **351.** Same, ventral view. **352.** Same, lateral view. **353.** Carapace, lateral view. **354.** Habitus, anterior view. **355.** Carapace, dorsal view. **356.** Abdomen, anterior view. **357.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **358.** Epigynum, ventral view. **359.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 360–363. *Scaphiella altamira*, new species, female. **360.** Carapace, dorsal view. **361.** Same, lateral view. **362.** Epigynum, ventral view. **363.** Same, digested, dorsal view.

- Embolus not twisted. 24
- 24. Embolus set on distal half of palpal bulb, embolar base not enlarged (fig. 742)
 *S. manaus*
- Embolus set medially on palpal bulb, embolar base slightly enlarged (fig. 722) *S. pago*
- 25. Epigynal atrium without lateral sclerotizations (fig. 665) *S. napo*
- Epigynal atrium with lateral sclerotizations. 26
- 26. Epigynal atrium with large, rounded anterior sclerite (fig. 730) *S. pago*
- Epigynal atrium with small, narrow anterior sclerite 27
- 27. Epigynal atrium triangular, with large slightly curving lateral apodemes (fig. 606). . . *S. meta*
- Epigynal atrium otherwise 28
- 28. Epigynal atrium with strongly curved lateral apodemes (fig. 753) *S. manaus*
- Epigynal atrium with straight lateral apodemes (fig. 629). *S. vicencio*

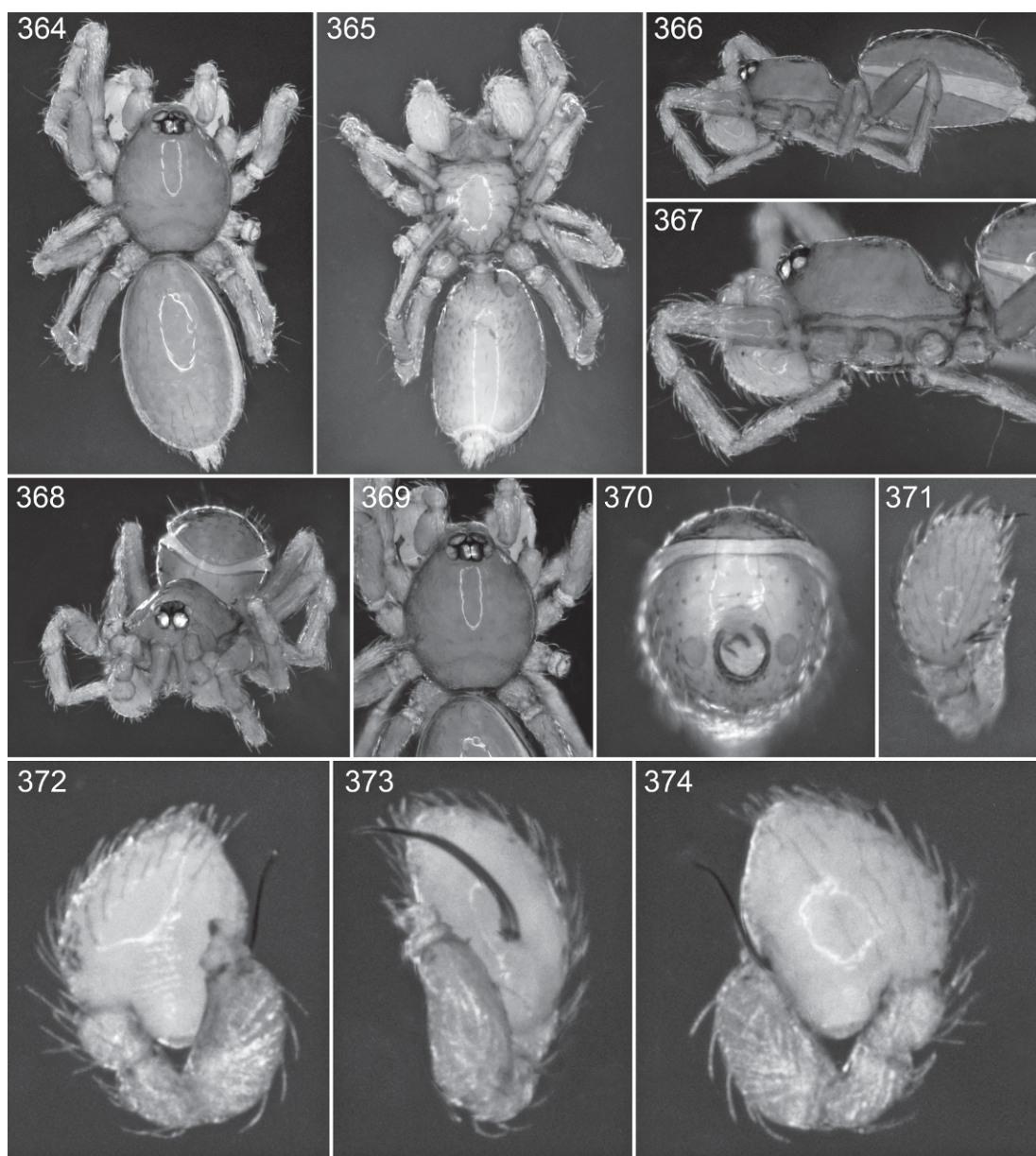
***Scaphiella bonda*, new species**

Figures 570–588; map 1

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in pitfall trap in dry zone at Villa Culebra, near Bonda, ca. 10 km east of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia (Nov.–Dec. 1985; H. Müller), deposited in MHNG (PBI_OON 15480).

DIAGNOSIS: The male palp has a slightly enlarged femur (fig. 579) and a long, narrow embolus that is bent laterally much nearer the base than typical, at about one-fourth its length (fig. 578); the female epigynum has a very short anterior sclerite and a distinctive pair of medially directed extensions on the lateral margins (figs. 586–588).

MALE (PBI_OON 15480, figs. 570–579). Total length 1.44. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, smooth.



Figs. 364–374. *Scaphiella hone*, new species, male. **364.** Habitus, dorsal view. **365.** Same, ventral view. **366.** Same, lateral view. **367.** Carapace, lateral view. **368.** Habitus, anterior view. **369.** Carapace, dorsal view. **370.** Abdomen, anterior view. **371.** Left palp, dorsal view. **372.** Same, prolateral view. **373.** Same, ventral view. **374.** Same, retrolateral view.

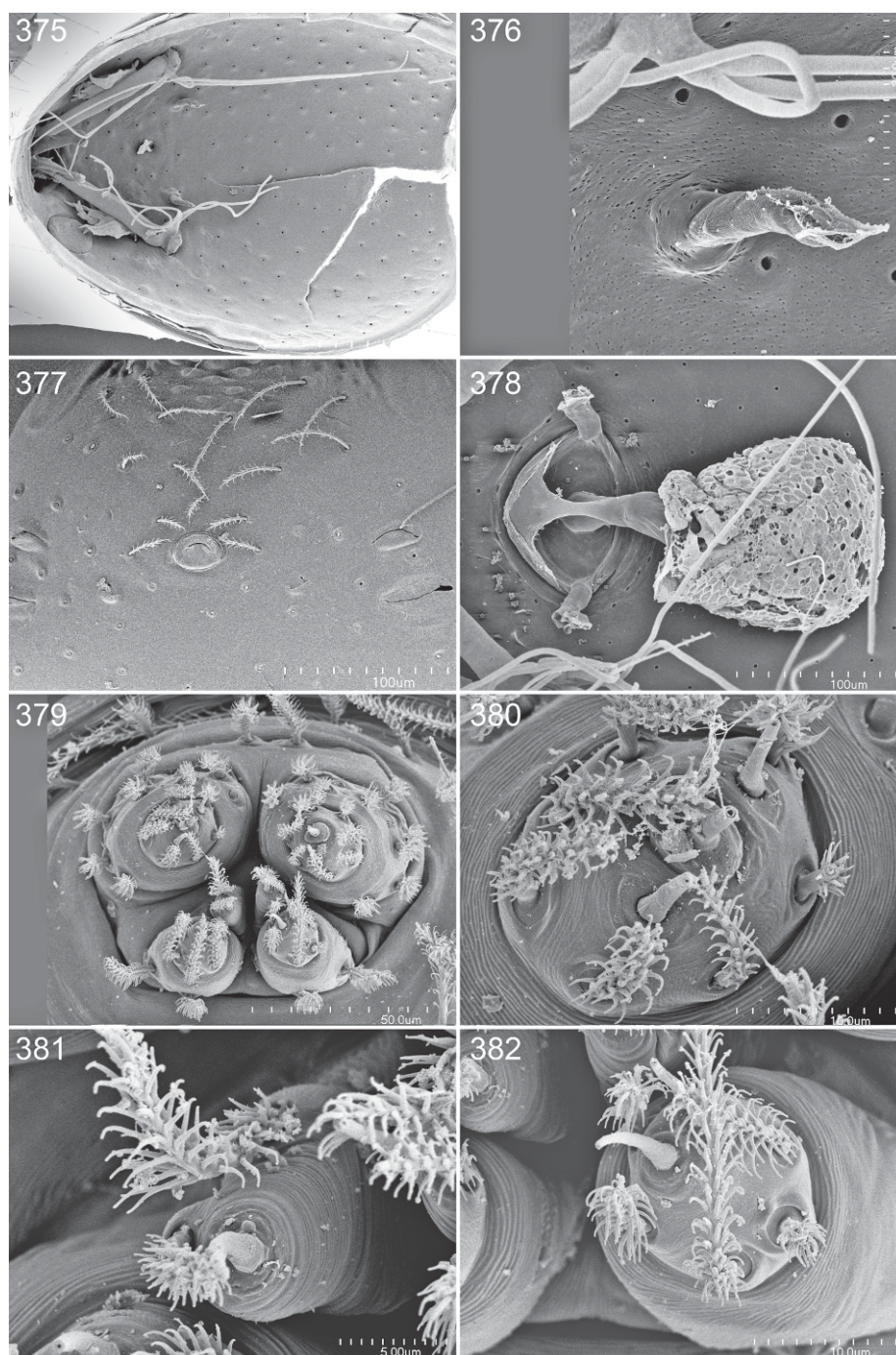
Palpal femur moderately enlarged; embolus long, gradually narrowing apically.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 15480, figs. 580–588). Total length 1.45. Epigynal atrium circular, with small anterior sclerite and paired poste-

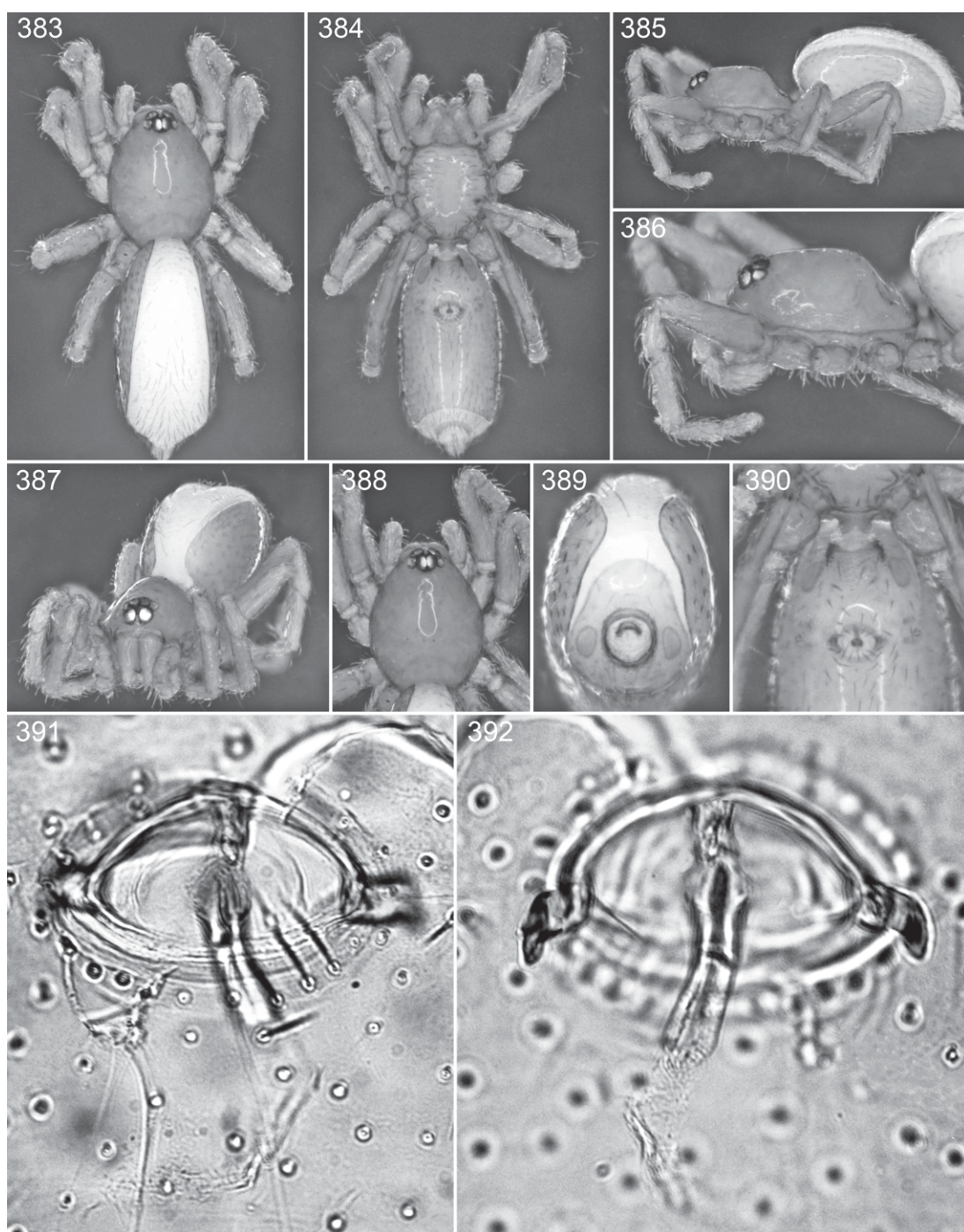
rior sclerotizations; apodemes short, postero-laterally directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: One male taken with the types.

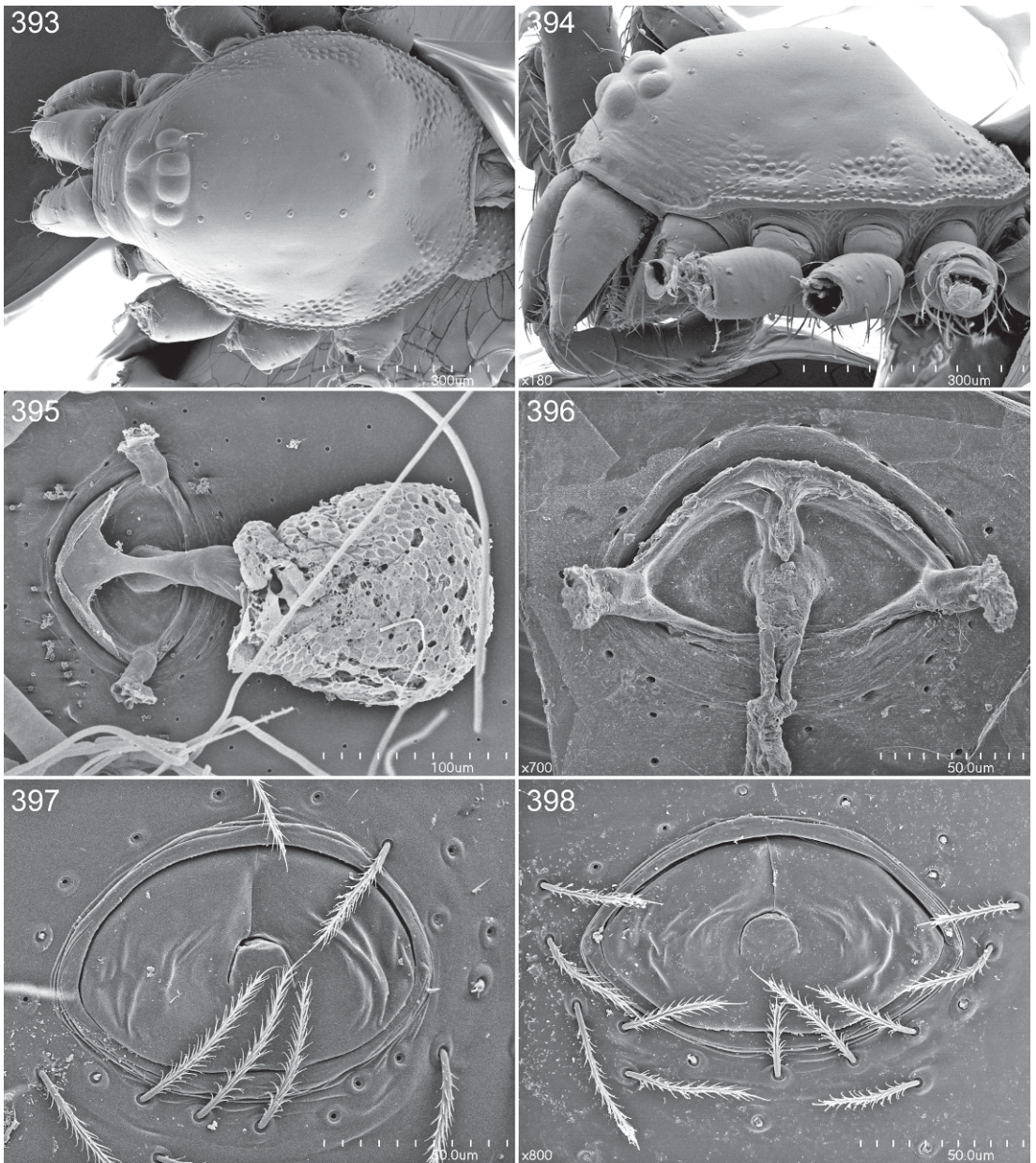
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia (map 1).



Figs. 375–382. *Scaphiella hone*, new species. 375. Male abdomen, digested, dorsal view. 376. Male abdominal apodeme, dorsal view. 377. Male epigastric region, ventral view. 378. Female abdomen, digested, dorsal view. 379. Male spinnerets, apical view. 380. Male anterior lateral spinneret, apical view. 381. Male posterior median spinneret, apical view. 382. Male posterior lateral spinneret, apical view.



Figs. 383–392. *Scaphiella hone*, new species, female. 383. Habitus, dorsal view. 384. Same, ventral view. 385. Same, lateral view. 386. Carapace, lateral view. 387. Habitus, anterior view. 388. Carapace, dorsal view. 389. Abdomen, anterior view. 390. Epigastric region, ventral view. 391. Epigynum, ventral view. 392. Same, dorsal view.



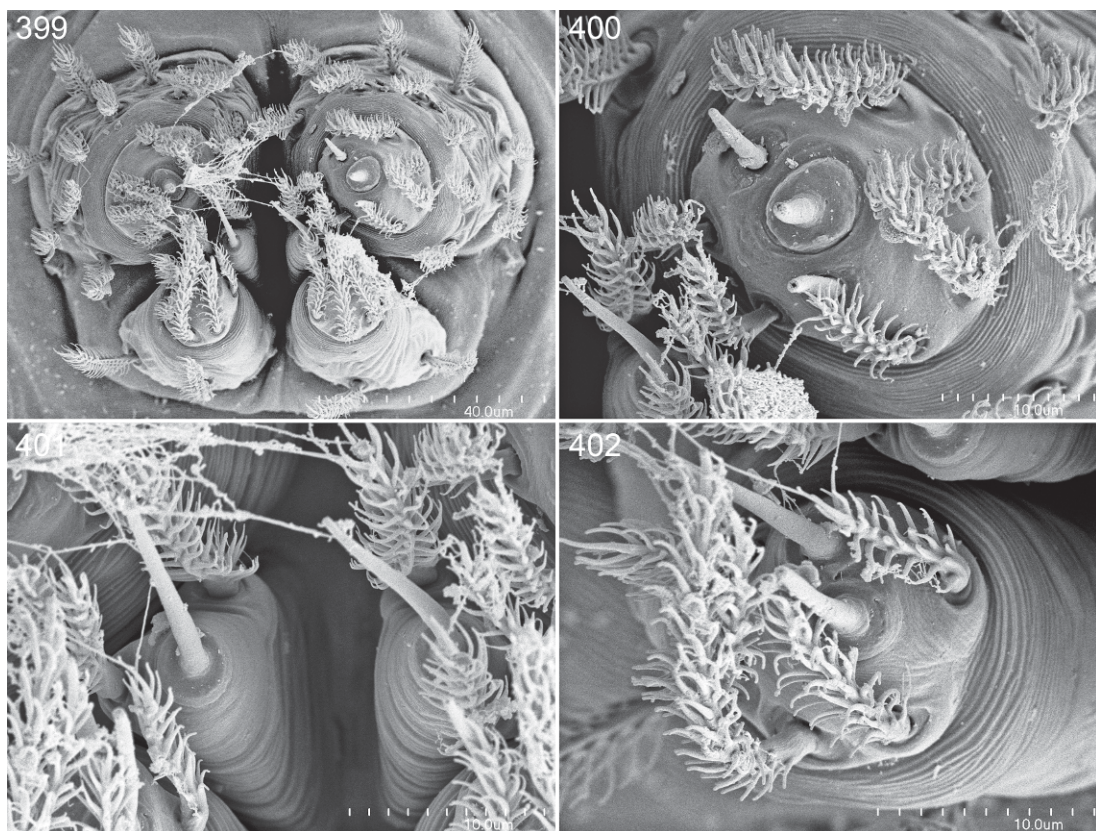
Figs. 393–398. *Scaphiella hone*, new species, female. **393**. Carapace, dorsal view. **394**. Same, lateral view. **395**. Genitalia, digested, dorsal view. **396**. Epigynum, digested, dorsal view. **397**, **398**. Same, ventral views, two different specimens.

Scaphiella meta, new species
Figures 589–608; map 2

TYPE: Male holotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 1000 m at Quebrada Susumuco, 23 km

NW Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia (Mar. 5, 1972; S., J. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 10111).

DIAGNOSIS: The male palp has a small, prolaterally directed protrusion adjacent to the base of the embolus (figs. 598, 599); the



Figs. 399–402. *Scaphiella hone*, new species, female. **399.** Spinnerets, apical view. **400.** Anterior lateral spinneret, apical view. **401.** Posterior median spinneret, apical view. **402.** Posterior lateral spinneret, apical view.

female epigynum has a distinctive pair of lateral sclerotizations (figs. 606–608).

MALE (PBI_OON 10111, figs. 589–599). Total length 1.76. Carapace with sides of pars thoracica with obvious granulations reaching apex. Sternum smooth. Endites with spini-form anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, curved transverse ridge just above pedicel. Palpal femur greatly enlarged; embolus long, uniform, bulb with small knob near base of embolus.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29614, figs. 600–608). Total length 2.13. Endites unmodified. Anterior margin of postepigastric scutum with obvious granulations. Epigynal atrium triangular, with small anterior sclerite and lateral sclerotizations; apodemes short, curved.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COLOMBIA: **Meta:** Quebrada Susumuco, 23 km NW

Villavicencio, Mar. 2, 1972, Berlese, forest litter, elev. 1000 m (S. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29614), 1♀, Mar. 5, 1972, same (FMNH PBI_OON 10111), 1♂.

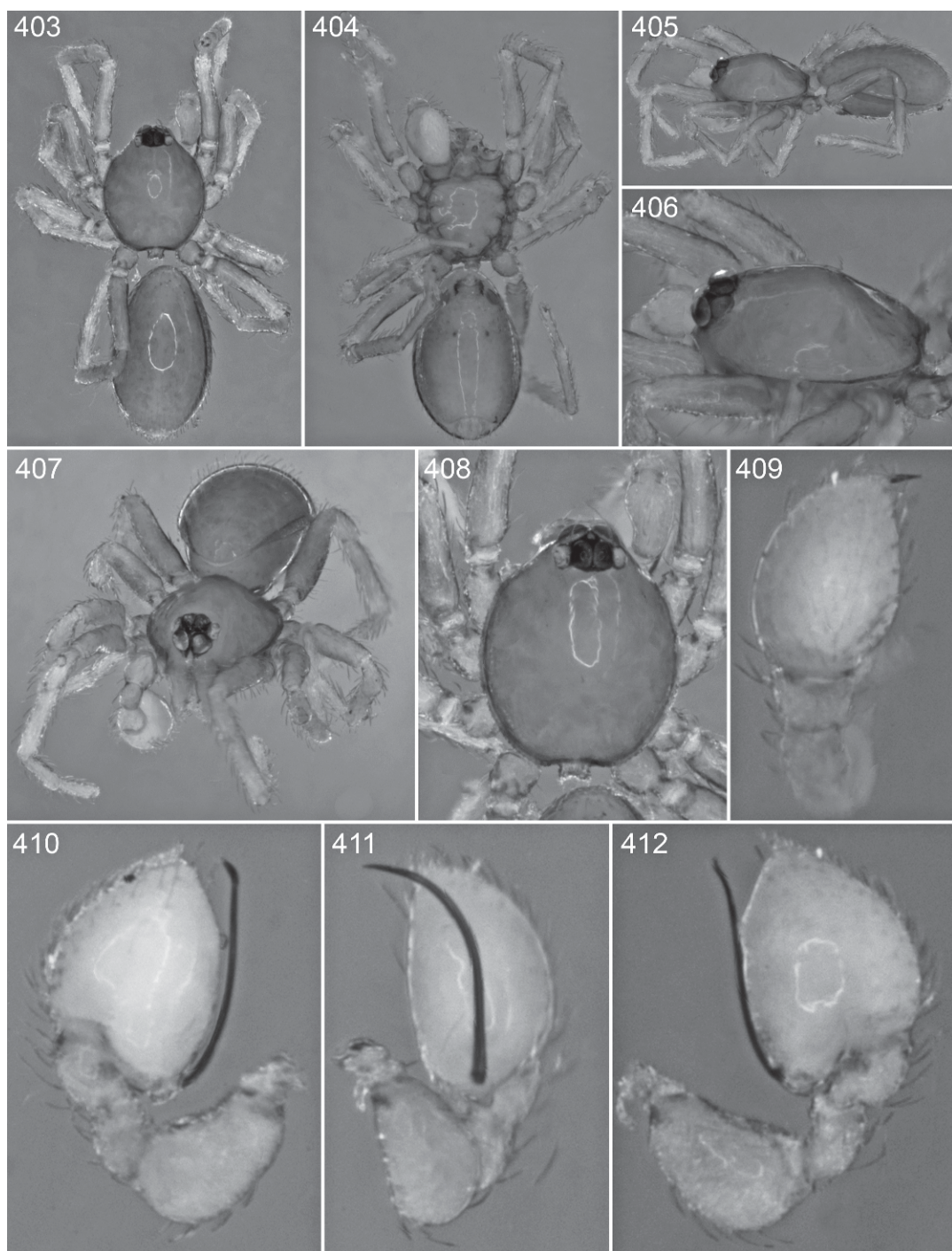
DISTRIBUTION: Colombia (map 2).

Scaphiella vicencio, new species

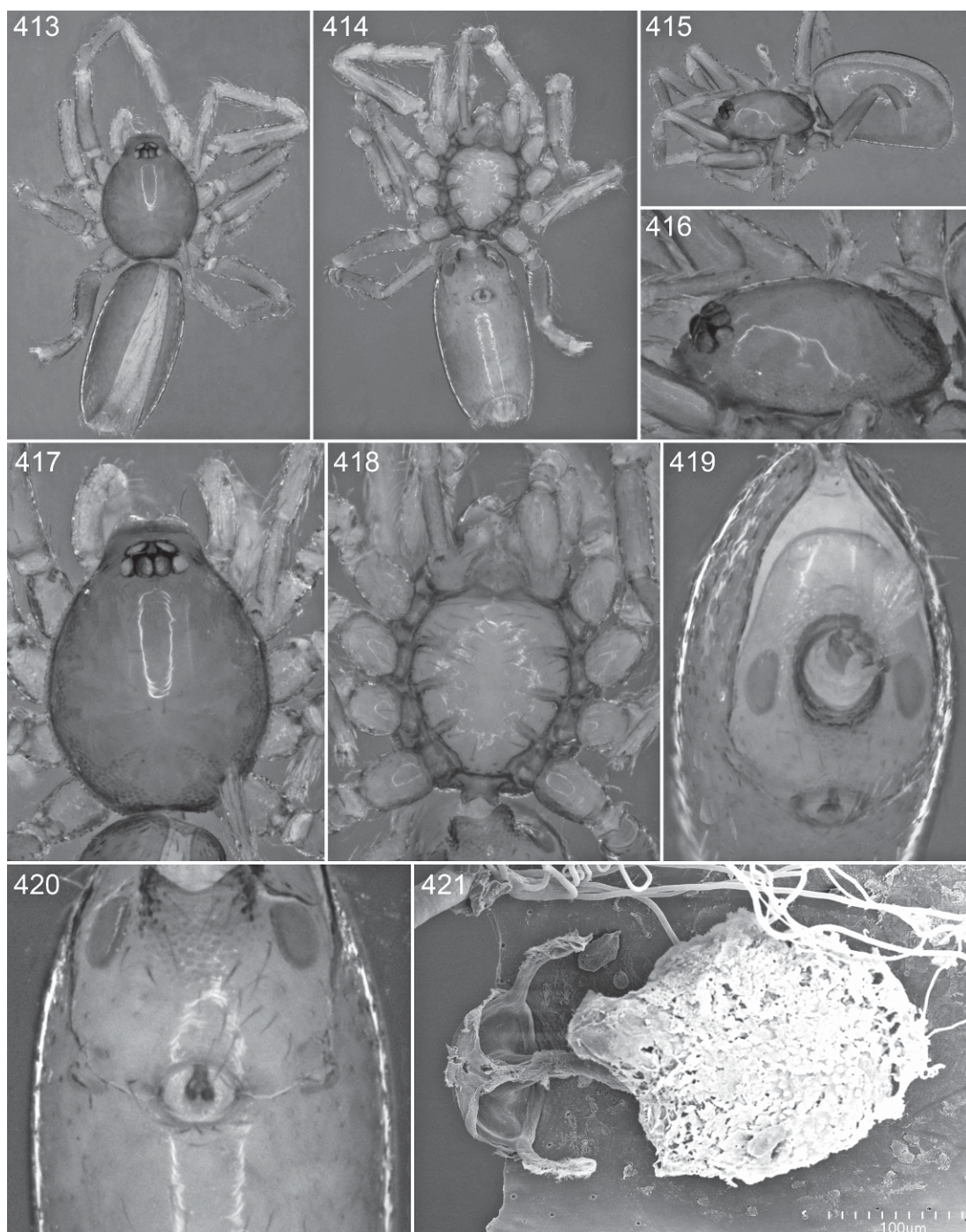
Figures 609–629; map 3

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 500 m at Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia (Mar. 1–4, 1972; S., J. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 320).

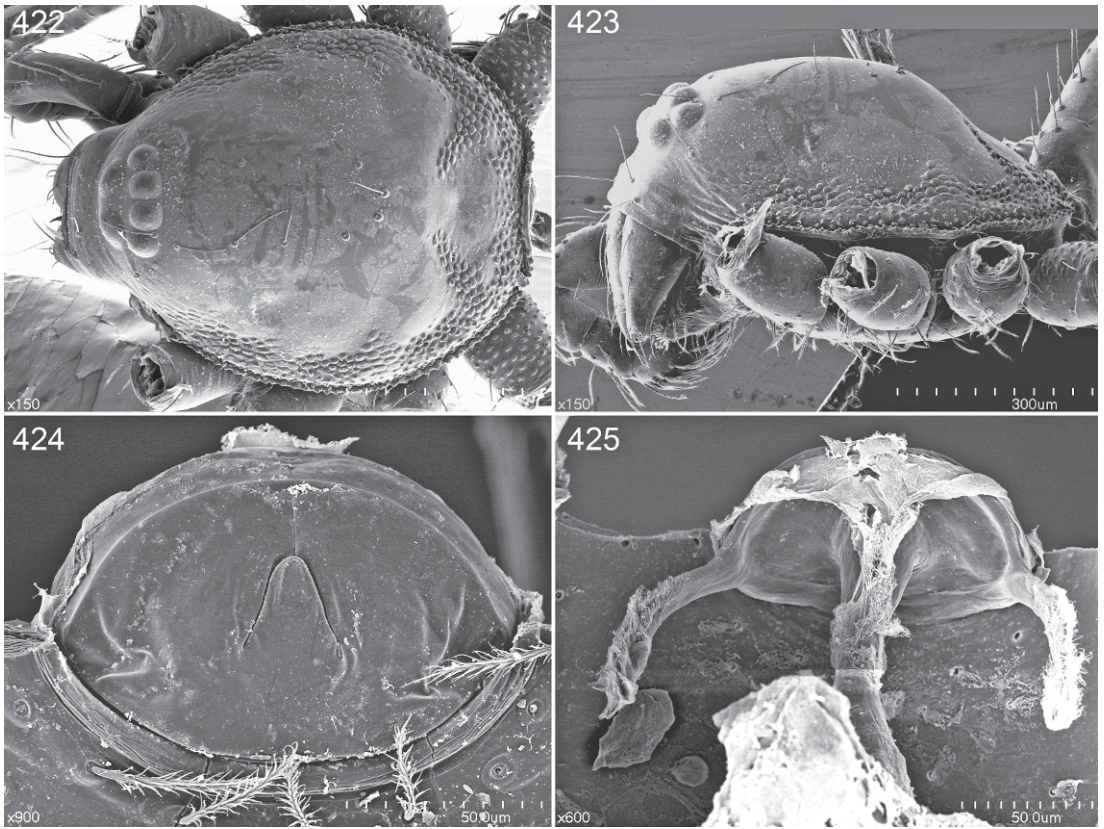
DIAGNOSIS: The male palp has a short, basally twisted embolus that is widest at about half its length (figs. 617–619); the female epigynum has distinctively thickened lateral margins (figs. 627–629).



Figs. 403–412. *Scaphiella bocas*, new species, male. **403.** Habitus, dorsal view. **404.** Same, ventral view. **405.** Same, lateral view. **406.** Carapace, lateral view. **407.** Habitus, anterior view. **408.** Carapace, dorsal view. **409.** Left palp, dorsal view. **410.** Same, prolateral view. **411.** Same, ventral view. **412.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 413–421. *Scaphiella bocas*, new species, female. **413.** Habitus, dorsal view. **414.** Same, ventral view. **415.** Same, lateral view. **416.** Carapace, lateral view. **417.** Carapace, dorsal view. **418.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **419.** Abdomen, anterior view. **420.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **421.** Epigynum, digested, dorsal view.



Figs. 422–425. *Scaphiella bocas*, new species, female. **422.** Carapace, dorsal view. **423.** Same, lateral view. **424.** Epigynum, ventral view. **425.** Same, digested, dorsal view.

MALE (PBI_OON 320, figs. 609–619). Total length 1.42. Carapace with obvious granulations on sides of pars thoracica, granulations reaching apex. Sternum smooth. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, curved, transverse ridge just above pedicel. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus short, basally twisted.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 320, figs. 620–629). Total length 1.56. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium oval, with heavily sclerotized anterior and lateral margins; anterior sclerite small, heavily sclerotized only anteriorly; apodemes short.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: COLOMBIA: **Amazonas:** 7 km N Leticia, Feb. 20–25, 1972, Berlese, forest litter (S. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29607), 1♂. **Quindío:** 1 km S Calarcá, Mar. 8, 1974, Berlese, forest litter

with fleshy mushrooms, elev. 5000 ft (S. Peck, FMNH PBI_OON 321), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia (map 3).

***Scaphiella pich*, new species**

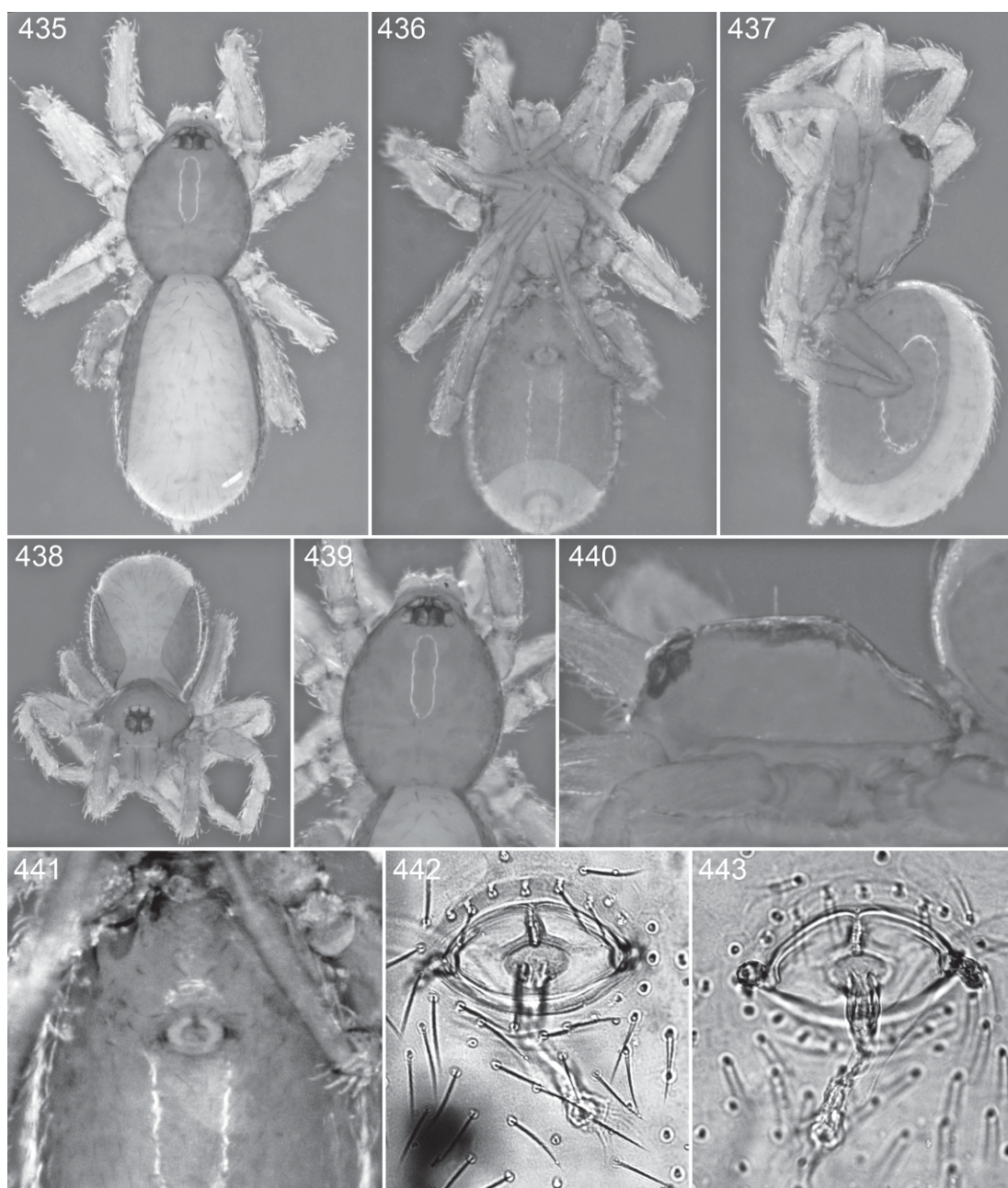
Figures 630–648; map 4

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 700 ft at Río Palenque Station, 47 km S of Santo Domingo, Pichincha, Ecuador (May 18–30, 1975; S., J. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 322).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. bocas* in having a basally originating embolus but differ in having a prominent knob on the palpal bulb at about one-quarter of its length (figs. 638, 639); females have a distinctively widened anterior epigynal sclerite that fills most of the width of the epigynal atrium (figs. 646–648).



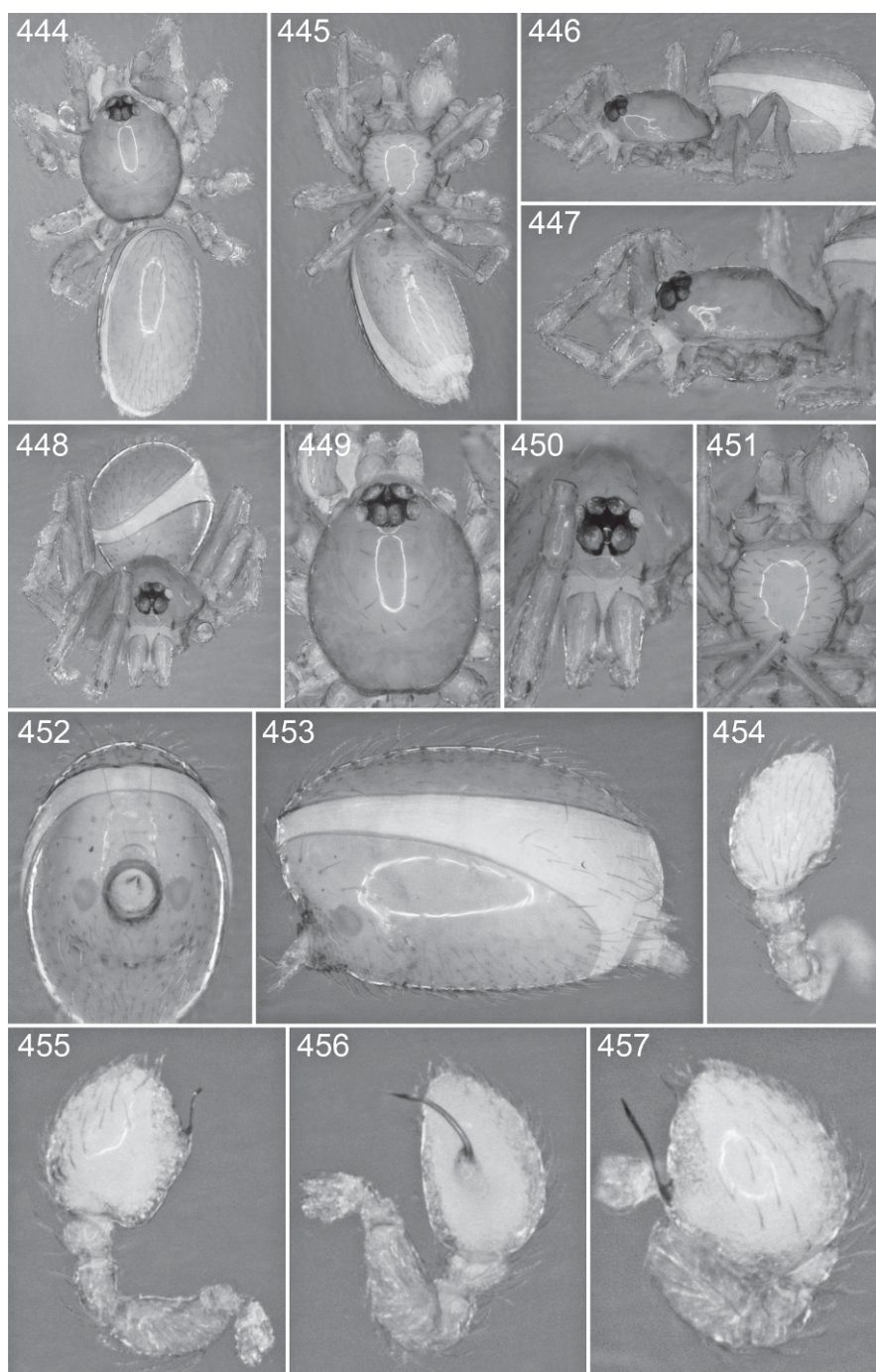
Figs. 426–434. *Scaphiella ammirante*, new species, male. **426.** Habitus, dorsal view. **427.** Same, ventral view. **428.** Same, lateral view. **429.** Same, anterior view. **430.** Carapace, dorsal view. **431.** Left palp, dorsal view. **432.** Same, prolateral view. **433.** Same, ventral view. **434.** Same, retrolateral view.



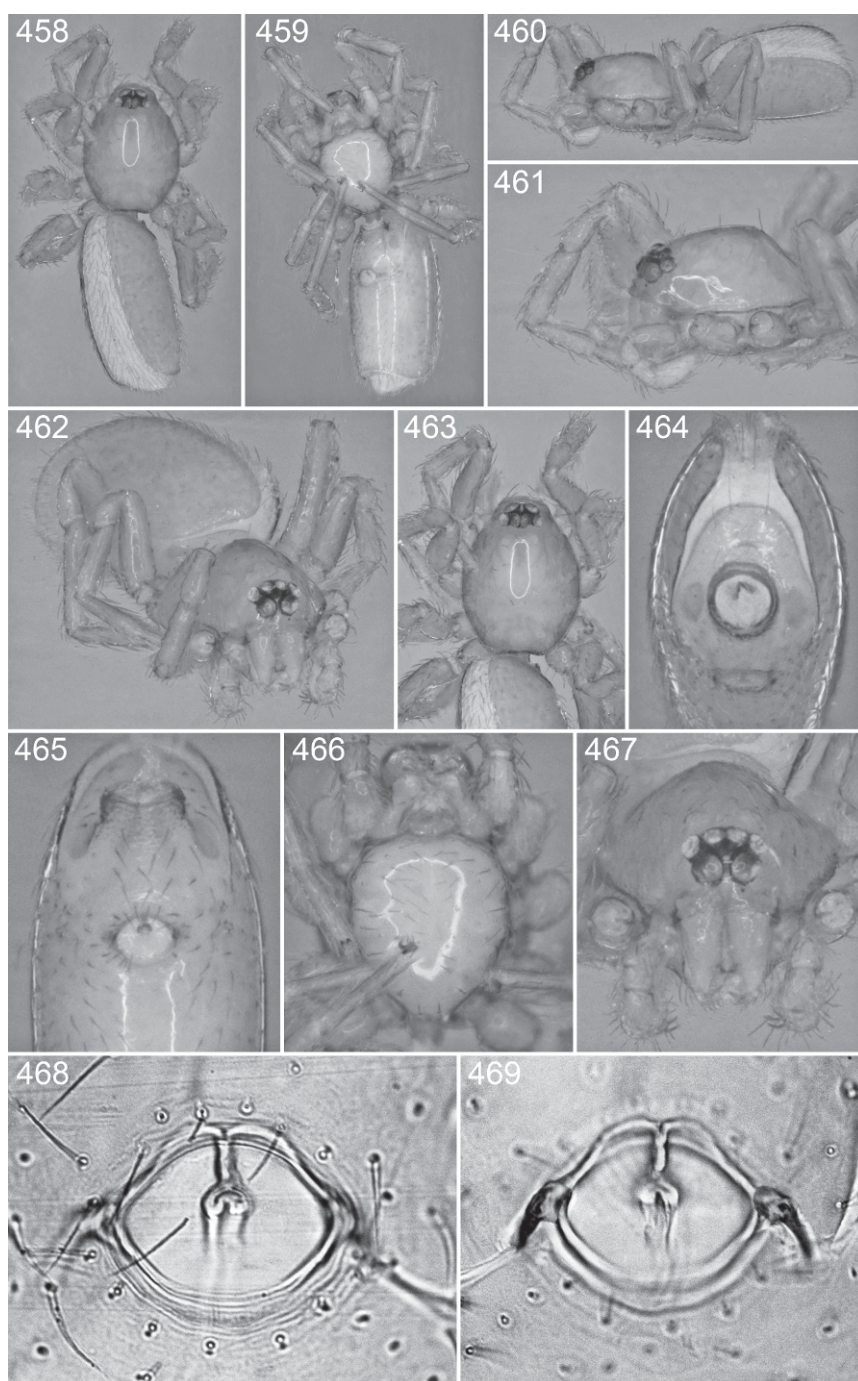
Figs. 435–443. *Scaphiella almirante*, new species, female. **435.** Habitus, dorsal view. **436.** Same, ventral view. **437.** Same, lateral view. **438.** Same, anterior view. **439.** Carapace, dorsal view. **440.** Same, lateral view. **441.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **442.** Epigynum, ventral view. **443.** Same, dorsal view.

MALE (PBI_OON 322, figs. 630–639). Total length 1.25. Carapace with granulations restricted to lateral and posterior margins of pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites

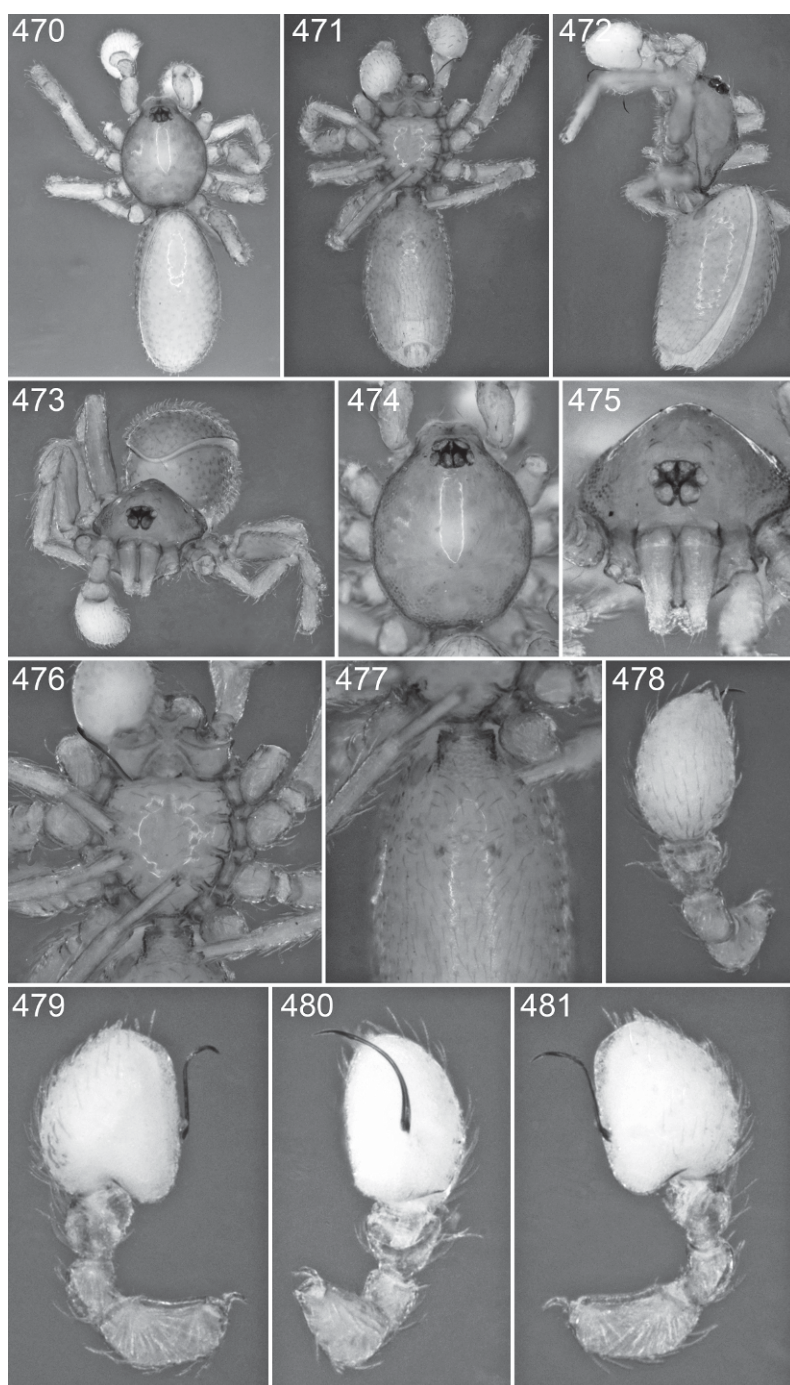
with strong toothlike projection bearing spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen with dark markings visible under scuta, scuta smooth. Palp femur moderately expanded;



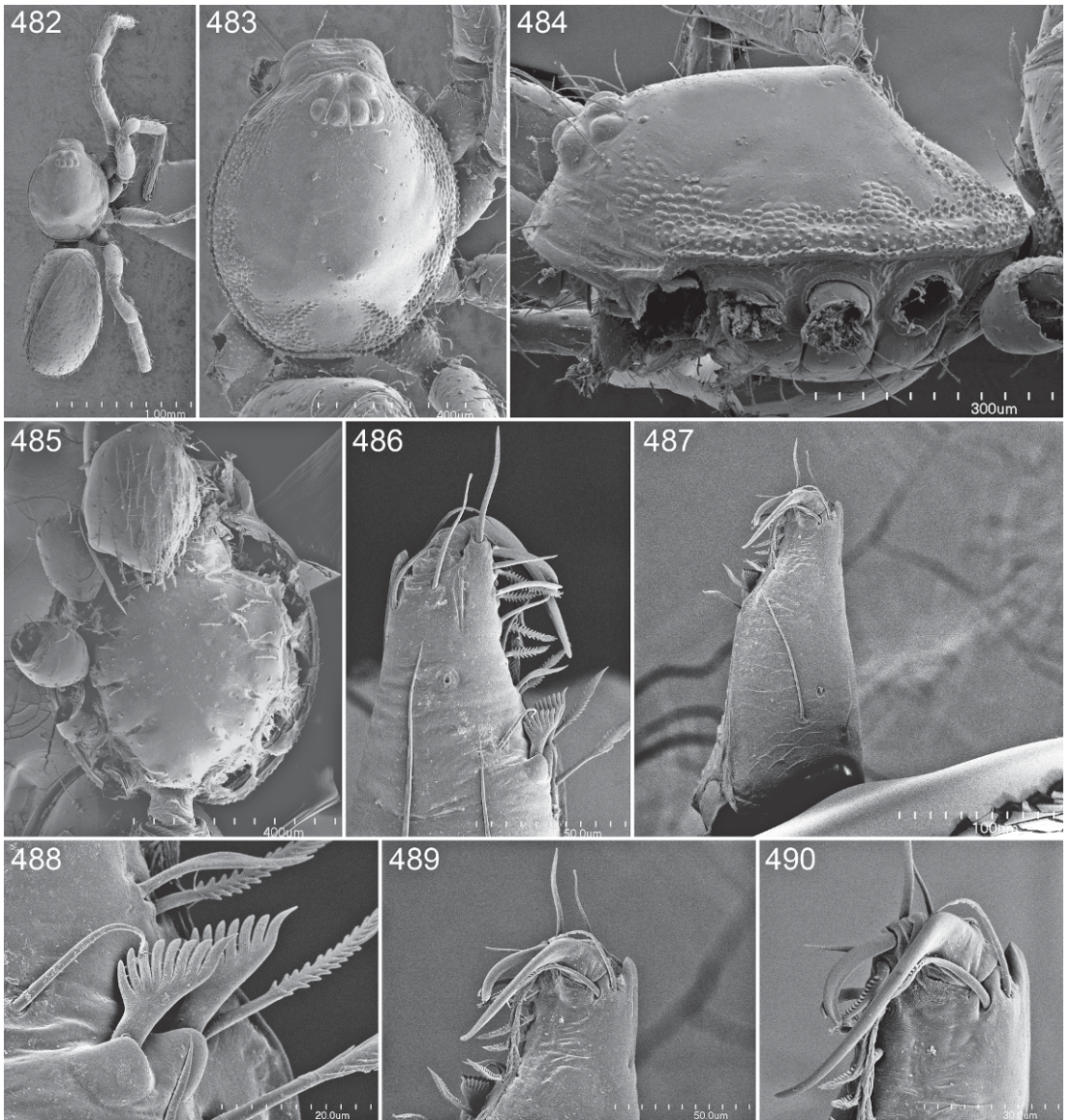
Figs. 444–457. *Scaphiella barroana* Gertsch, male. **444.** Habitus, dorsal view. **445.** Same, ventral view. **446.** Same, lateral view. **447.** Carapace, lateral view. **448.** Habitus, anterior view. **449.** Carapace, dorsal view. **450.** Same, anterior view. **451.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **452.** Abdomen, anterior view. **453.** Same, lateral view. **454.** Left palp, dorsal view. **455.** Same, prolateral view. **456.** Same, ventral view. **457.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 458–469. *Scaphiella barroana* Gertsch, female. **458.** Habitus, dorsal view. **459.** Same, ventral view. **460.** Same, lateral view. **461.** Carapace, lateral view. **462.** Habitus, anterior view. **463.** Carapace, dorsal view. **464.** Abdomen, anterior view. **465.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **466.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **467.** Carapace, anterior view. **468.** Epigynum, ventral view. **469.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 470–481. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male. **470.** Habitus, dorsal view. **471.** Same, ventral view. **472.** Same, lateral view. **473.** Same, anterior view. **474.** Carapace, dorsal view. **475.** Same, anterior view. **476.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **477.** Anterior portion of abdomen, ventral view. **478.** Left palp, dorsal view. **479.** Same, prolateral view. **480.** Same, ventral view. **481.** Same, retrolateral view.

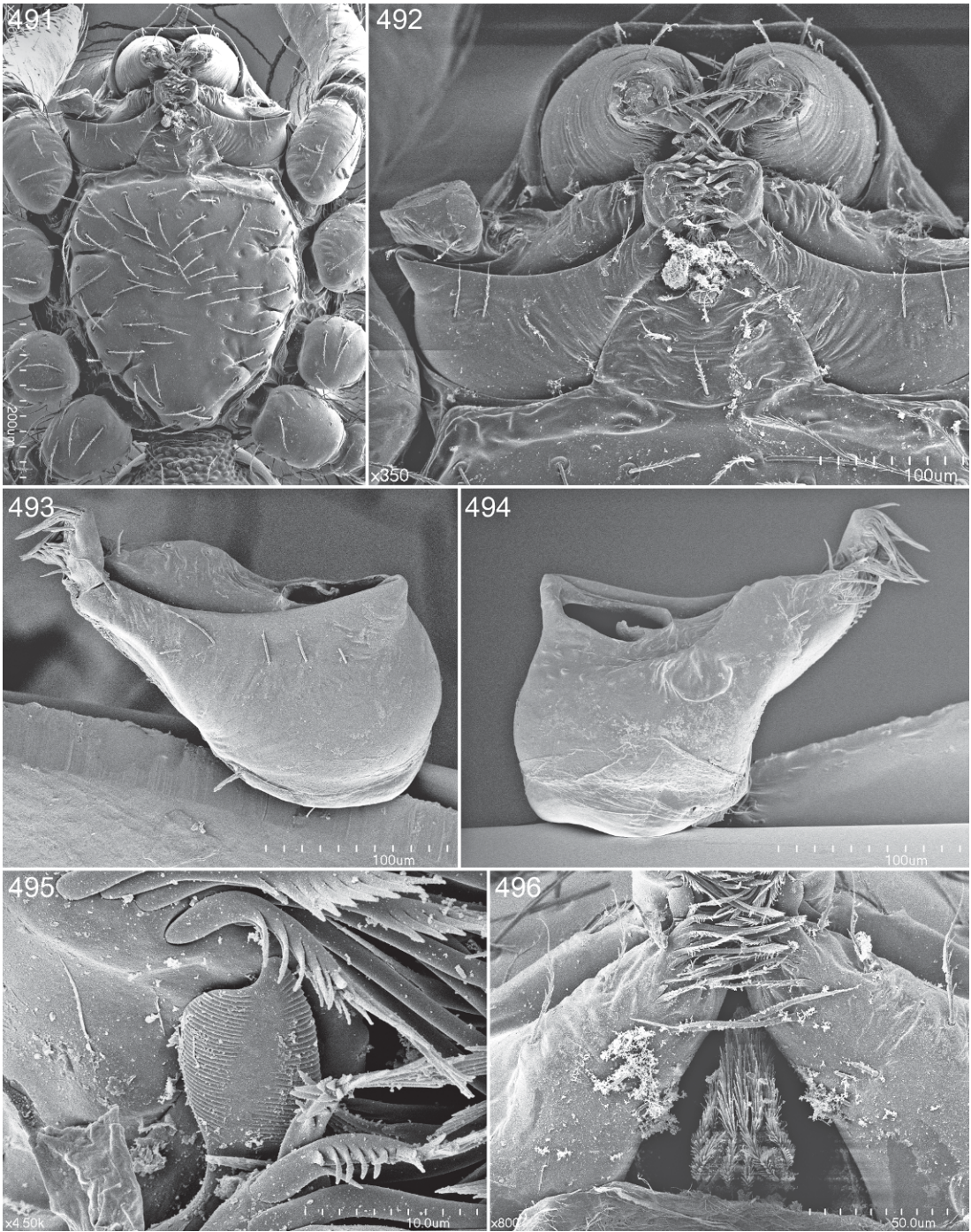


Figs. 482–490. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male. **482.** Habitus, dorsal view. **483.** Carapace, dorsal view. **484.** Same, lateral view. **485.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **486.** Chelicera, anterior view. **487.** Same, posterior view. **488.** Cheliceral macrosetae, anterior view. **489, 490.** Fang, posterior views.

bulb with knob at about half its length; embolus long, extending from near base of cymbium to past its tip.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 323, figs. 640–648). Total length 1.40. Endites unmodified. Anterior epigynal sclerite widened, filling much of atrium, with invaginated posterior margin; apodemes directed laterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ECUADOR: **Pichincha:** Los Ríos Centro Científico, Río Palenque, no date, carrion trap (F. Teresa, KBIN PBI_OON 16249), 1♂, Dec. 21, 1980, pitfall, open cacao (F. Teresa, KBIN 16242), 1♂, Jan. 1, 1981, pitfall, elev. 220 m (S. Sandoval, KBIN PBI_OON 16251), 1♂, Jan. 2, 1981, same (KBIN



Figs. 491–496. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male. **491.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **492.** Mouthparts, ventral view. **493.** Endite, ventral view. **494.** Endite, dorsal view. **495.** Tip of endite, posterior view. **496.** Endites and labrum, anterior view.

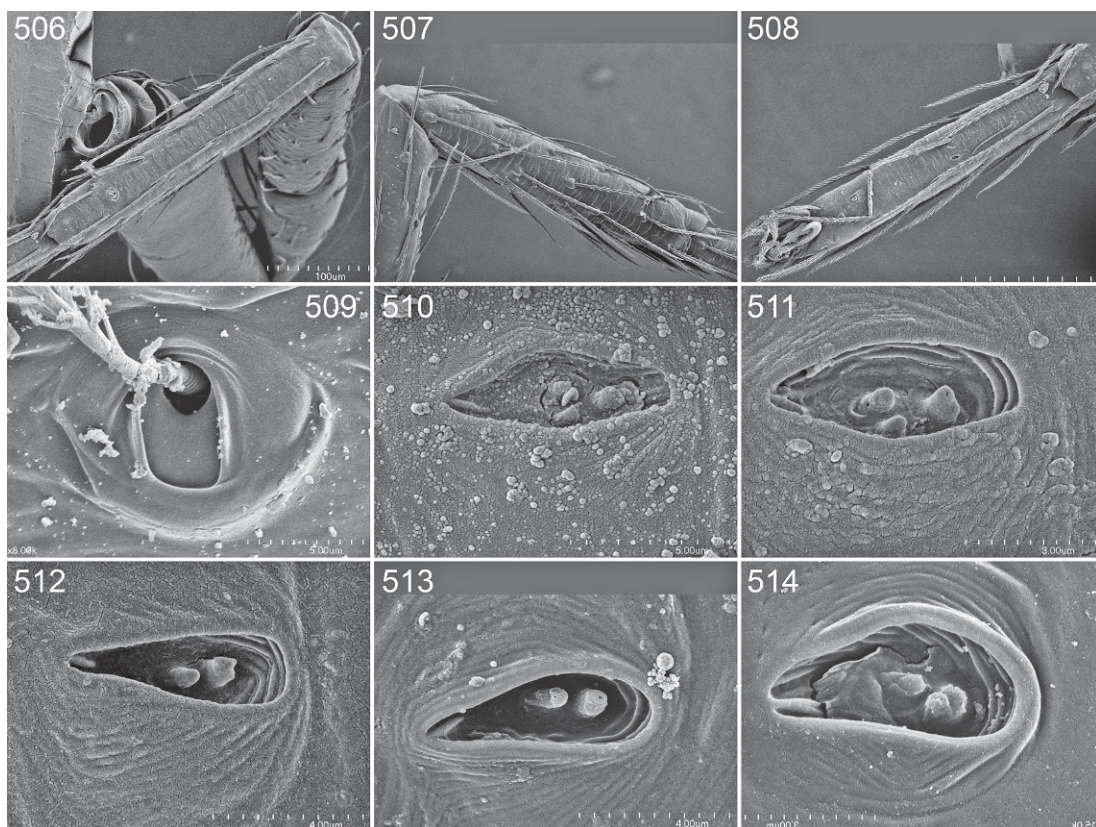


Figs. 497–505. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male. **497.** Left palp, prolateral view. **498.** Same, ventral view. **499.** Same, retrolateral view. **500.** Palpal tibia, dorsal view. **501.** Macrosetae on palpal tarsus, dorsal view. **502.** Abdomen, dorsal view. **503.** Same, lateral view. **504.** Same, ventral view. **505.** Sperm pore, ventral view.

PBI_OON 16243), 1♀, Jan. 5, 1981, same (KBIN PBI_OON 16252), 1♂, Feb. 28, 1981, same (KBIN PBI_OON 16247, 16248), 1♂, 2♀, Mar. 14, 1981, same (KBIN PBI_OON 16241), 1♀; Río Palenque Station, 47 km S Santo Domingo, May 18–30, 1975, Berlese,

forest litter, elev. 700 ft (S., J. Peck, FMNH 333702, PBI_OON 10204), 22♂, 5♀, Feb. 21–24, 1976, Berlese, leaf litter with palm fruits, elev. 260 m (S. Peck, FMNH PBI_OON 323), 2♂, 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Pichincha, Ecuador (map 4).



Figs. 506–514. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male. **506.** Metatarsus IV, dorsal view. **507.** Same, retrolateral view. **508.** Tarsus IV, dorsal view. **509.** Trichobothrial base, tibia I, dorsal view. **510.** Tarsal organ, leg I, dorsal view. **511.** Same, leg II. **512.** Same, leg III. **513.** Same, leg IV. **514.** Same, palp.

***Scaphiella napo*, new species**

Figures 649–667; map 5

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 250 m at Limoncocha, Napo, Ecuador (June 25, 1976; S. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 324).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. pich* but have a larger, more basally situated protrusion on the palpal bulb (figs. 657, 658); females have a shorter, narrower anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 665–667).

MALE (PBI_OON 324, figs. 649–658). Total length 1.47. Carapace with granulation reaching halfway up sides of pars cephalica, reaching apex of pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta

smooth. Palpal femur greatly enlarged; bulb with large, basal protrusion; embolus long, thin, set on basal half of bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 324, figs. 659–667). Total length 1.68. Endites unmodified. Epigastric scutum with small, oval ridge just above pedicel. Epigynal atrium oval, with dark, large anterior sclerite; apodemes short.

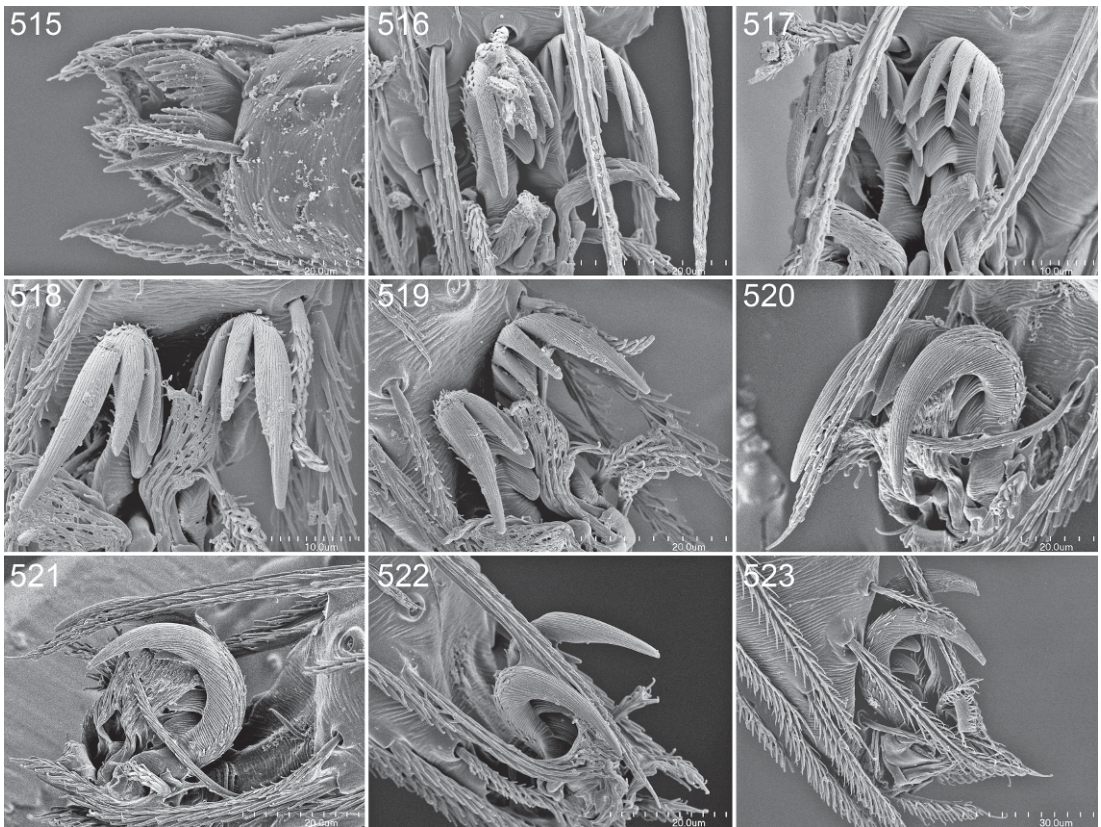
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ECUADOR: **Napo:** Limoncocha, June 18, 1976, Berlese, *Ficus* litter with fruits, elev. 250 m (S. Peck, FMNH 33718, PBI_OON 10220), 1 ♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Napo, Ecuador (map 5).

***Scaphiella tena*, new species**

Figures 668–687; map 6

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 600 m at a site 20 km S of



Figs. 515–523. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, male, tarsal claws. **515.** Leg I, dorsal view. **516.** Same, distal view. **517.** Same, ventral view. **518.** Leg II, distal view. **519.** Same, prolateral view. **520.** Leg III, oblique prolateral view. **521.** Same, prolateral view. **522.** Same, retrolateral view. **523.** Leg IV, retrolateral view.

Tena, Napo, Ecuador (July 11, 1976; S. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 329).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. napo* in having a basal protrusion on the palpal bulb but have a more sinuous embolus (fig. 676) and a stronger anterior spine on the endites (fig. 669); females have a posteriorly more angular anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 684–687).

MALE (PBI_OON 329, figs. 668–677). Total length 1.35. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with long, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly enlarged; embolus long, sinuous, set basally on bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 329, figs. 678–687). Total length 1.39. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium oval, with short, semicircular

anterior sclerite; apodemes short, dorsal extension of anterior sclerite thick, curved.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: One male taken with the types (FMNH).

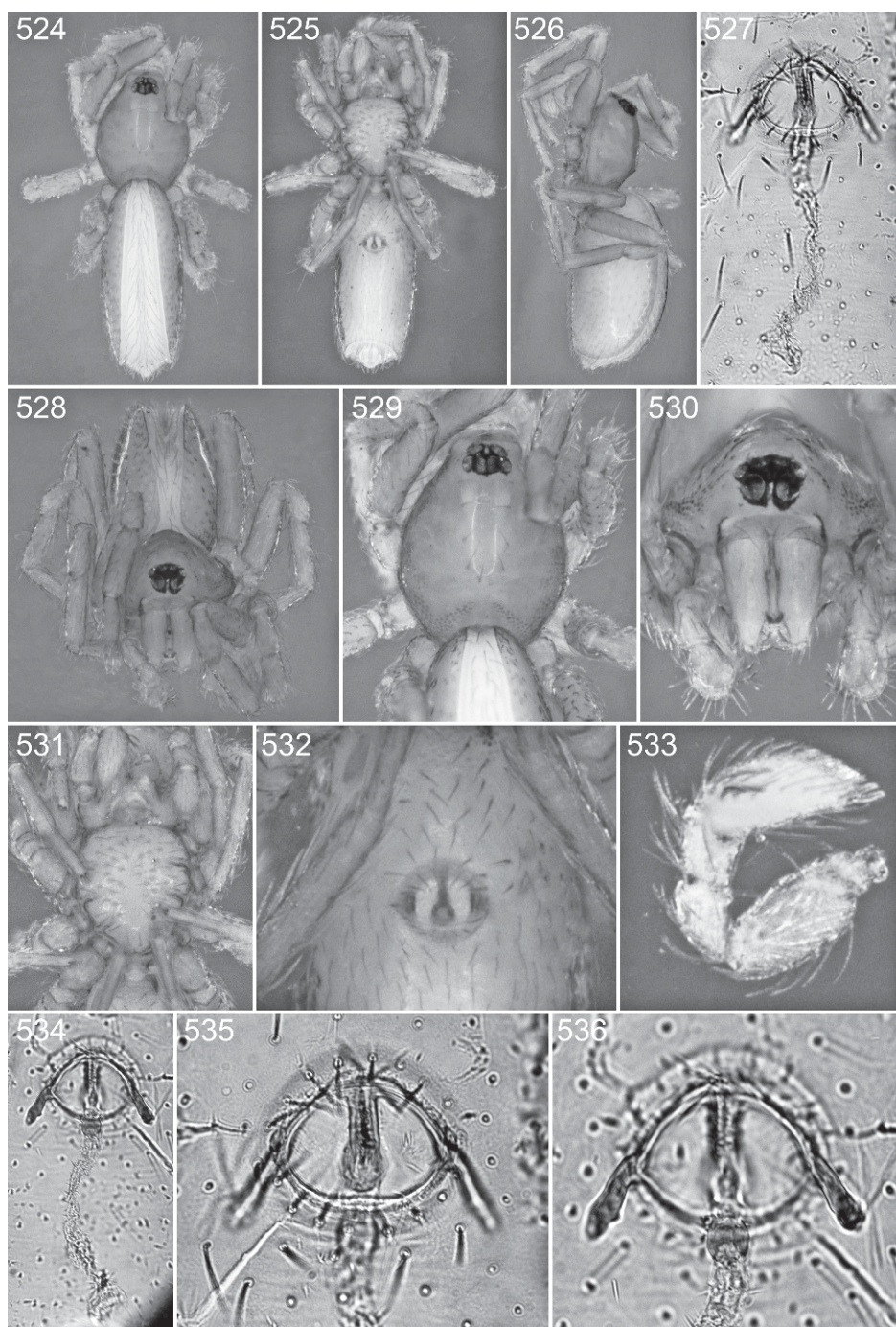
DISTRIBUTION: Napo, Ecuador (map 6).

Scaphiella incha, new species

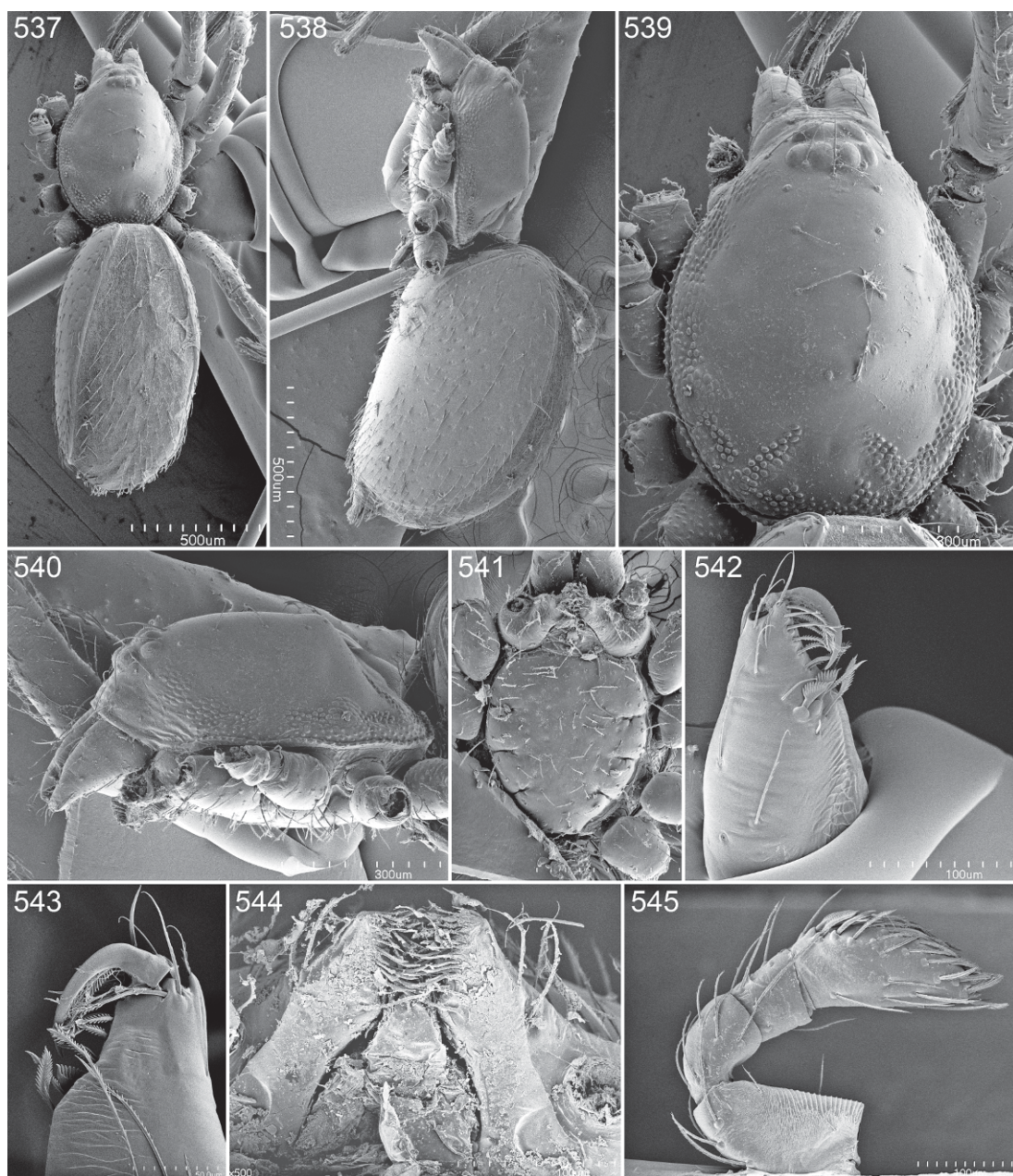
Figures 688–704; map 7

TYPE: Male holotype (missing abdomen) taken in a pitfall trap at an elevation of 220 at the Los Ríos Centro Científico, Río Palenque, Pichincha, Ecuador (Mar. 7, 1981; S. Sandoval), deposited in KBIN (PBI_OON 16244).

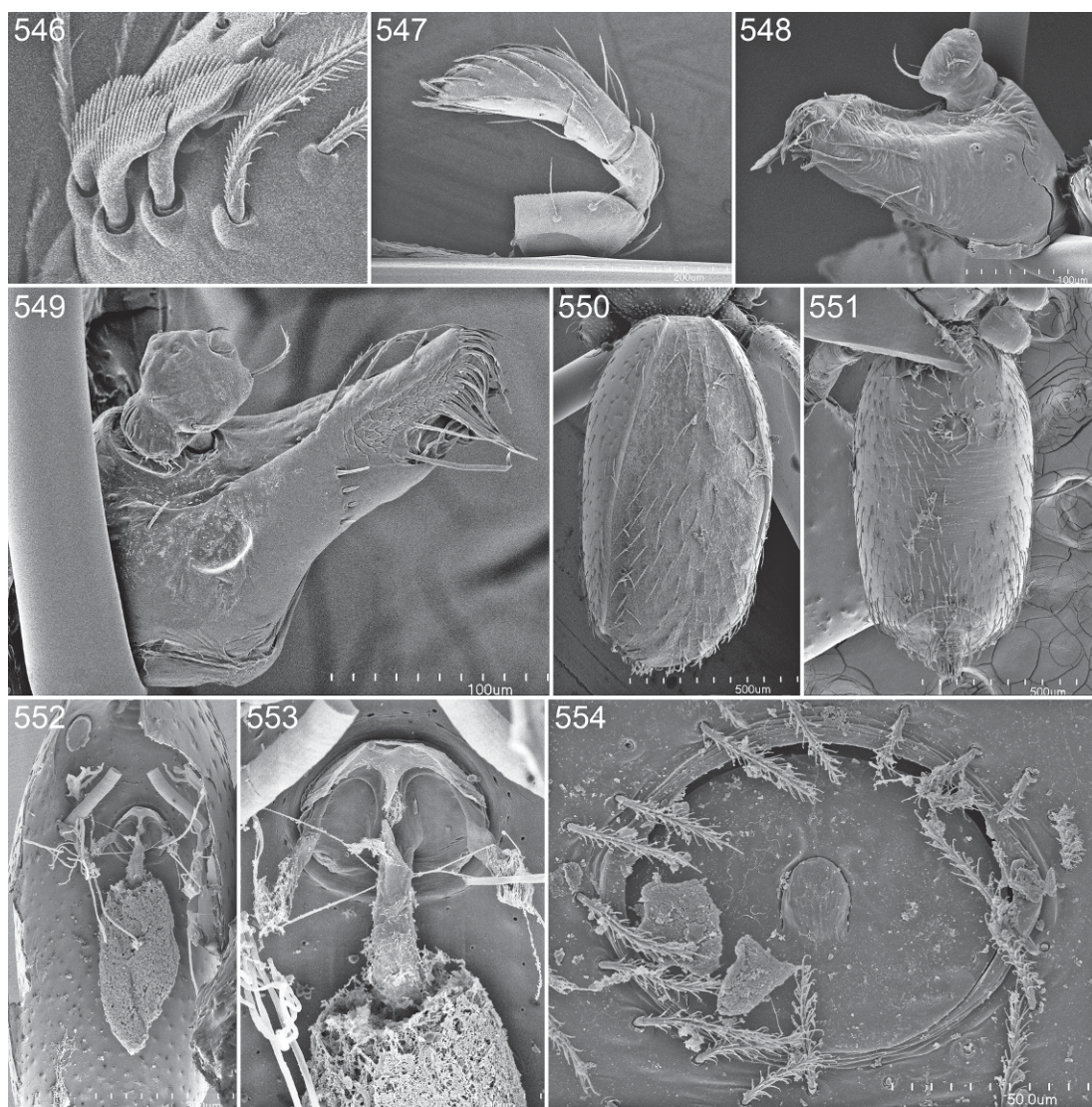
DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be distinguished from those of the sympatric species *S. pich* (and those of the other Ecuadorean



Figs. 524–536. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, female. **524.** Habitus, dorsal view. **525.** Same, ventral view. **526.** Same, lateral view. **527.** Female genitalia, ventral view. **528.** Habitus, anterior view. **529.** Carapace, dorsal view. **530.** Same, anterior view. **531.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **532.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **533.** Palp, prolateral view. **534.** Female genitalia, dorsal view. **535.** Epigynum, ventral view. **536.** Same, dorsal view.



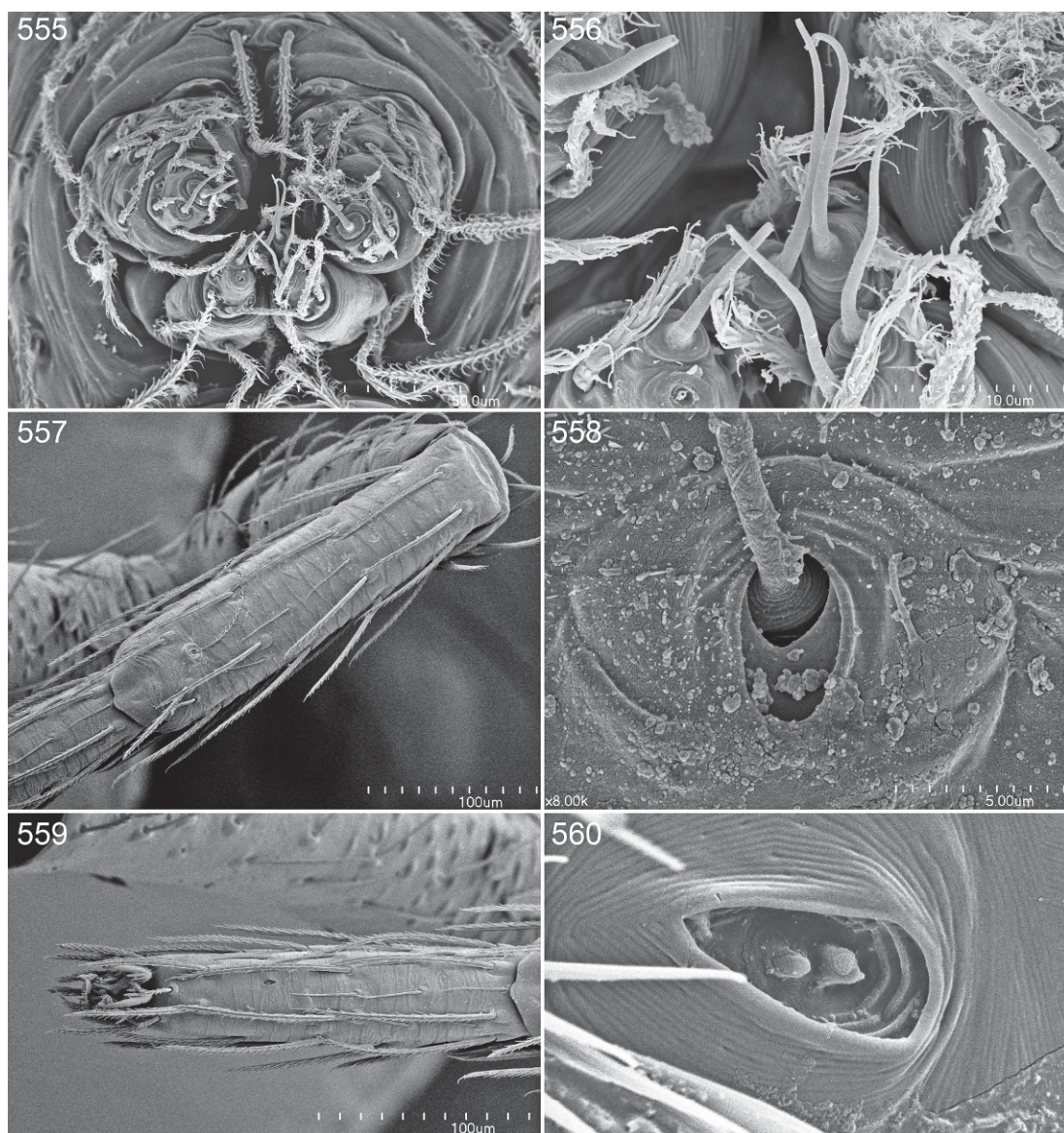
Figs. 537–545. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, female. **537.** Habitus, dorsal view. **538.** Same, lateral view. **539.** Carapace, dorsal view. **540.** Same, lateral view. **541.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **542.** Chelicera, anterior view. **543.** Same, posterior view. **544.** Endites and labrum, anterior view. **545.** Palp, prolateral view.



Figs. 546–554. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, female. **546.** Macrosetae on palpal tarsus, dorsal view. **547.** Palp, retrolateral view. **548.** Endite, ventral view. **549.** Same, dorsal view. **550.** Abdomen, dorsal view. **551.** Same, ventral view. **552, 553.** Same, digested, dorsal view. **554.** Epigynum, ventral view.

males) by the reduced eyes (fig. 688), the shorter, more distally originating embolus (fig. 695), and the small protrusion situated medially of the embolus on the palpal bulb (fig. 694); females share the eye reduction and have a narrower anterior epigynal sclerite that occupies more than one-third of the width of the epigynal atrium (figs. 702–704).

MALE (PBI_OON 16244, figs. 688–695). Carapace length 0.62 (abdomen missing). Carapace granulations present only around lateral and posterior margins, heaviest on sides of posterior declivity; eyes reduced, ALE separated by less than their diameter, PME separated by less than their radius. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal



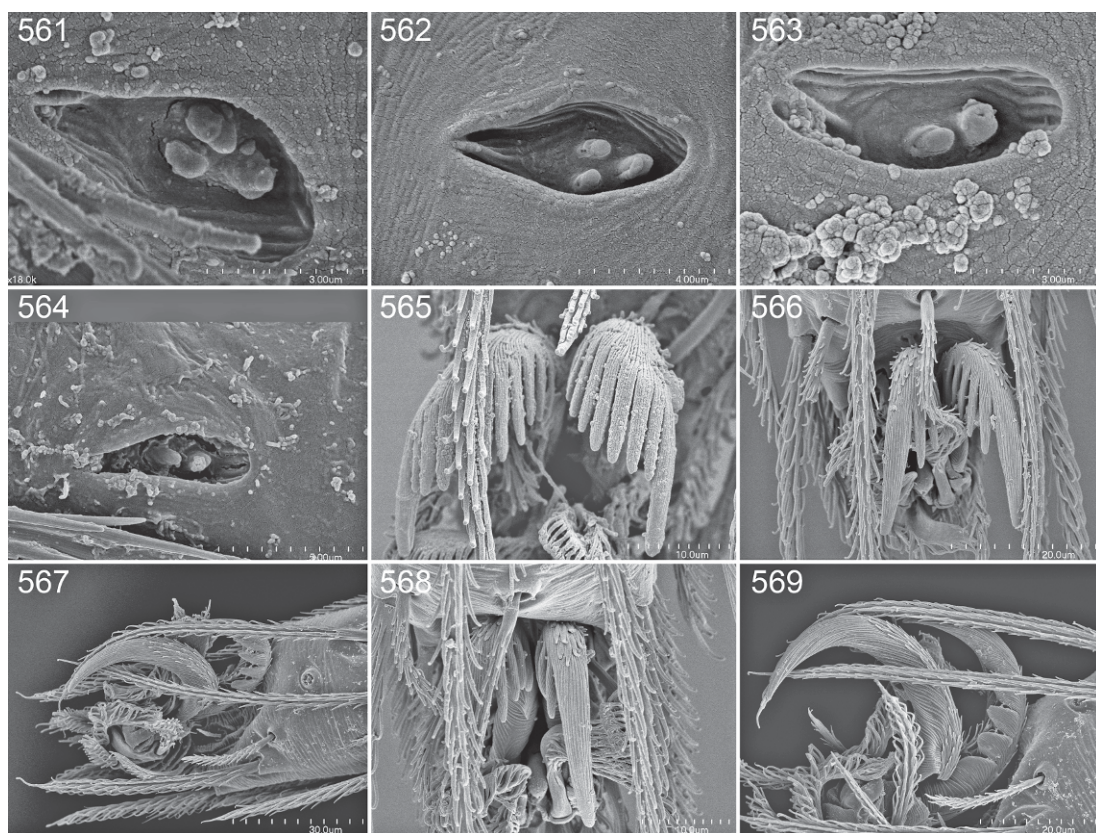
Figs. 555–560. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, female. **555, 556.** Spinnerets, apical view. **557.** Metatarsus II, dorsal view. **558.** Trichobothrial base, metatarsus I, dorsal view. **559.** Tarsus II, dorsal view. **560.** Tarsal organ, palp, dorsal view.

femur moderately enlarged; embolus originating at about one-fifth of cymbial length, bulb with knob situated near embolar origin.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 325, figs. 696–704). Total length 1.47. Anterior sclerite relatively narrow, uniform in width, extending most of

atrial length; apodemes strong, directed laterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ECUADOR: **Pichincha:** Los Ríos Centro Científico, Río Palenque, no date, carrion trap, elev. 220 m (F. Teresa, KBIN PBI_OON 325), 1; ♀ Feb. 21, 1983, same (KBIN PBI_OON



Figs. 561–569. *Scaphiella williamsi* Gertsch, female. **561.** Tarsal organ, leg I, dorsal view. **562.** Same, leg II. **563.** Same, leg III. **564.** Same, leg IV. **565.** Claws, leg I, distal view. **566.** Same, leg II. **567.** Claws, leg III, prolateral view. **568.** Same, dorsal view. **569.** Claws, leg IV, prolateral view.

16245), 1 ♀, Feb. 28, 1981, pitfall, elev. 220 m (S. Sandoval, KBIN PBI_OON 16250), 2 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Pichincha, Ecuador (map 7).

Scaphiella chone, new species

Figures 705–713; map 8

TYPE: Female holotype from a Berlese sample of forest litter taken at an elevation of 300 m at a site 73 km NE of Chone and 85 km W of Santo Domingo, Manabí, Ecuador (June 12, 1976; S., J. Peck), deposited in FMNH (PBI_OON 10103).

DIAGNOSIS: Females can easily be recognized by the greatly widened epigynal atrium and greatly reduced anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 711–713).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 10103, figs. 705–713). Total length 1.42. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal atrium widely oval, with small anterior sclerite; apodemes short, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

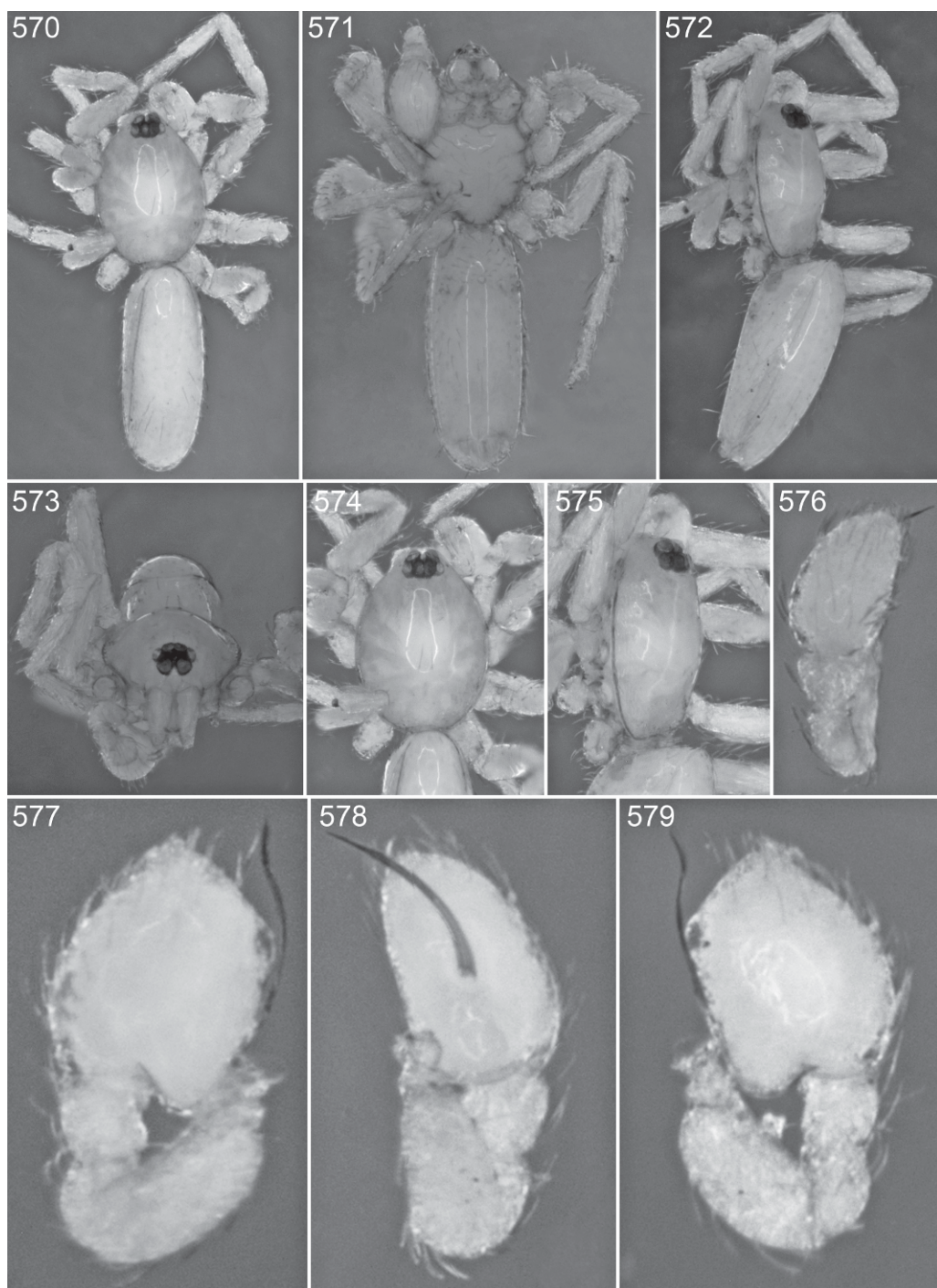
DISTRIBUTION: Manabí, Ecuador (map 8).

Scaphiella pago, new species

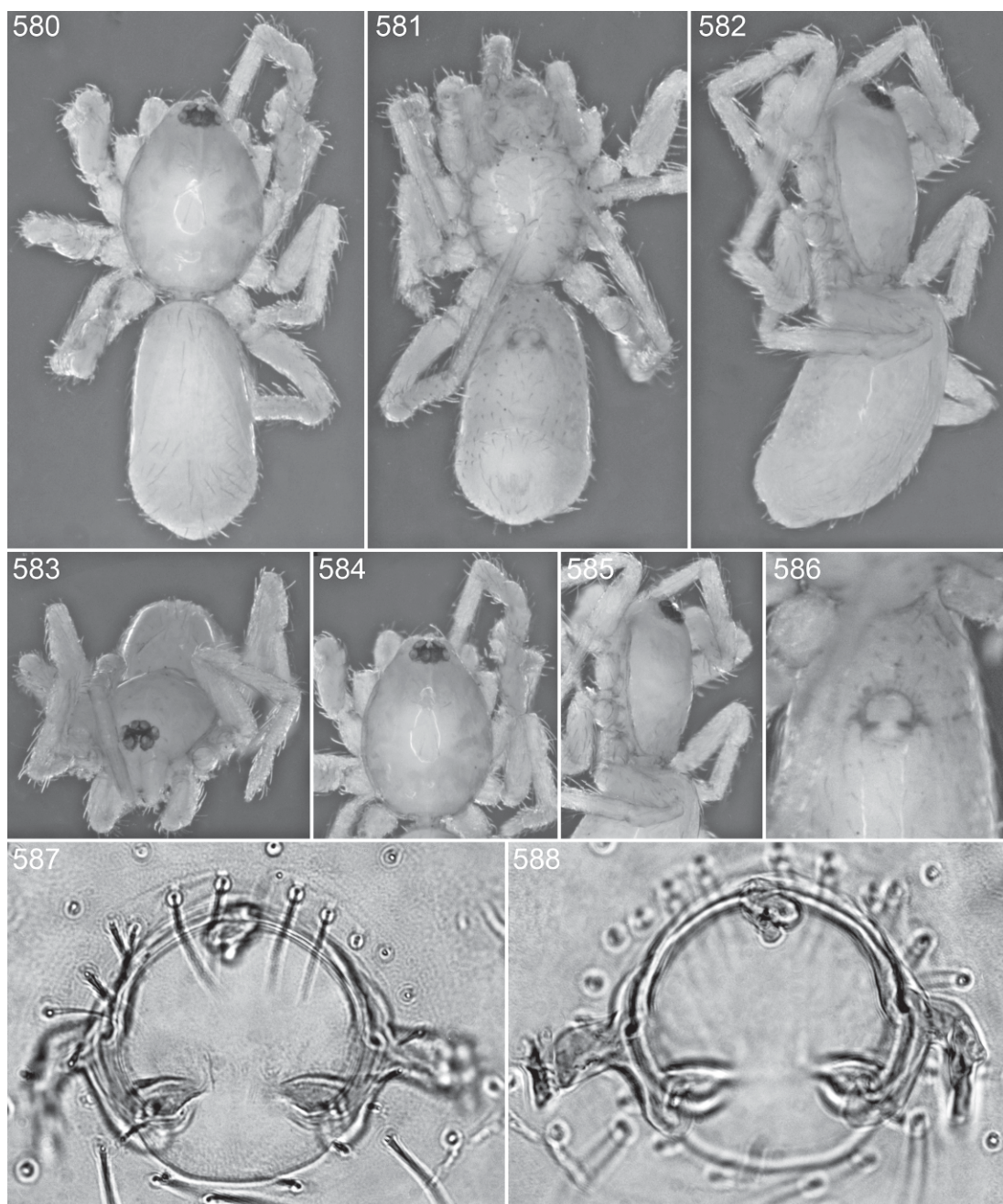
Figures 714–732; map 9

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken in pitfall traps at an elevation of 465 m at Pagorani, Río Camisea, 11°42'22.5"S, 72°54'10.7"W, Cusco, Peru (May 14–22, 1998; S. Cordova), deposited in MUSM (500075, PBI_OON 29535).

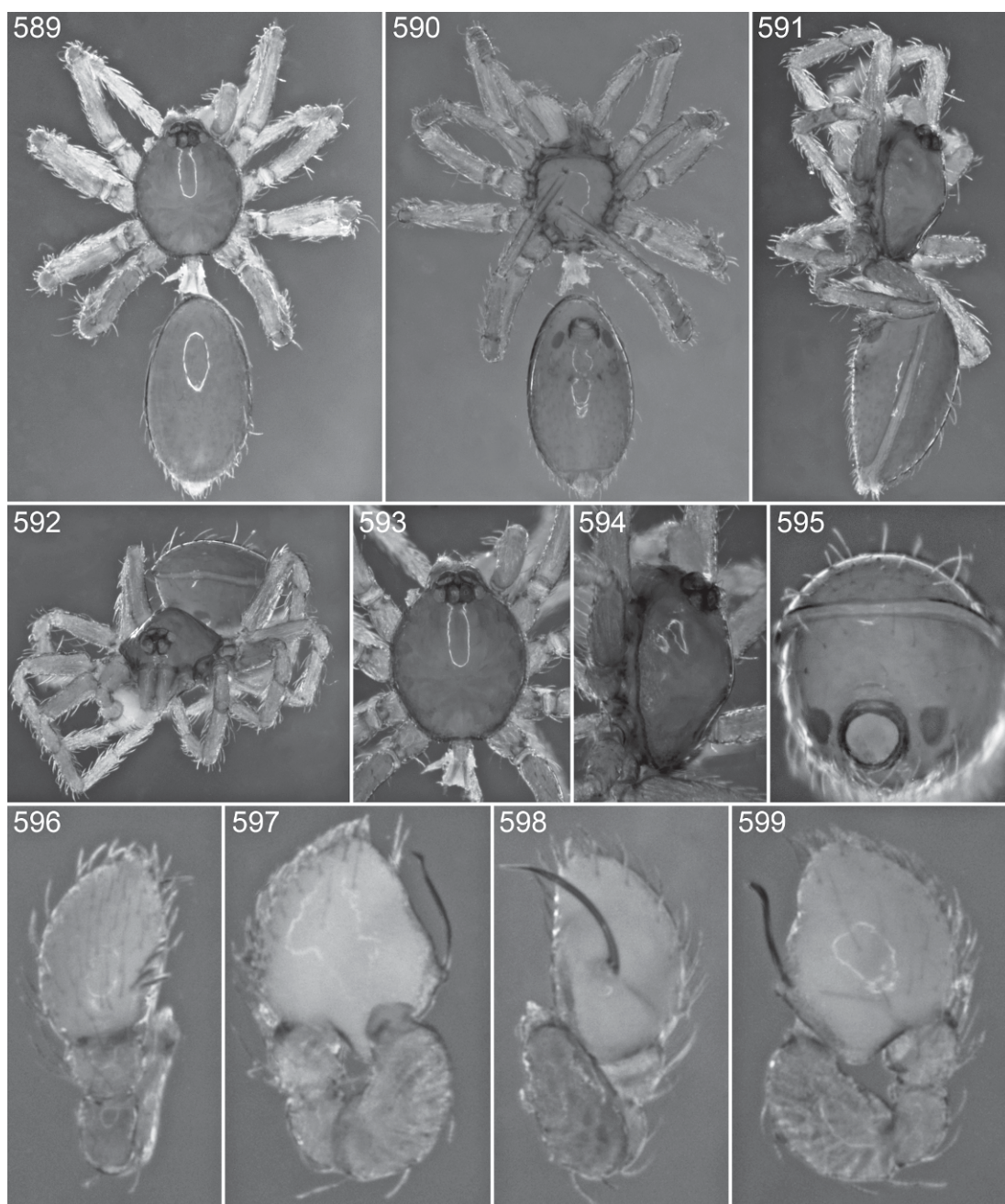
DIAGNOSIS: Males have a short embolus originating from a slightly enlarged base



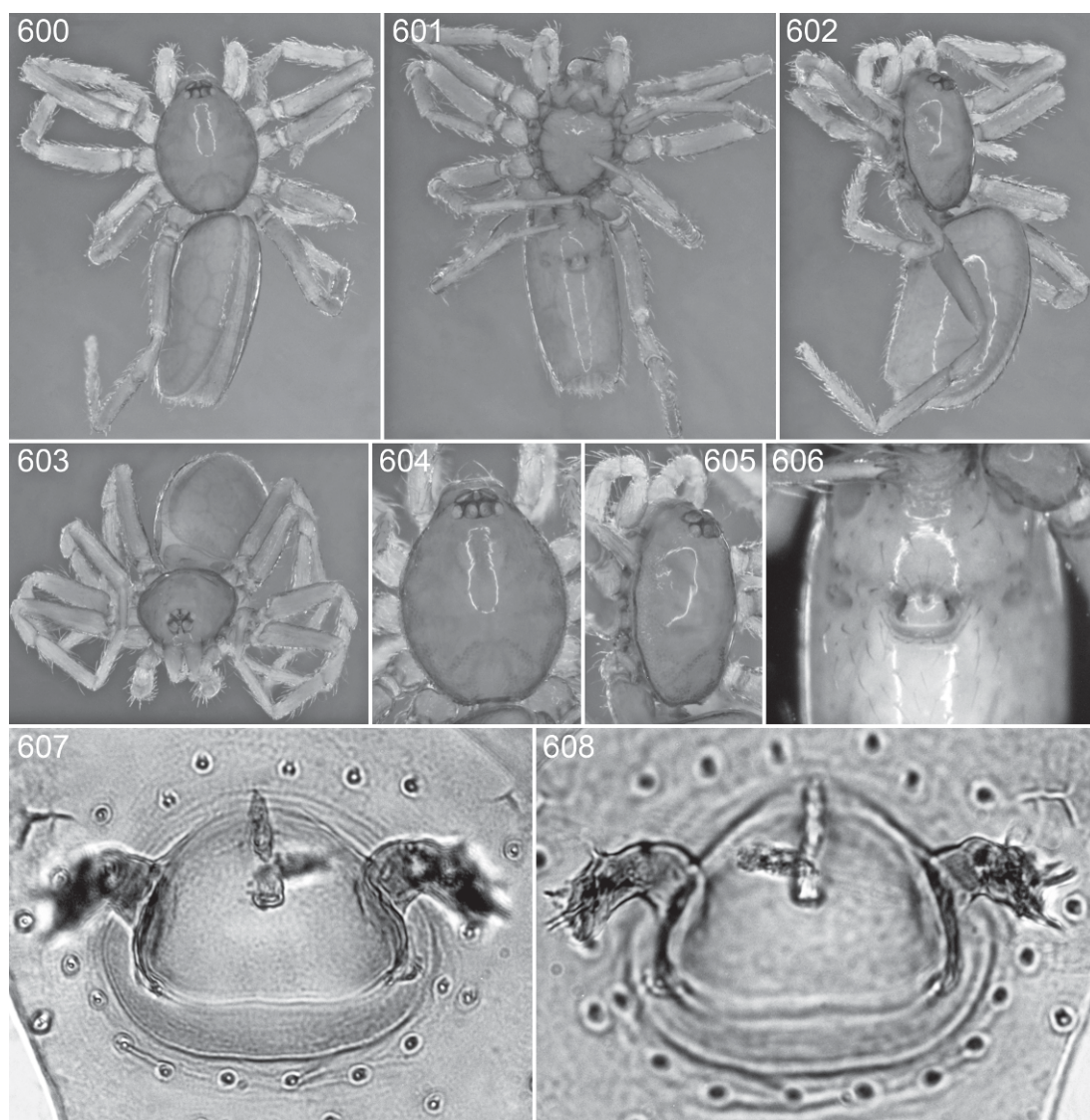
Figs. 570–579. *Scaphiella bonda*, new species, male. **570.** Habitus, dorsal view. **571.** Same, ventral view. **572.** Same, lateral view. **573.** Same, anterior view. **574.** Carapace, dorsal view. **575.** Same, lateral view. **576.** Left palp, dorsal view. **577.** Same, prolateral view. **578.** Same, ventral view. **579.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 580–588. *Scaphiella bonda*, new species, female. **580.** Habitus, dorsal view. **581.** Same, ventral view. **582.** Same, lateral view. **583.** Same, anterior view. **584.** Carapace, dorsal view. **585.** Same, lateral view. **586.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **587.** Epigynum, ventral view. **588.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 589–599. *Scaphiella meta*, new species, male. **589.** Habitus, dorsal view. **590.** Same, ventral view. **591.** Same, lateral view. **592.** Same, anterior view. **593.** Carapace, dorsal view. **594.** Same, lateral view. **595.** Abdomen, anterior view. **596.** Left palp, dorsal view. **597.** Same, prolateral view. **598.** Same, ventral view. **599.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 600–608. *Scaphiella meta*, new species, female. **600.** Habitus, dorsal view. **601.** Same, ventral view. **602.** Same, lateral view. **603.** Same, anterior view. **604.** Carapace, dorsal view. **605.** Same, lateral view. **606.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **607.** Epigynum, ventral view. **608.** Same, dorsal view.

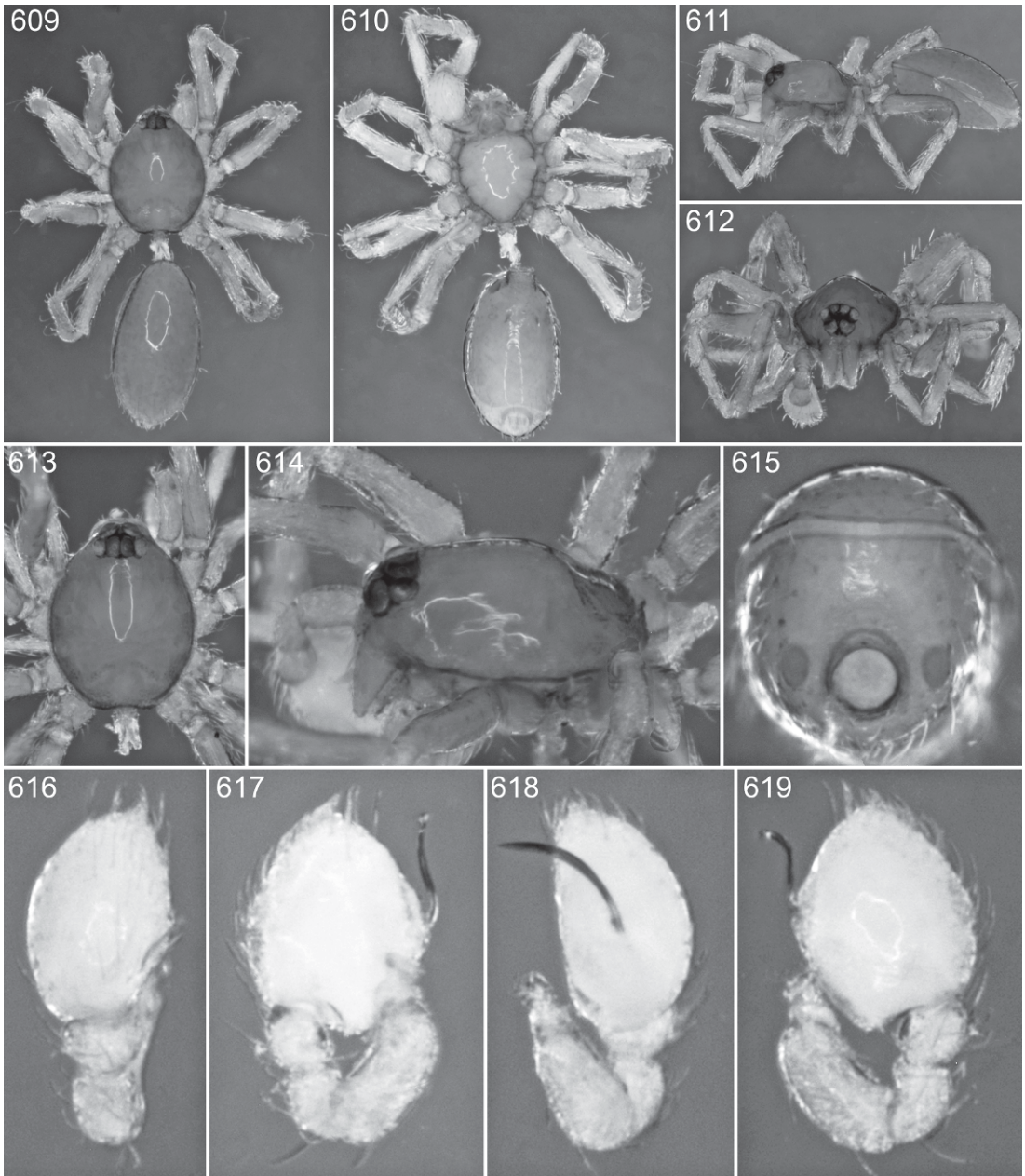
(figs. 721–723); females have distinctively thickened epigynal margins (figs. 730–732).

MALE (PBI_OON 29538, figs. 714–723). Total length 1.33. Carapace with granulations on sides, heaviest along lateral margins of posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; bulb produced basally; embolus

relatively short, narrow throughout its length, evenly arched.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29535, figs. 724–732). Total length 1.47. Epigynal atrium wide, anterior sclerite round; apodemes short, directed dorsally.

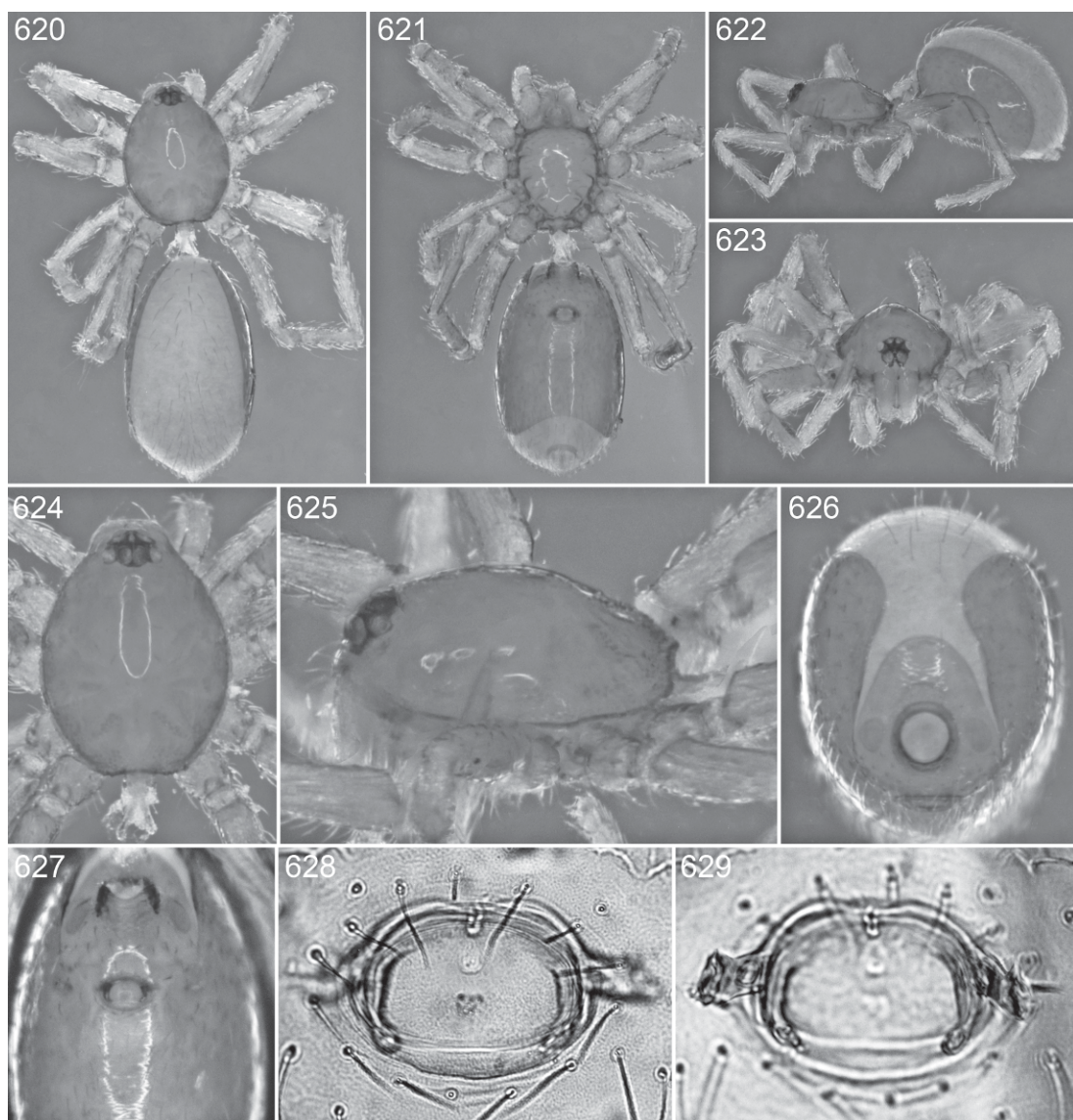
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: PERU: **Cusco:** Pagorani, Río Camisea, 11°42'22.5"S, 72°54'10.7"W, May 11, 1998, pitfall trap, elev.



Figs. 609–619. *Scaphiella vicencio*, new species, male. **609.** Habitus, dorsal view. **610.** Same, ventral view. **611.** Same, lateral view. **612.** Carapace, anterior view. **613.** Same, dorsal view. **614.** Same, lateral view. **615.** Abdomen, anterior view. **616.** Left palp, dorsal view. **617.** Same, prolateral view. **618.** Same, ventral view. **619.** Same, retrolateral view.

465 m (S. Cordova, MUSM 500077, PBI_OON 29356), 1 ♀, May 13, 1998, same (MUSM 500080, PBI_OON 29538), 1 ♂, May 25, 1998, same (MUSM 500076, PBI_OON

29537), 1 ♂. **Loreto:** Quebrada Capite, Río Ucayali, Aug. 25, 1988, in palms (V., B. Roth, MUSM 500079, PBI_OON 29539), 1 ♂. **Madre de Dios:** Tambopata, Oct. 24, 1982,



Figs. 620–629. *Scaphiella vicencio*, new species, female. **620.** Habitus, dorsal view. **621.** Same, ventral view. **622.** Same, lateral view. **623.** Carapace, anterior view. **624.** Same, dorsal view. **625.** Same, lateral view. **626.** Abdomen, anterior view. **627.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **628.** Epigynum, ventral view. **629.** Same, dorsal view.

Berlese, rotten palm flowers (L. Watrous, G. Mazurek, FMNH PBI_OON 326), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru (map 9).

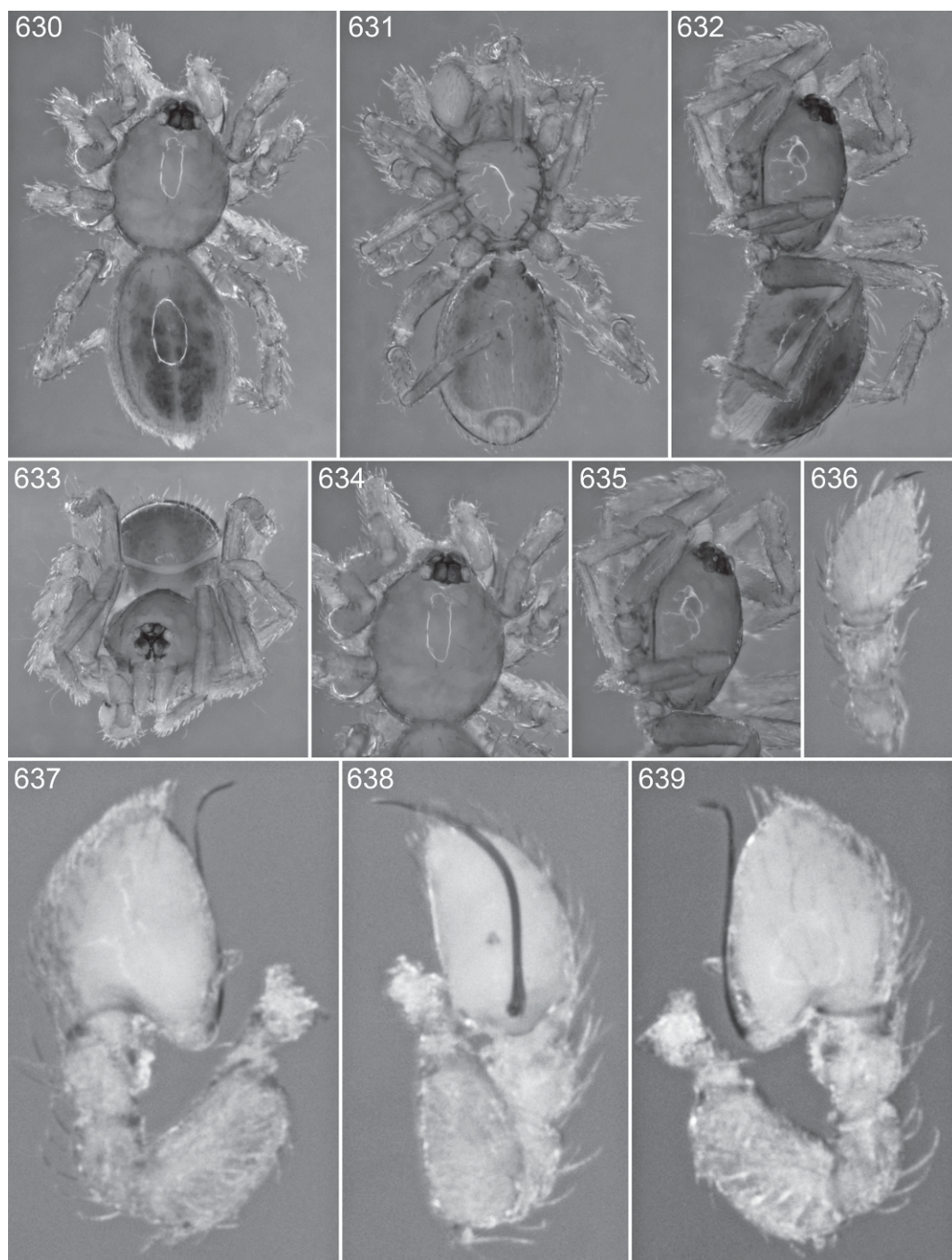
***Scaphiella manaus*, new species**

Figures 733–753; map 10

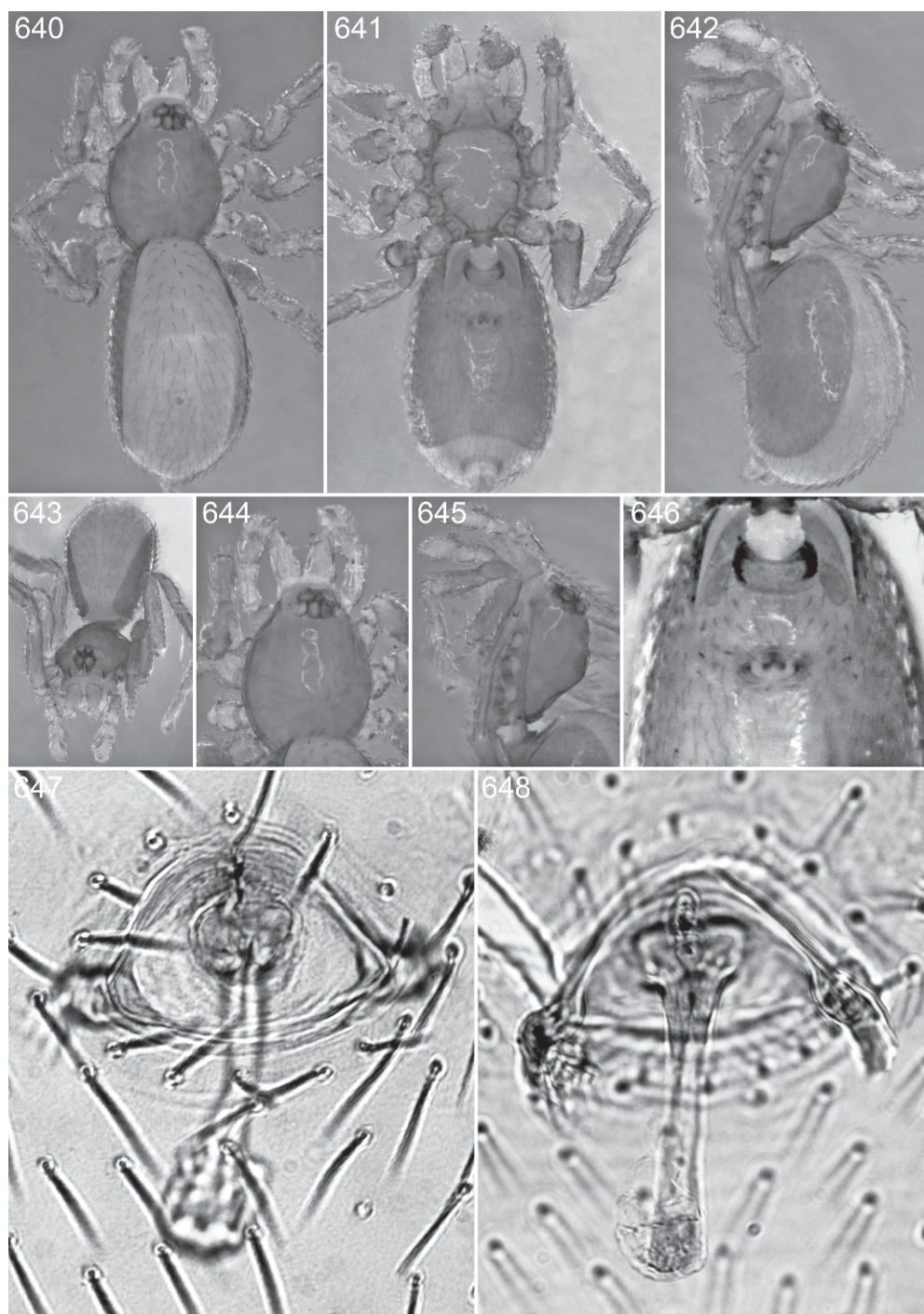
TYPES: Male holotype, female allotype, and male paratype from Lago Janauari,

Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (1995–1996, J. Adis), deposited in IBSP (15085, PBI_OON 29532).

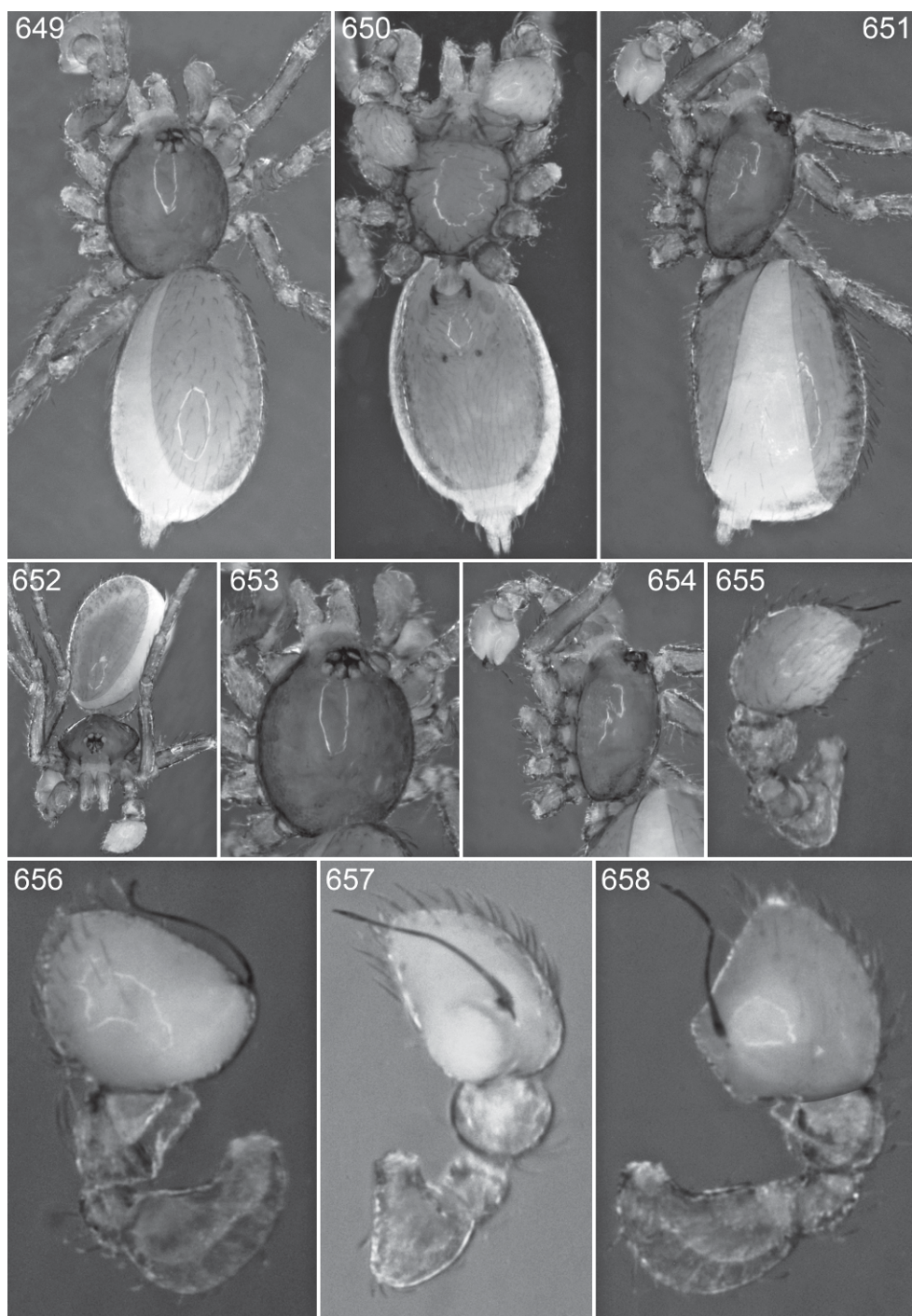
DIAGNOSIS: Males have a very short embolus, arising from the distal half of the palpal bulb (fig. 742); females have an extremely narrow, linear anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 751–753).



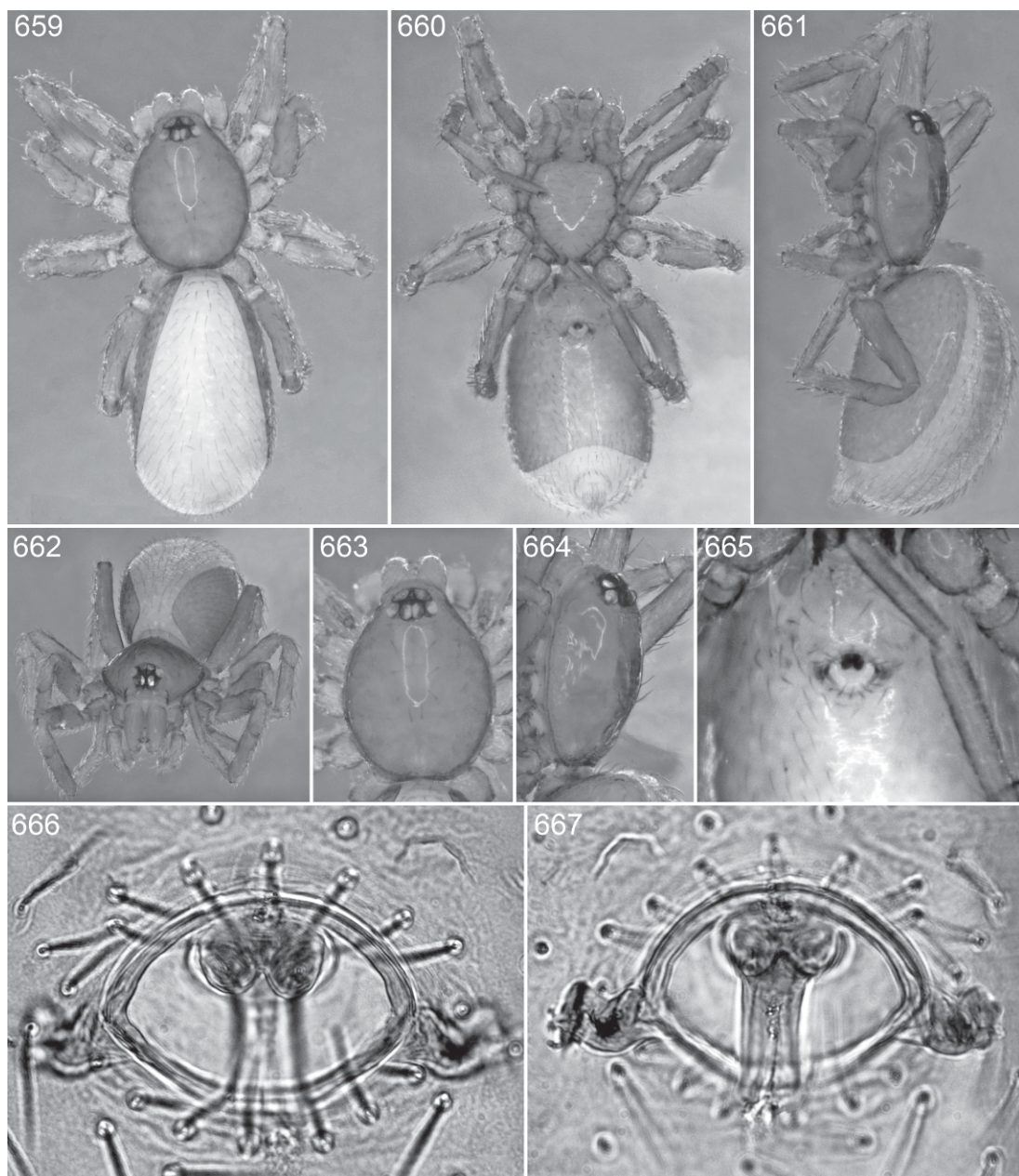
Figs. 630–639. *Scaphiella pich*, new species, male. **630.** Habitus, dorsal view. **631.** Same, ventral view. **632.** Same, lateral view. **633.** Same, anterior view. **634.** Carapace, dorsal view. **635.** Same, lateral view. **636.** Left palp, dorsal view. **637.** Same, prolateral view. **638.** Same, ventral view. **639.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 640–648. *Scaphiella pich*, new species, female. **640.** Habitus, dorsal view. **641.** Same, ventral view. **642.** Same, lateral view. **643.** Habitus, anterior view. **644.** Carapace, dorsal view. **645.** Same, lateral view. **646.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **647.** Epigynum, ventral view. **648.** Same, dorsal view.



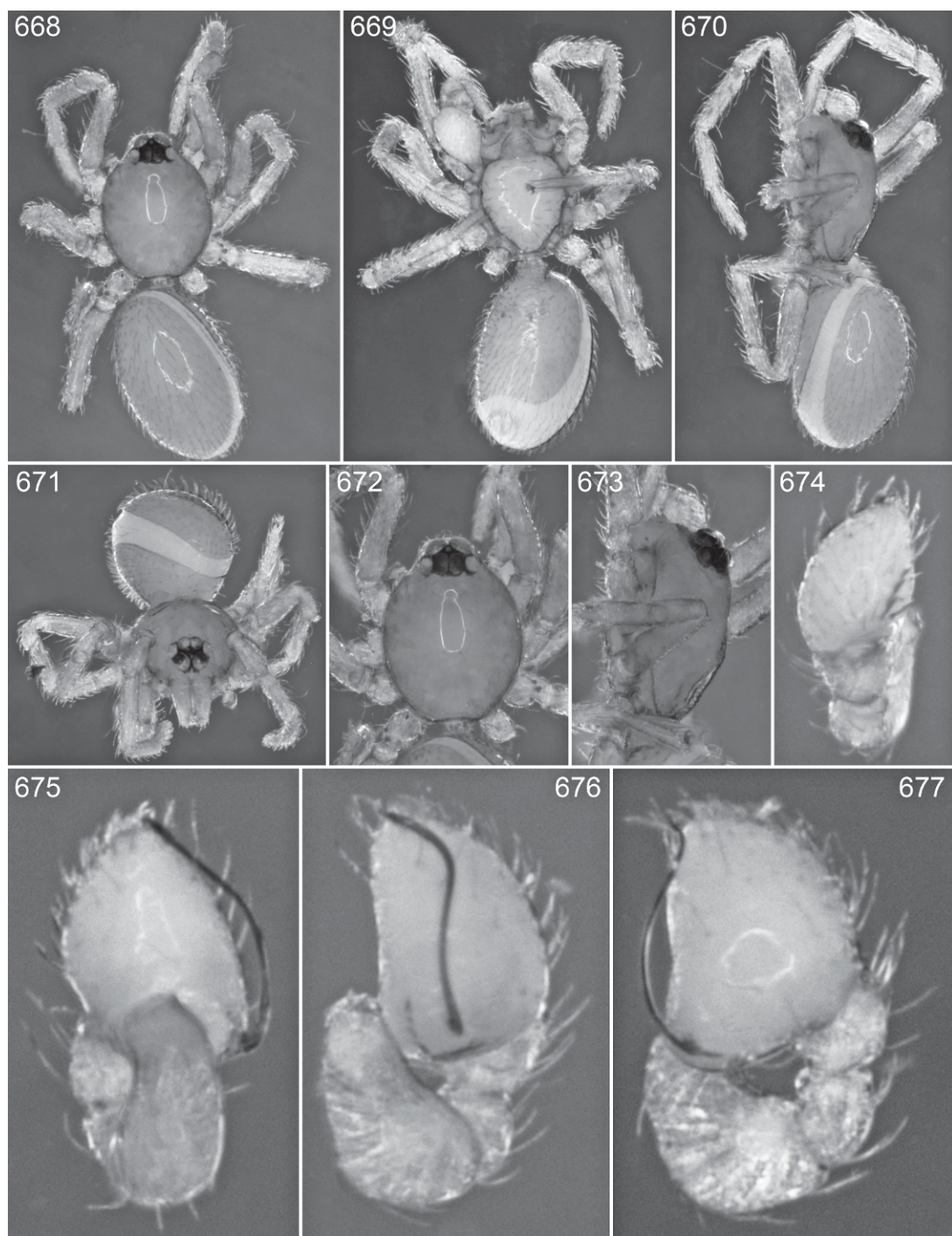
Figs. 649–658. *Scaphiella napo*, new species, male. **649.** Habitus, dorsal view. **650.** Same, ventral view. **651.** Same, lateral view. **652.** Same, anterior view. **653.** Carapace, dorsal view. **654.** Same, lateral view. **655.** Left palp, dorsal view. **656.** Same, prolateral view. **657.** Same, ventral view. **658.** Same, retrolateral view.



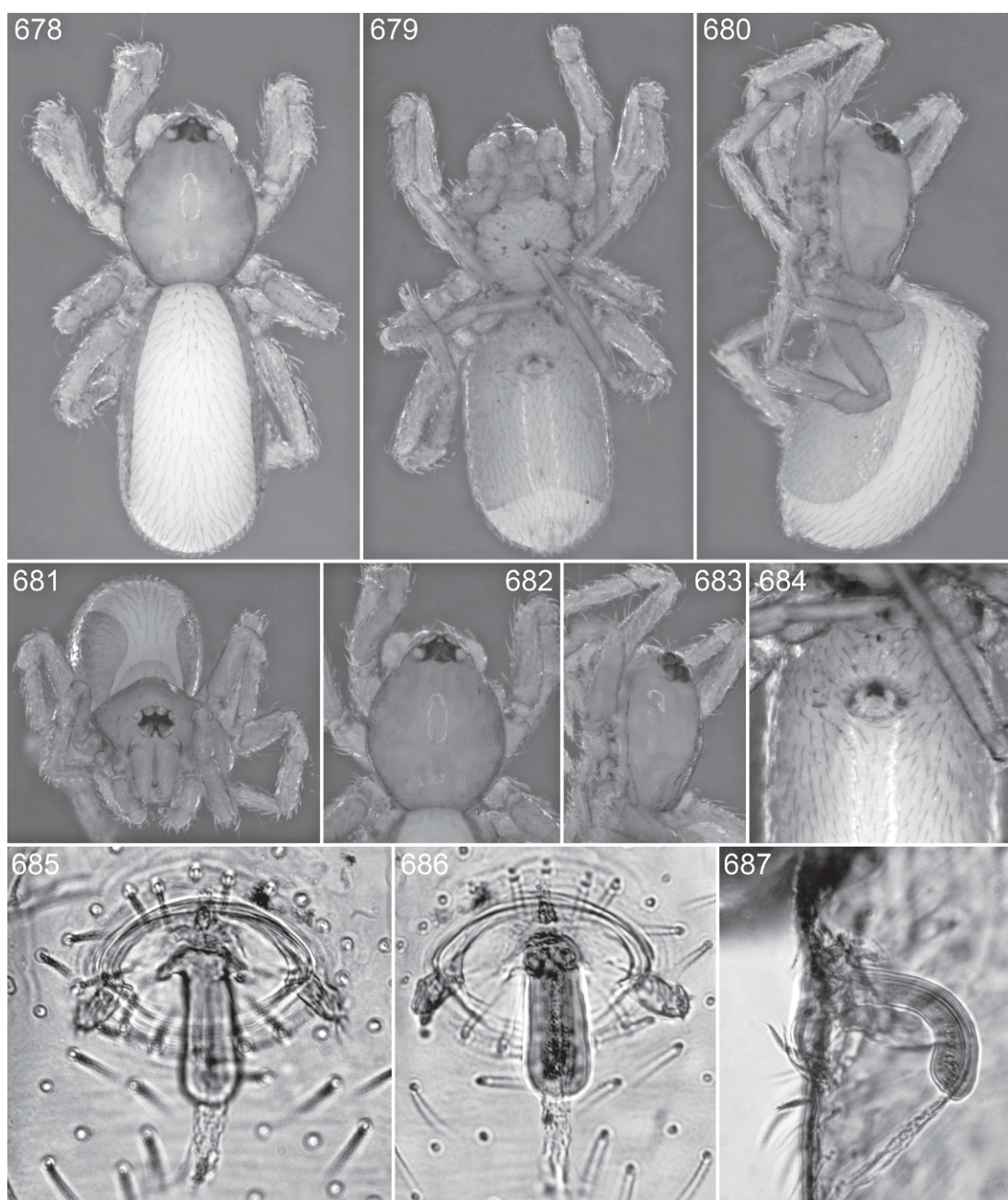
Figs. 659–667. *Scaphiella napo*, new species, female. **659.** Habitus, dorsal view. **660.** Same, ventral view. **661.** Same, lateral view. **662.** Same, anterior view. **663.** Carapace, dorsal view. **664.** Same, lateral view. **665.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **666.** Epigynum, ventral view. **667.** Same, dorsal view.

MALE (PBI_OON 29532, figs. 733–743). Total length 1.20. Carapace with obvious granulations on sides of pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, epi-

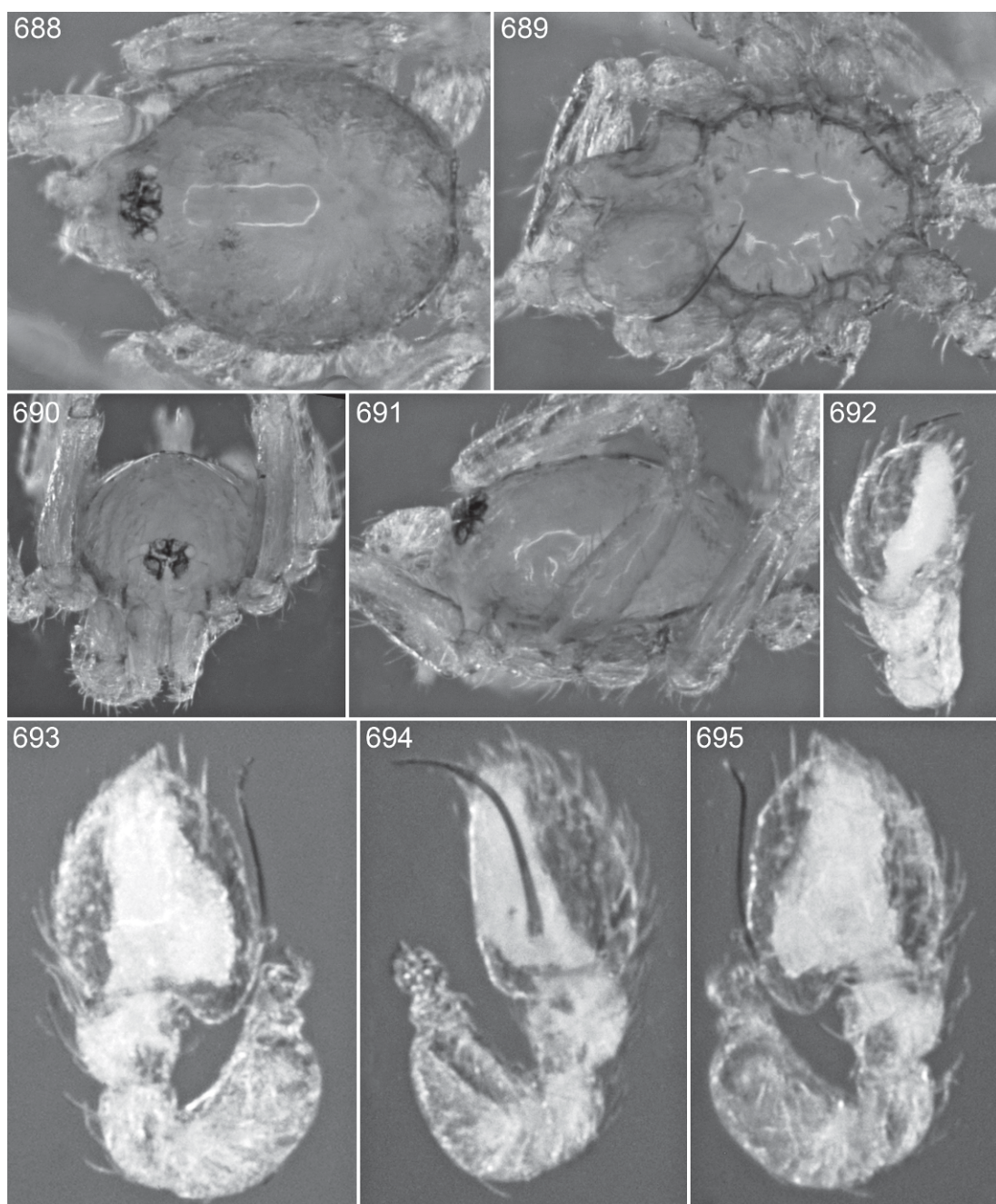
gastric scutum with small, curved ridge just above pedicel. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus short, uniform, set on distal half of palpal bulb, curving gradually.



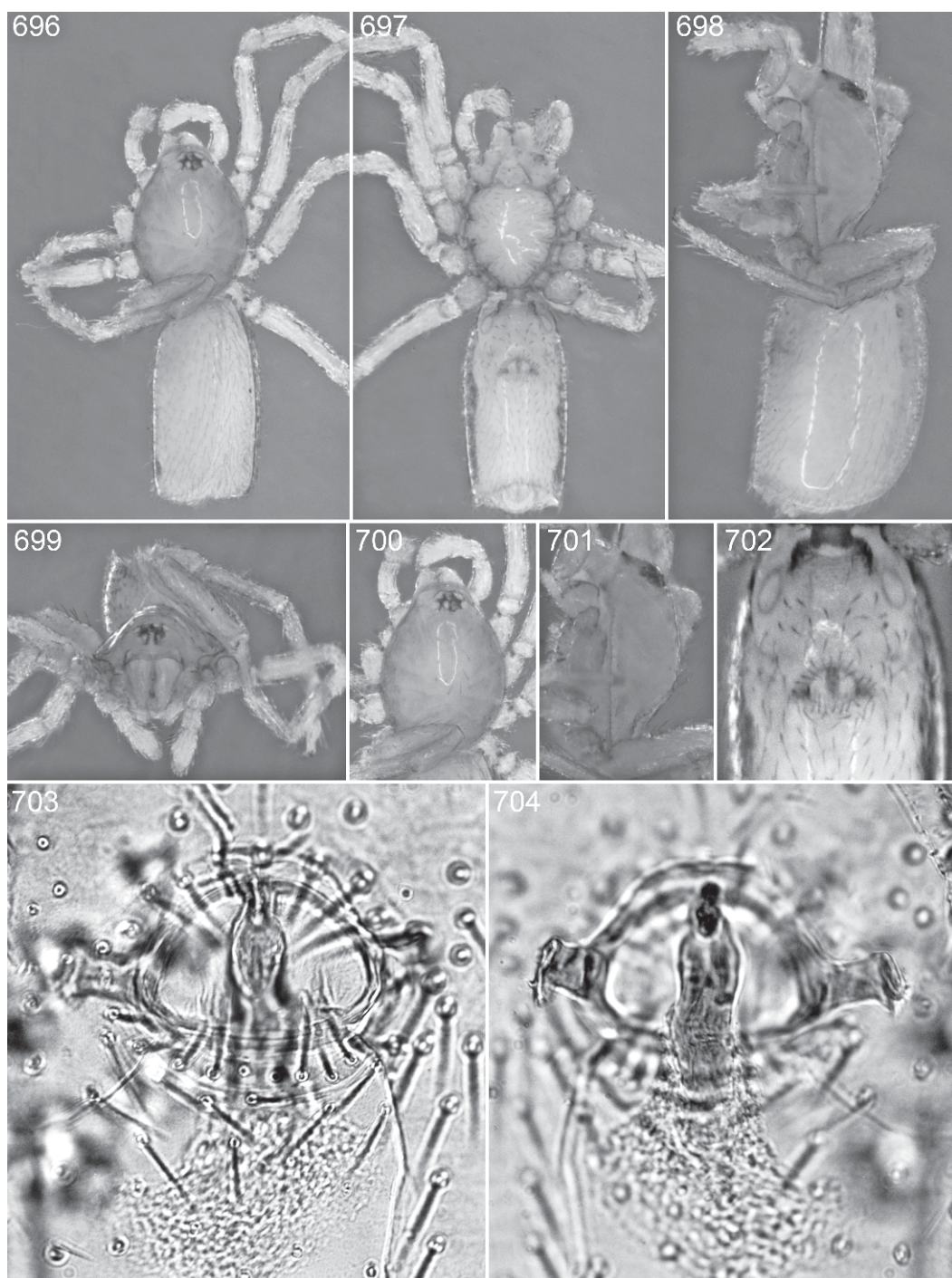
Figs. 668–677. *Scaphiella tena*, new species, male. **668.** Habitus, dorsal view. **669.** Same, ventral view. **670.** Same, lateral view. **671.** Same, anterior view. **672.** Carapace, dorsal view. **673.** Same, lateral view. **674.** Left palp, dorsal view. **675.** Same, prolateral view. **676.** Same, ventral view. **677.** Same, retrolateral view.



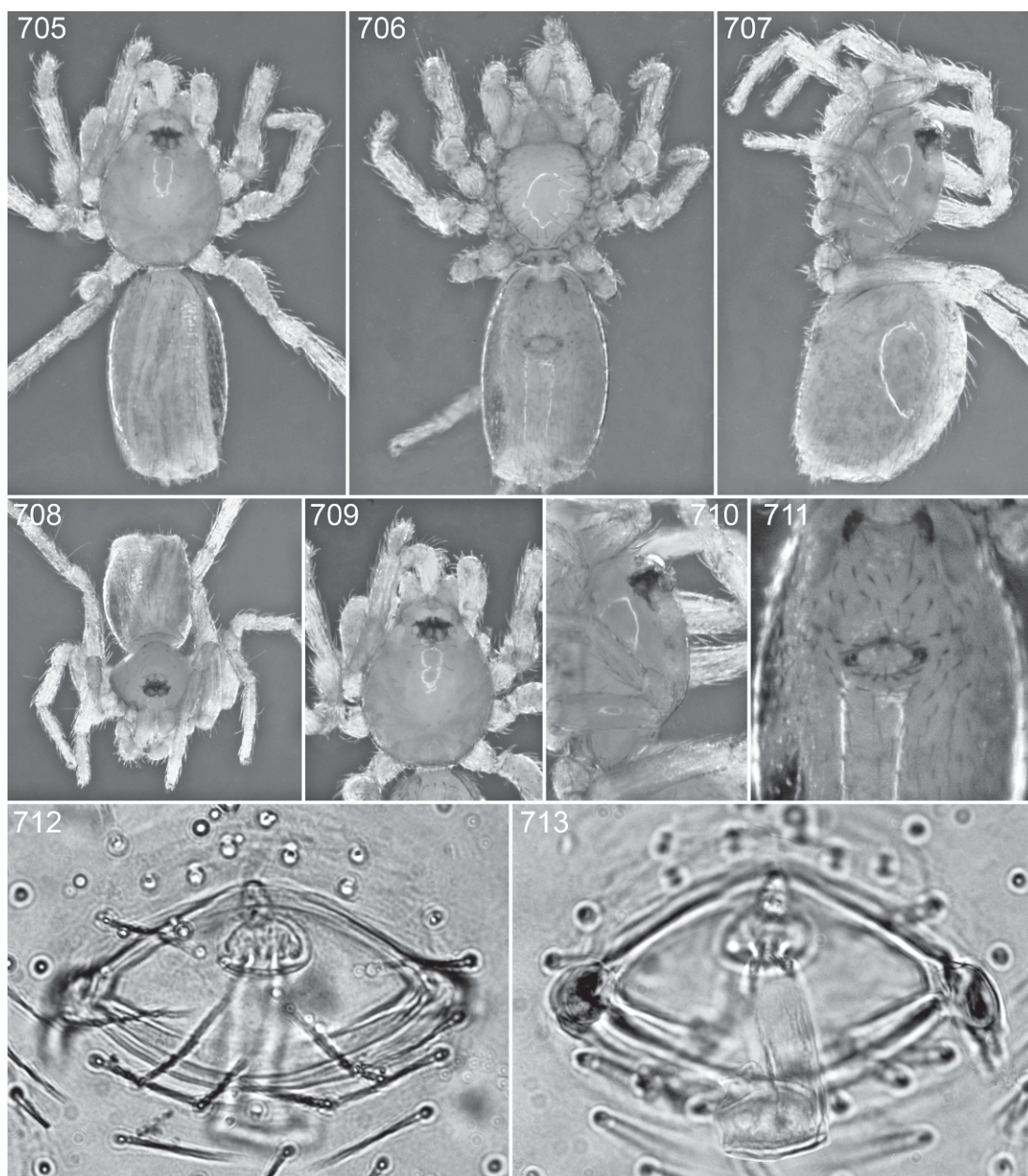
Figs. 678–687. *Scaphiella tena*, new species, female. **678.** Habitus, dorsal view. **679.** Same, ventral view. **680.** Same, lateral view. **681.** Same, anterior view. **682.** Carapace, dorsal view. **683.** Same, lateral view. **684.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **685.** Epigynum, ventral view. **686.** Same, dorsal view. **687.** Same, lateral view.



Figs. 688–695. *Scaphiella incha*, new species, male. **688.** Carapace, dorsal view. **689.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **690.** Carapace, anterior view. **691.** Same, lateral view. **692.** Left palp, dorsal view. **693.** Same, prolateral view. **694.** Same, ventral view. **695.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 696–704. *Scaphiella incha*, new species, female. **696.** Habitus, dorsal view. **697.** Same, ventral view. **698.** Same, lateral view. **699.** Same, anterior view. **700.** Carapace, dorsal view. **701.** Same, lateral view. **702.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **703.** Epigynum, ventral view. **704.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 705–713. *Scaphiella chone*, new species, female. **705.** Habitus, dorsal view. **706.** Same, ventral view. **707.** Same, lateral view. **708.** Same, anterior view. **709.** Carapace, dorsal view. **710.** Same, lateral view. **711.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **712.** Epigynum, ventral view. **713.** Same, dorsal view.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29529, figs. 744–753). Total length 1.24. Epigynal atrium squared, with anterior sclerite and lateral sclerotizations long, narrow; apodemes acutely curved.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Lago Janauari, Manaus, 1995–1996 (J. Adis, IBSP 15059, 15074, 15083, 15090, 15111, 15114, 15122, 15139,

PBI_OON 27760, 29527–29531, 29533, 29534), 6♂, 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonas, Brazil (map 10).

Scaphiella irmaos, new species

Figures 754–772; map 11

TYPE: Male holotype from Sitio Três Irmãos, Juruti, 02°27'51.4"S, 56°00'08.6"W, Pará, Brazil (N. Lo-Man-Hung and J. Barreiros, Feb. 6–13, 2007), deposited in MPEG (10096, PBI_OON 29479).

DIAGNOSIS: This is probably the sister species of *S. manaus*; males have a longer, more angular embolus that originates more basally on the palpal bulb (fig. 762), and females have a transverse bar at the posterior end of the anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 770–772).

MALE (PBI_OON 29477, figs. 754–763). Total length 1.45. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, faint ridge just above pedicel. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus short, set on distal half of palpal bulb, curving abruptly distally.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29478, figs. 764–772). Total length 1.54. Epigynal atrium triangular, with inverted T-shaped anterior sclerite; apodemes short, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRAZIL: **Pará:** Sitio Três Irmãos, Juruti, 02°27'51.4"S, 56°00'08.6"W, Aug. 8–15, 2006 (D. Candiani, N. Lo-Man-Hung, MPEG 10791–10796, 10803, PBI_OON 29477, 29480, 29481–29484, 29486), 7♂, Feb. 13, 2007 (N. Lo-Man-Hung, J. Barreiros, MPEG 10066, PBI_OON 29478), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Pará, Brazil (map 11).

Scaphiella capim, new species

Figures 773–794; map 12

TYPE: Male holotype from Fazenda Rio Capim, Goianésia, 03°18'50"S, 48°28'54"W, Pará, Brazil (June 15–29, 2003; IPAN expedition), deposited in MPEG (10768, PBI_OON 29500).

DIAGNOSIS: Males have a much longer embolus than do those of *S. manaus* or *S. irmaos* (fig. 783); females have a distinctively expanded posterior bar on the anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 791–794).

MALE (PBI_OON 29500, figs. 773–784). Total length 1.27. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with greatly elongated, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palp femur moderately expanded, embolus long, thin, set on basal half of palpal bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29499, figs. 785–794). Total length 1.06. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium circular, with anterior epigynal sclerite inverted Y-shaped; apodemes short, posteriorly directed; dorsal extension of anterior sclerite long, curved (fig. 794).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRAZIL:

Pará: Fazenda Rio Capim, Goianésia, 03°18'50"S, 48°28'54"W, June 15–29, 2003 (IPAN expedition, MPEG 10769, 10770, PBI_OON 29499, 29501), 1♂, 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Pará, Brazil (map 12).

Scaphiella penna, new species

Figures 795–816; map 13

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from the Estação Científica Ferreira Penna, Malgaço, 01°44'15.5"S, 51°26'42.0"W, Pará, Brazil (Oct. 14–Nov. 16, 2003; J. Barreiros), deposited in MPEG (11602, PBI_OON 27777).

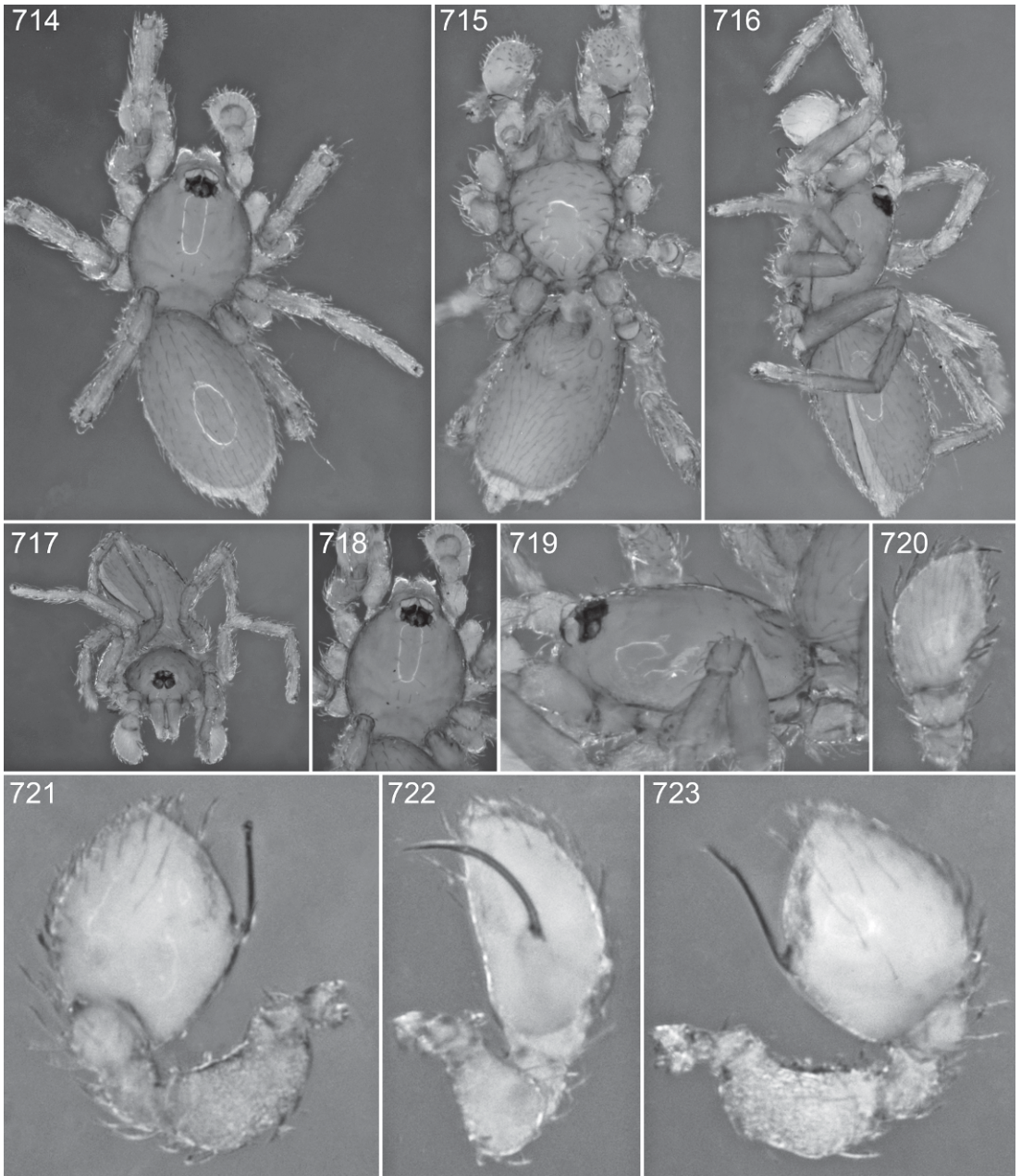
DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the anterior spine on the endites (fig. 801) and the small, prolaterally directed projection situated near the embolar base on a pyramid-shaped palpal bulb (fig. 806); females have an inverted T-shaped anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 814–816).

MALE (PBI_OON 29957, figs. 795–806). Total length 0.97. Carapace with granulations restricted to lateral and posterior margins. Sternum smooth. Endites with strong, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus long, originating at about one-fifth of cymbial length, relatively straight except for tip.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29957, figs. 807–816). Total length 1.14. Endites unmodified. Anterior epigynal sclerite very narrow anteriorly, bell shaped posteriorly; apodemes short, originating from anterior half of atrium.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRAZIL:

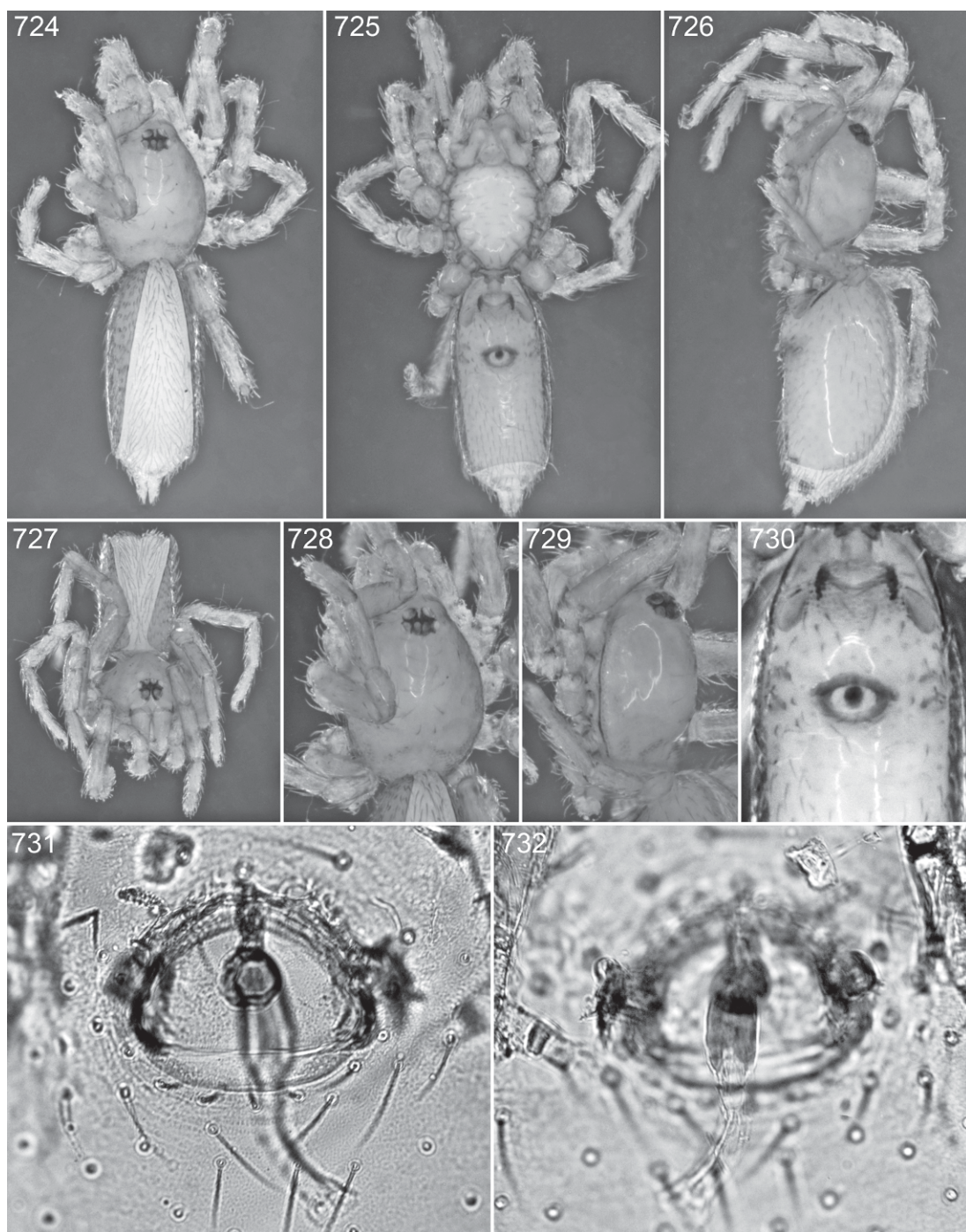
Pará: Estação Científica Ferreira Penna, Malgaço, 01°44'15.5"S, 51°26'42.0"W, all collected by J. Barreiros et al., no date



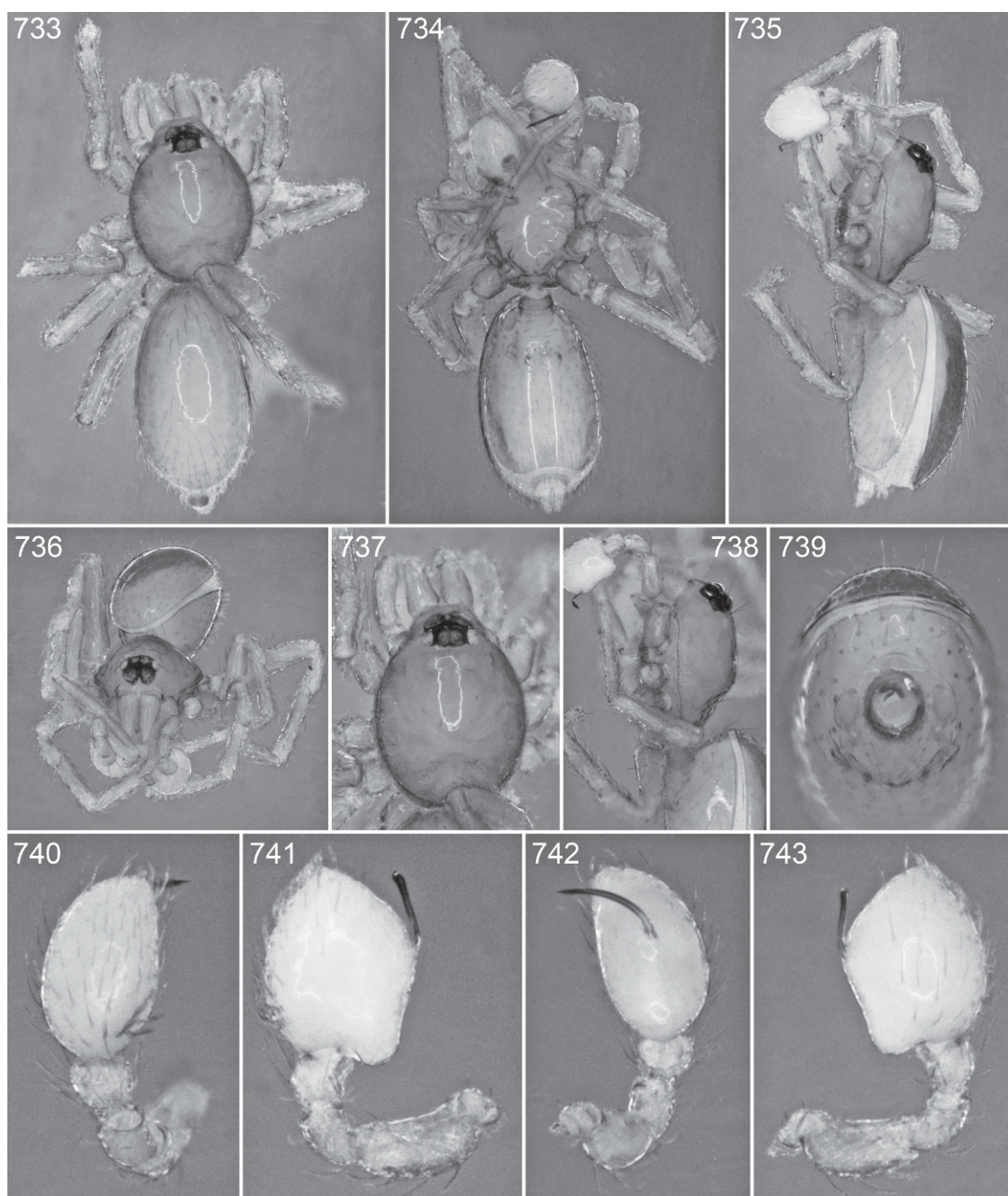
Figs. 714–723. *Scaphiella pago*, new species, male. **714.** Habitus, dorsal view. **715.** Same, ventral view. **716.** Same, lateral view. **717.** Same, anterior view. **718.** Carapace, dorsal view. **719.** Same, lateral view. **720.** Left palp, dorsal view. **721.** Same, prolateral view. **722.** Same, ventral view. **723.** Same, retrolateral view.

(MPEG 10440, PBI_OON 29504), 1♂, July 6–17, 2002 (MPEG 11681–11685, 11686, 11688, PBI_OON 27788, 27790, 29471–29475), 7♂, 1♀, July 8–16, 2002 (MPEG 11689, PBI_OON 27783), 1♀, Nov. 2, 2002

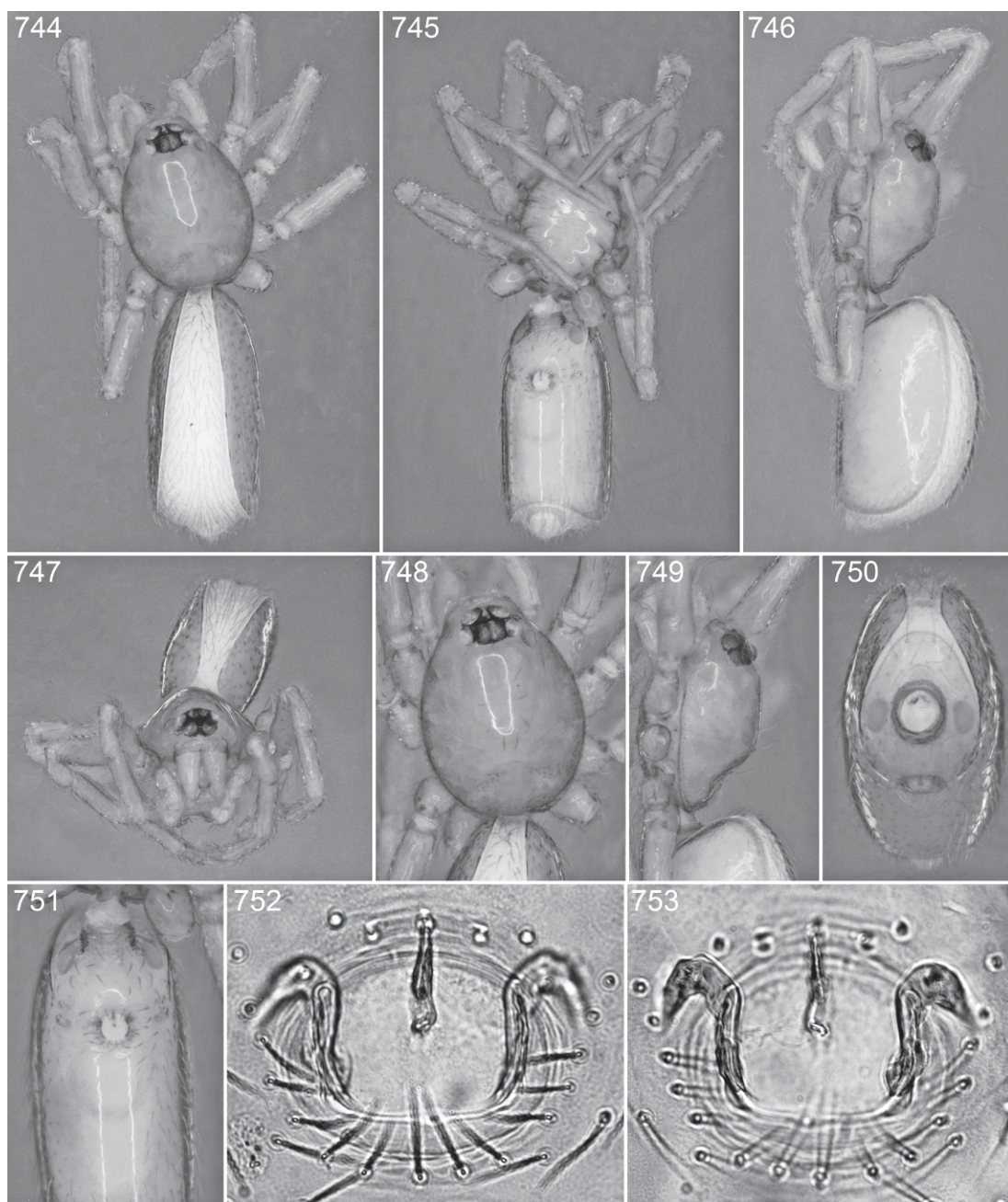
(MPEG 11687, PBI_OON 27789), 1♂, Mar. 21, 2003 (MPEG 10278, PBI_OON 29476), 1♀, Aug. 20, 2003 (MPEG 10277, 10281, PBI_OON 27784, 27786), 1♂, 1♀, Oct. 14–Nov. 16, 2003 (MPEG 11690, 11691, 11693,



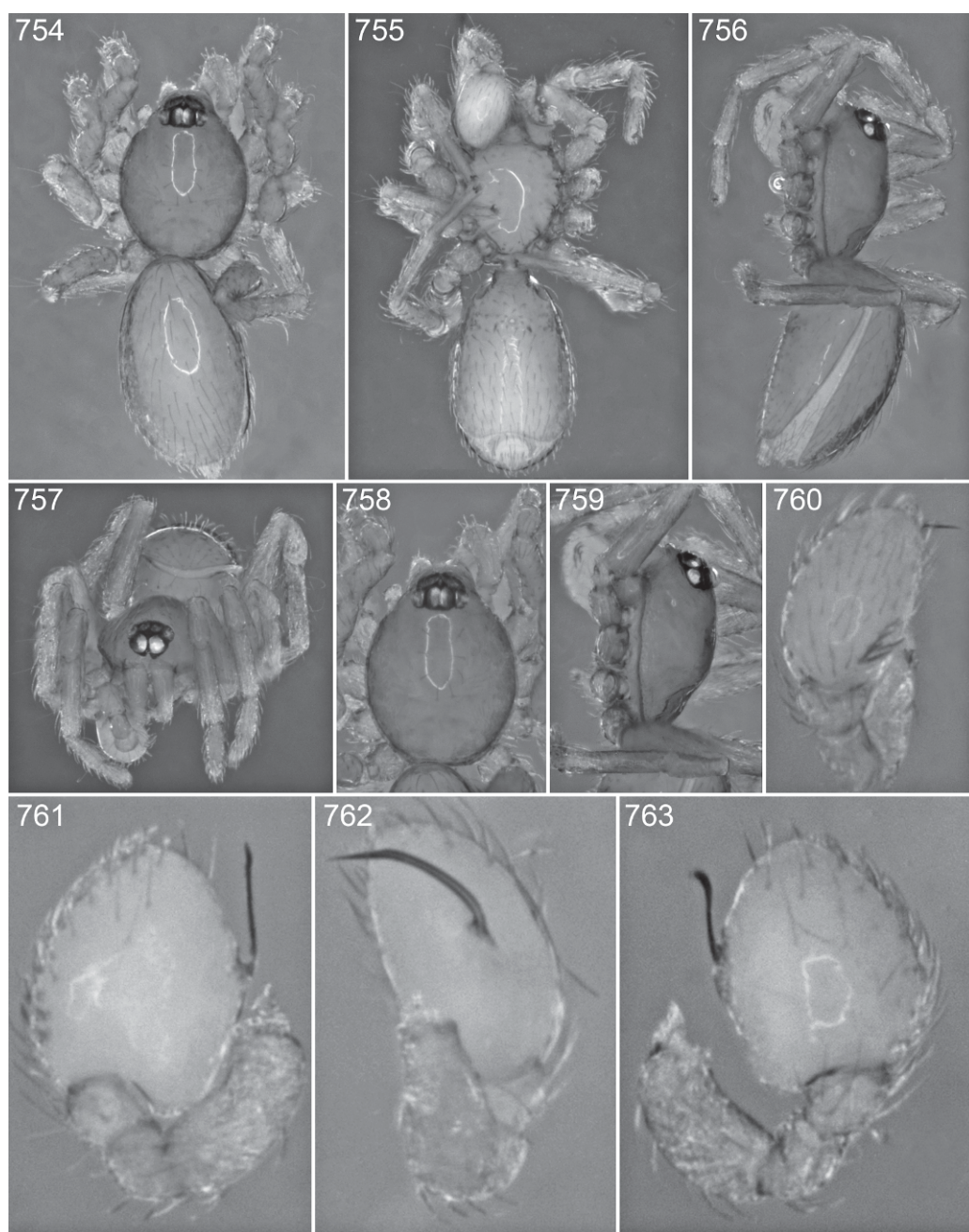
Figs. 724–732. *Scaphiella pago*, new species, female. **724.** Habitus, dorsal view. **725.** Same, ventral view. **726.** Same, lateral view. **727.** Same, anterior view. **728.** Carapace, dorsal view. **729.** Same, lateral view. **730.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **731.** Epigynum, ventral view. **732.** Same, dorsal view.



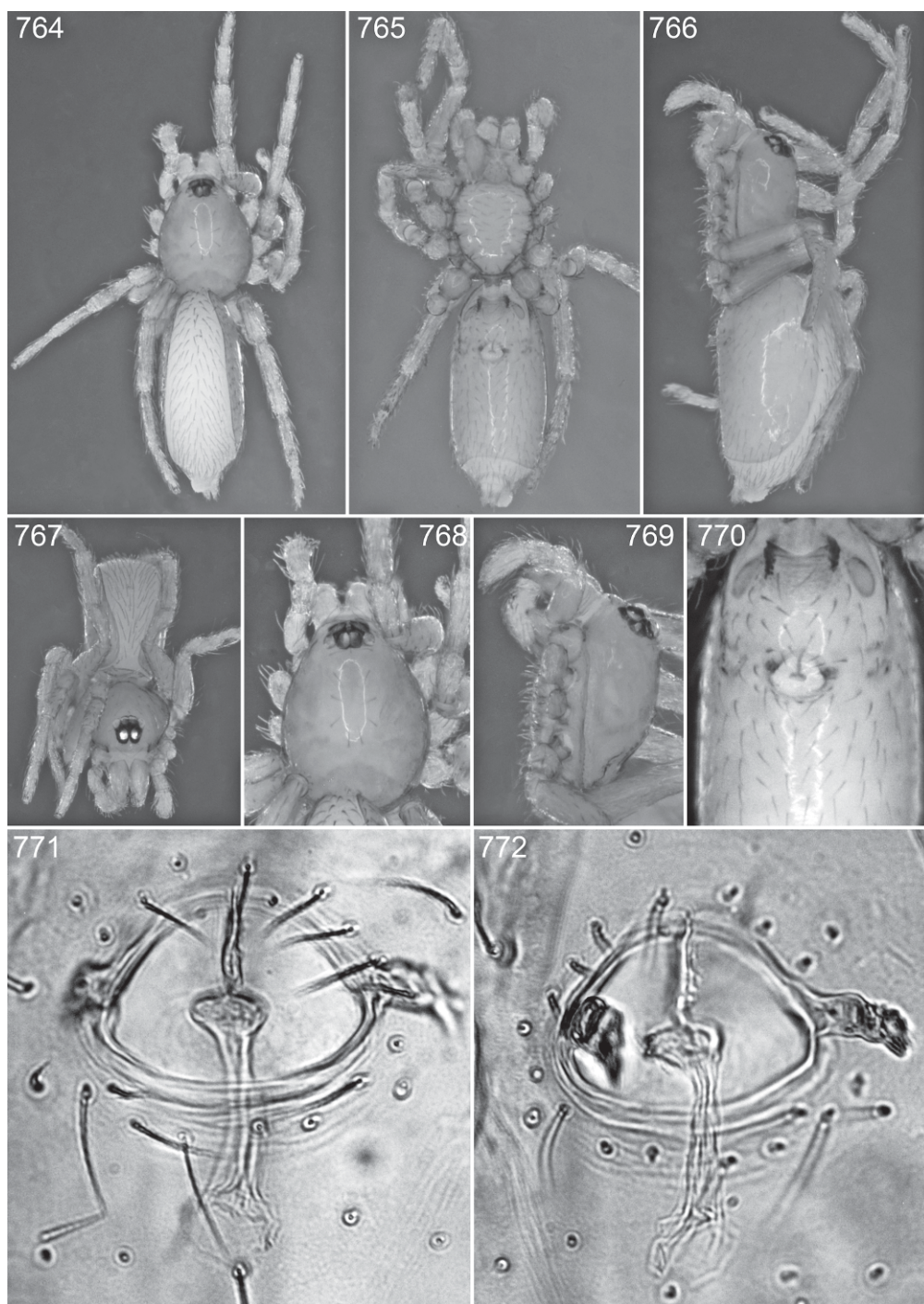
Figs. 733–743. *Scaphiella manaus*, new species, male. **733.** Habitus, dorsal view. **734.** Same, ventral view. **735.** Same, lateral view. **736.** Same, anterior view. **737.** Carapace, dorsal view. **738.** Same, lateral view. **739.** Abdomen, anterior view. **740.** Left palp, dorsal view. **741.** Same, prolateral view. **742.** Same, ventral view. **743.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 744–753. *Scaphiella manaus*, new species, female. **744.** Habitus, dorsal view. **745.** Same, ventral view. **746.** Same, lateral view. **747.** Same, anterior view. **748.** Carapace, dorsal view. **749.** Same, lateral view. **750.** Abdomen, anterior view. **751.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **752.** Epigynum, ventral view. **753.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 754–763. *Scaphiella irmaos*, new species, male. **754.** Habitus, dorsal view. **755.** Same, ventral view. **756.** Same, lateral view. **757.** Same, anterior view. **758.** Carapace, dorsal view. **759.** Same, lateral view. **760.** Left palp, dorsal view. **761.** Same, prolateral view. **762.** Same, ventral view. **763.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 764–772. *Scaphiella irmaos*, new species, female. 764. Habitus, dorsal view. 765. Same, ventral view. 766. Same, lateral view. 767. Same, anterior view. 768. Carapace, dorsal view. 769. Same, lateral view. 770. Epigastric region, ventral view. 771. Epigynum, ventral view. 772. Same, dorsal view.

11694–11709, PBI_OON 27763–27776, 27778–27782), 2♂, 2♀, Oct. 22, 2003 (MPEG 10280, PBI_OON 27785), 1♀, Oct. 25, 2003 (MPEG 10279, PBI_OON 27787), 1♂; Estação Científica Ferreira Penna, Melgaço, 01°44'18.02"S, 51°27'48.01"W, all collected by J. Barreiros et al., Sept. 25–30, 2005 (MPEG 11761, 11783, PBI_OON 29948, 29978), 1♂, 1♀, Sept. 26–Oct. 1, 2005 (MPEG 11763, 11770, 11776, 11791, 11796, PBI_OON 29940, 29941, 29979–29981), 6♂, Sept. 27–Oct. 2, 2005 (MPEG 11779, 11799, PBI_OON 29946, 29982), 2♂, Sept. 28–Oct. 3, 2005 (MPEG 11782, PBI_OON 29984), 1♂, Sept. 29–Oct. 4, 2005 (MPEG 11778, PBI_OON 29983), 1♂, Oct. 7–12, 2005 (MPEG 11797, PBI_OON 29945), 1♂, Oct. 8–13, 2005 (MPEG 11760, 11794, 11795, 11798, PBI_OON 29937, 29939, 29959, 29960), 3♂, 2♀, Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 2005 (MPEG 11756, PBI_OON 29947), 1♂, Nov. 8–13, 2005 (MPEG 11762, 11764, 11765, 11767, 11768, 11771, 11773, PBI_OON 29935, 29936, 29938, 29957, 29958, 29987), 7♂, Nov. 9–14, 2005 (MPEG 11772, 11759, 11789, 11792, PBI_OON 29950, 29951, 29962, 29963), 5♂, Nov. 10–15, 2005 (MPEG 11749, 11753, 11766, 11775, 11793, PBI_OON 29942–29944, 29961, 29968), 7♂, Nov. 16–21, 2005 (MPEG 11750–11752, 11758, 11774, 11777, 11784, PBI_OON 29923–29926, 29964–29966), 10♂, 1♀, Nov. 17–22, 2005 (MPEG 11748, 11754, 11775, 11781, 11785, 11788, 11790, PBI_OON 29927–29931, 29972, 29973), 7♂, 1♀, Nov. 18–21, 2005 (MPEG 11780, 11786, 11787, PBI_OON 29949, 29974, 29975), 3♂, Apr. 13–18, 2006 (MPEG 11802, PBI_OON 29967), 1♂, Apr. 14–19, 2006 (MPEG 11757, 11801, 11803, 11806, 11807, 11810, PBI_OON 29921, 29922, 29932–29934, 29969), 7♂, Apr. 15–20, 2006 (MPEG 11800, 11804, PBI_OON 29970, 29971), 2♂, Apr. 23–28, 2006 (MPEG 11805, 11808, PBI_OON 29976, 29977), 1♂, Apr. 24–29, 2006 (MPEG 11809, PBI_OON 29985), 1♂; Fazenda Arataú, Novo Repartimento, June 25–26, 2003 (MPEG 10771, PBI_OON 29498), 1♀; Fazenda Santa Marta, Tailândia, May 13–14, 2003 (MPEG 10774, PBI_OON 29505), 1♂, Aug. 19–30, 2003 (MPEG 10767, 10773, PBI_OON 29506, 29507), 2♂; Igarapé Caquajó, Floresta Nacional de Caxiuanã, Portel, 01°57'38.9"S,

51°36'45.3"W, May 8–13, 2005 (J. Barreiros et al., MPEG 11811–11816, PBI_OON 335, 29952–29956), 7♂, 2♀; Platô Capiroanga, Linha 168E, 02°28'22.1"S, 56°12'29.4"W, Aug. 8–15, 2006 (D. Candiani, N. Lo-Man-Hung, MPEG 10797, PBI_OON 29503), 1♂, Feb. 13, 2007 (N. Lo-Man-Hung, J. Barreiros, MPEG 10072, PBI_OON 29502), 1♂; Sitio Três Irmãos, Juruti, 02°27'51.4"S, 56°00'08.6"W, Feb. 6–13, 2007 (N. Lo-Man-Hung, J. Barreiros, MPEG 10146, PBI_OON 29485), 1♂; Vale do Igarapé Mutum, Platô do Rio Juruti, Juruti, 01°36'44.7"S, 56°11'39.2"W, Aug. 8–15, 2006 (D. Candiani, N. Lo-Man-Hung, MPEG 10800–10802, 10804–10806, PBI_OON 29488, 29493, 29494–29497), 5♂, 1♀, Feb. 6–13, 2007 (N. Lo-Man-Hung, J. Barreiros, MPEG 10059, 10105, 10124, 10125, 10134, PBI_OON 29487, 29489–29492), 5♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Pará, Brazil (map 13).

Scaphiella murici, new species

Figures 817–826; map 14

TYPE: Male holotype from Estação Ecológica de Murici, Murici, Alagoas, Brazil (Sept. 13–20, 2003; BIOTA expedition), deposited in IBSP (69287, PBI_OON 29526).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. manaus* but have the embolus extending beyond the tip of the palpal cymbium (figs. 823–826).

MALE (PBI_OON 29526, figs. 817–826). Total length 1.39. Carapace with few granulations restricted to lateral and posterior margins. Sternum smooth. Endites with strong, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, smooth. Palp femur slightly expanded; embolus originating at about middle of cymbial length, extending far beyond tip of cymbium.

FEMALE: Unknown.

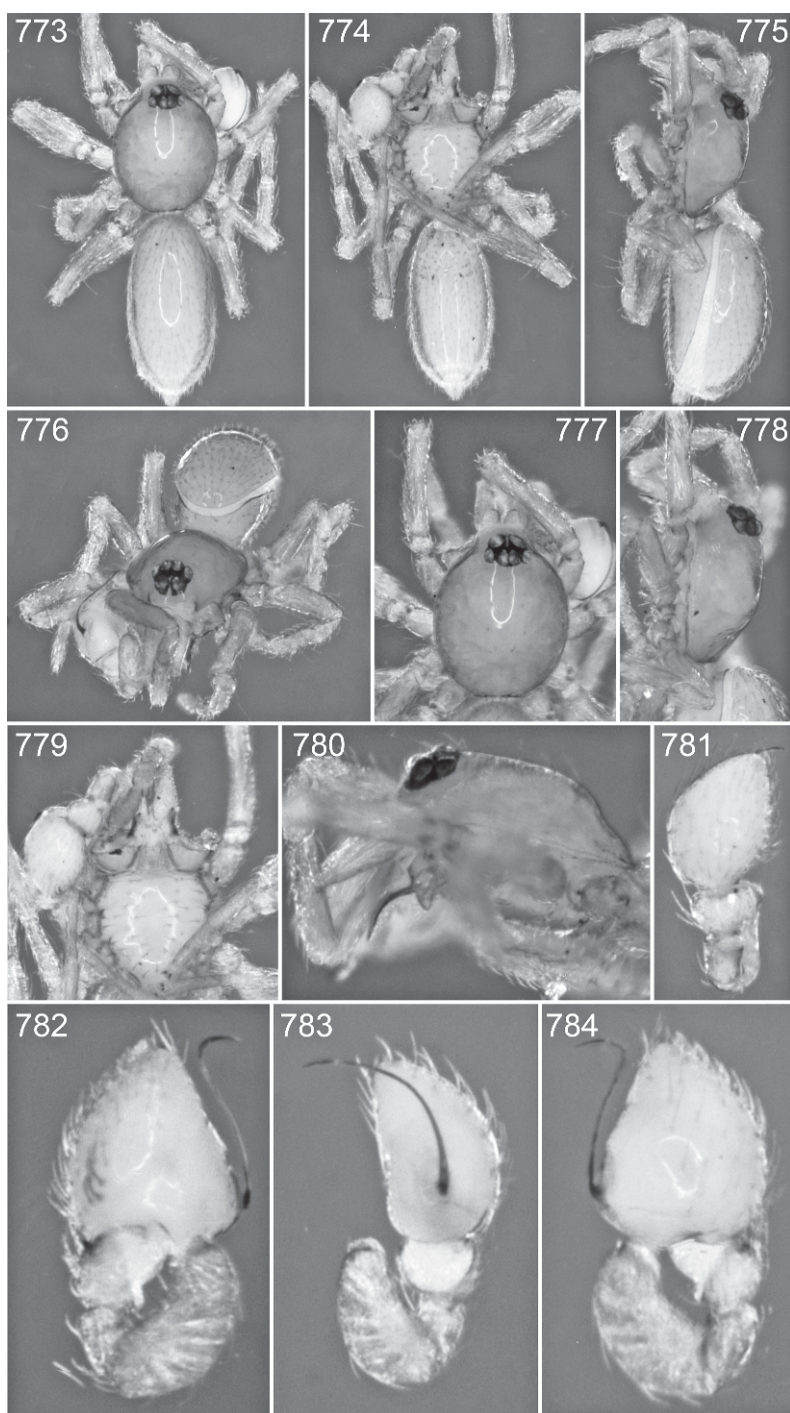
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Alagoas, Brazil (map 14).

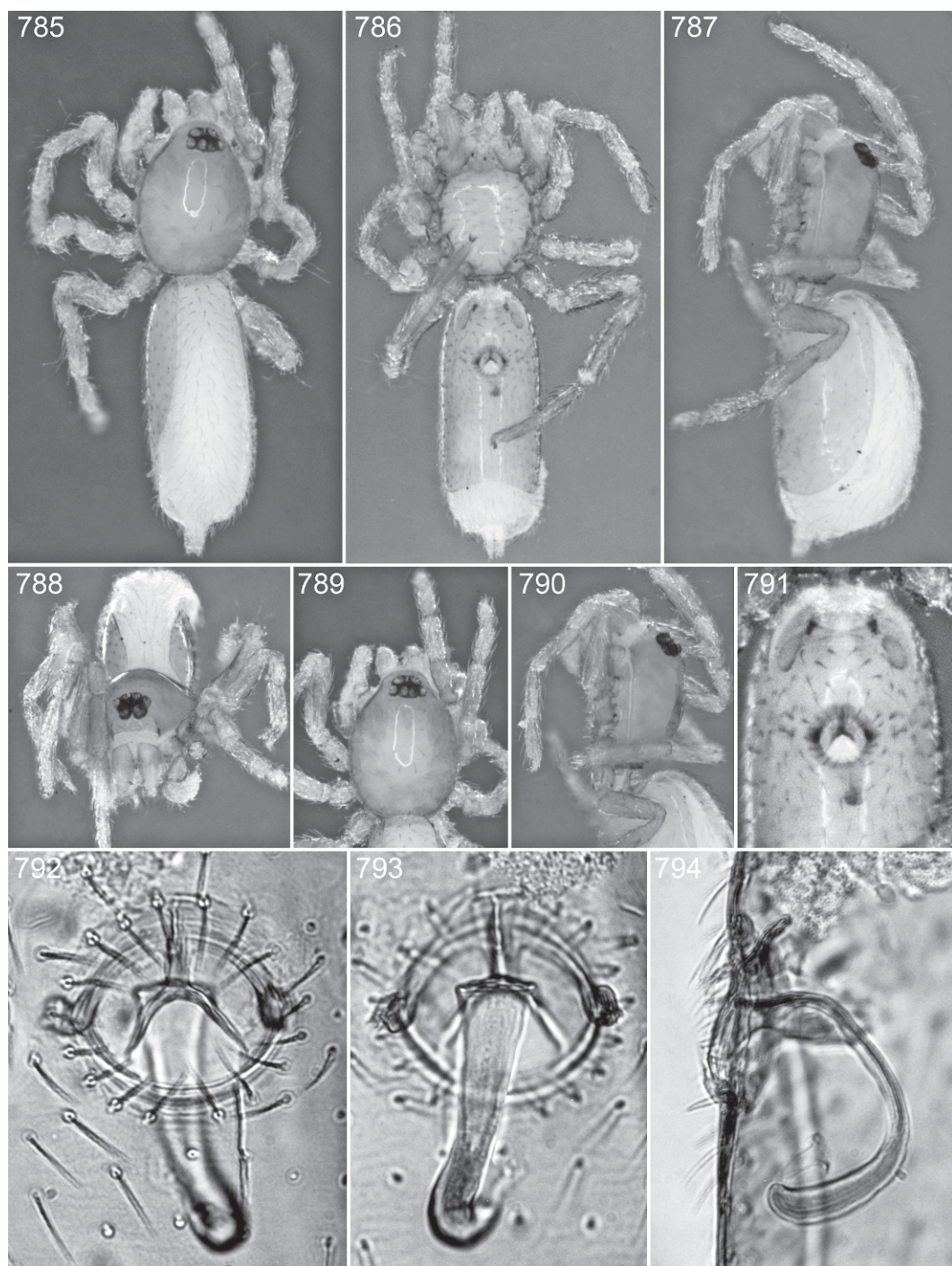
Scaphiella kartabo, new species

Figures 827–845; map 15

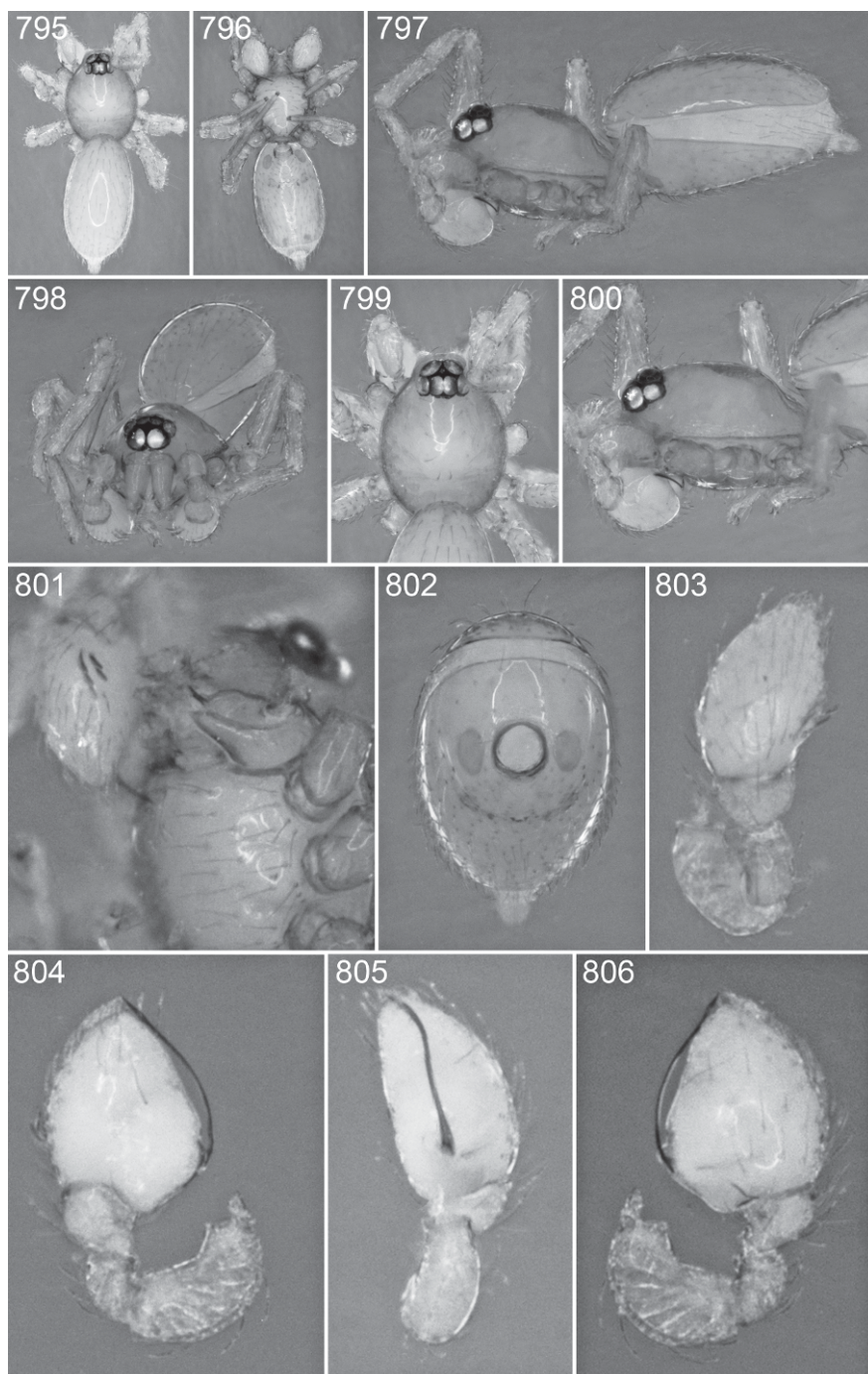
TYPE: Male holotype taken in a Berlese sample of litter from a rotten tree stump at Kartabo, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Guyana (July 6, 1982; K., R. Schmidt), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29612).



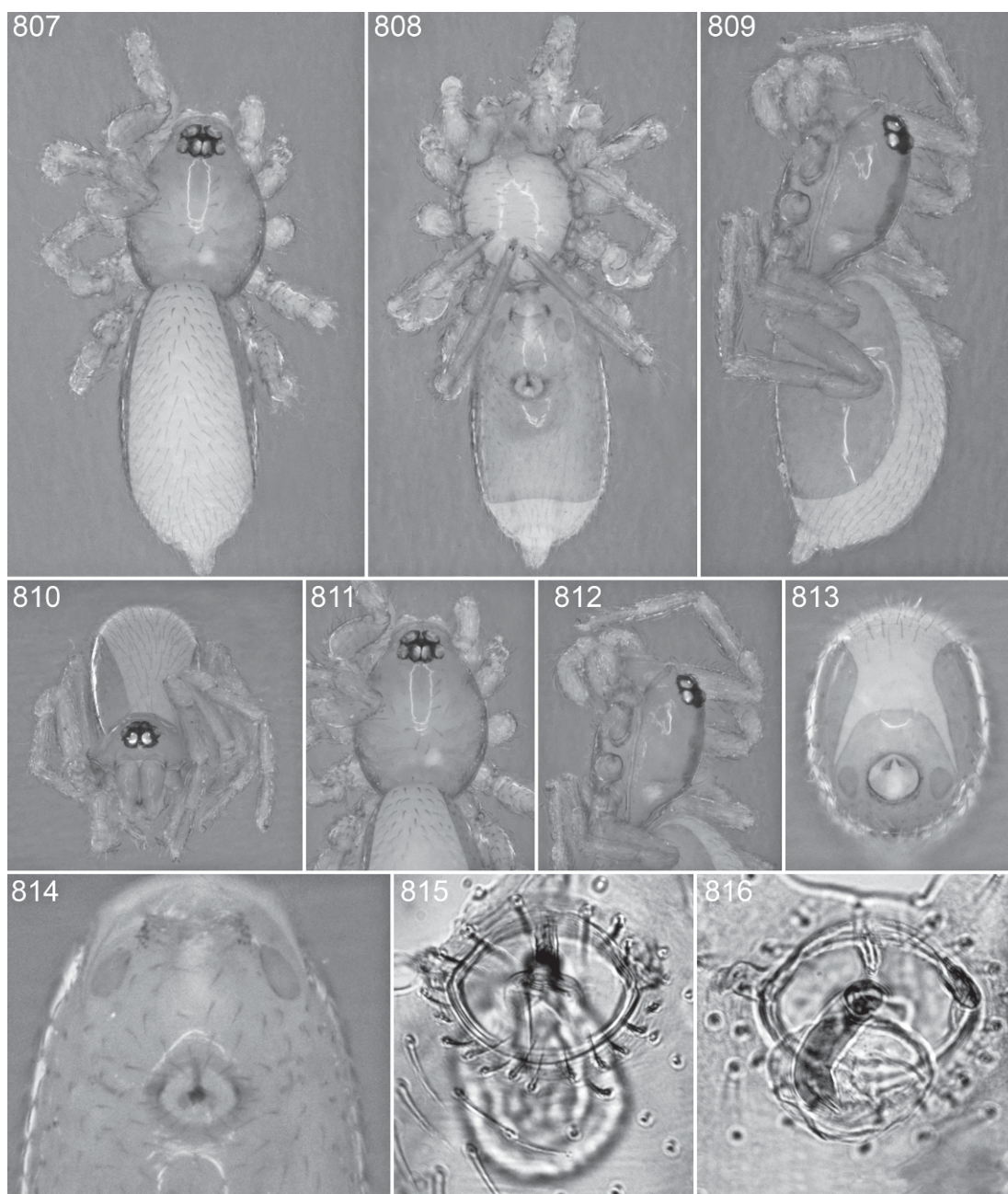
Figs. 773–784. *Scaphiella capim*, new species, male. 773. Habitus, dorsal view. 774. Same, ventral view. 775. Same, lateral view. 776. Same, anterior view. 777. Carapace, dorsal view. 778. Same, lateral view. 779. Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. 780. Cephalothorax, lateral view. 781. Left palp, dorsal view. 782. Same, prolateral view. 783. Same, ventral view. 784. Same, retrolateral view.



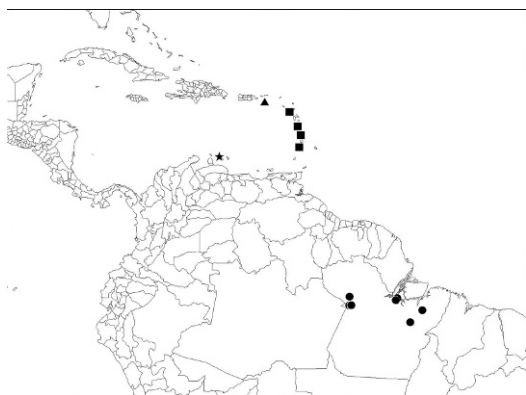
Figs. 785–794. *Scaphiella capim*, new species, female. **785.** Habitus, dorsal view. **786.** Same, ventral view. **787.** Same, lateral view. **788.** Same, anterior view. **789.** Carapace, dorsal view. **790.** Same, lateral view. **791.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **792.** Epigynum, ventral view. **793.** Same, dorsal view. **794.** Same, lateral view.



Figs. 795–806. *Scaphiella penna*, new species, male. **795.** Habitus, dorsal view. **796.** Same, ventral view. **797.** Same, lateral view. **798.** Same, anterior view. **799.** Carapace, dorsal view. **800.** Same, lateral view. **801.** Sternum and mouthparts, oblique ventral view. **802.** Abdomen, anterior view. **803.** Left palp, dorsal view. **804.** Same, prolateral view. **805.** Same, ventral view. **806.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 807–816. *Scaphiella penna*, new species, female. **807.** Habitus, dorsal view. **808.** Same, ventral view. **809.** Same, lateral view. **810.** Same, anterior view. **811.** Carapace, dorsal view. **812.** Same, lateral view. **813.** Abdomen, anterior view. **814.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **815.** Epigynum, ventral view. **816.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 13. Records of *S. penna* (circles), *S. agocena* (star), *S. cymbalaria* (squares), and *S. buck* (triangle).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. manaus* but lack microsculpture on the carapace and have a slightly expanded embolus base (fig. 835); females have distinctively triangular apodemes extending from the lateral margins of the epigynal atrium (figs. 843–845).

MALE (PBI_OON 29613, figs. 827–836). Total length 1.31. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites with small, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus short, set medially on palpal bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29603, figs. 837–845). Total length 1.37. Endites unmodified. Epigynal atrium with short, narrow anterior sclerite and thick lateral sclerotizations; apodemes short, thick.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: GUYANA: **Cuyuni-Mazaruni:** Kartabo, July 3–12, 1982, Berlese, litter from leaf pile (K., R. Schmidt, AMNH PBI_OON 29613), 3♂; 0.5 mi up Whyape Creek on Río Cuyuni, June 19–28, 1986, pitfall trap in lowland riverine forest (K., R. Schmidt, AMNH PBI_OON 29603), 1♀.

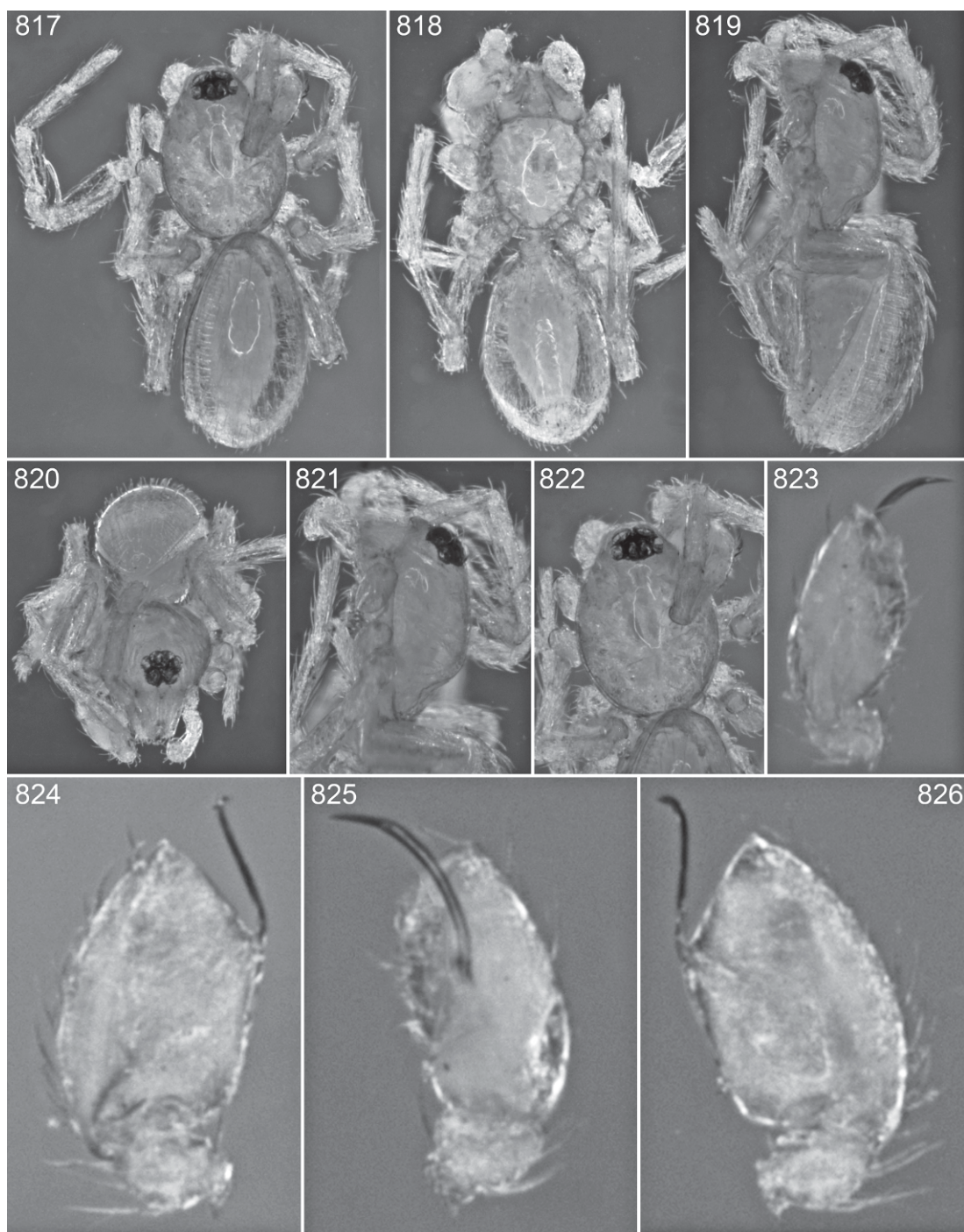
DISTRIBUTION: Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Guyana (map 15).

Key to Species

Venezuela and West Indies (except *S. bryantae*)

1. Males (those of *S. scutiventris*, *gracia*, *cata*, *valencia*, *agocena*, *arima*, *saba*, and *curlena* unknown) 2

- Females (those of *S. icabaru*, *ayacucho*, *etang*, and *buck* unknown) 15
- 2. Sides of carapace smooth, without obvious granulations 3
 - Sides of carapace with obvious granulations 8
- 3. Embolus basally twisted (fig. 924) *S. guatopo*
 - Embolus not twisted 4
- 4. Embolus set basally or medially on palpal bulb 5
 - Embolus set on apical half of palpal bulb 6
- 5. Palpal femur greatly enlarged, palpal bulb with prolateral knob near base of embolus (fig. 1031) *S. weberi*
 - Palpal femur not greatly enlarged, palpal bulb without prolateral knob near base of embolus (fig. 1001) *S. icabaru*
- 6. Endites with large, triangular anteromedian tip (fig. 1098) *S. kalunda*
 - Endites otherwise 7
- 7. Embolus very short (fig. 1144) *S. buck*
 - Embolus long (fig. 1125) *S. septella*
- 8. Eyes reduced (as in fig. 901) 9
 - Eyes normal 10
- 9. Palpal bulb protruding ventrally, embolus bent basally (figs. 905, 906) *S. miranda*
 - Palpal bulb protruding basally, embolus curving smoothly (figs. 886, 887) *S. bordoni*
- 10. Palpal femur with dorsal spikes (fig. 1078) *S. etang*
 - Palpal femur without spikes 11
- 11. Chelicerae with anterior projections 12
 - Chelicerae without anterior projections 13
- 12. Anterior projections of chelicerae small (figs. 848–851); abdomen lightly patterned *S. simla*
 - Anterior projections of chelicerae large (fig. 1056); abdomen strongly patterned *S. cymbalaria*
- 13. Embolus set basally on palpal bulb (fig. 1011) *S. ayacucho*
 - Embolus set medially on palpal bulb 14
- 14. Embolus short, sinuous (fig. 981) *S. guiria*
 - Embolus longer, smoothly curved (fig. 944) *S. tigre*
- 15. Sides of carapace smooth, without obvious granulations 16
 - Sides of carapace with obvious granulations 23
- 16. Epigynal atrium without lateral or paired posterior sclerotizations 17
 - Epigynal atrium with lateral or paired posterior sclerotizations 19
- 17. Epigynal atrium pentagonal, with posteromedian invagination (figs. 961–963) *S. cata*
 - Epigynal atrium oval, without posteromedian invagination 18
- 18. Anterior sclerite bipartite, anteriorly situated (fig. 1153) *S. curlena*



Figs. 817–826. *Scaphiella murici*, new species, male. **817.** Habitus, dorsal view. **818.** Same, ventral view. **819.** Same, lateral view. **820.** Same, anterior view. **821.** Carapace, lateral view. **822.** Same, dorsal view. **823.** Left palp, dorsal view. **824.** Same, prolateral view. **825.** Same, ventral view. **826.** Same, retrolateral view.



Map 14. Records of *S. murici* (circle), *S. kahunda* (squares), *S. curlena* (triangles), and *S. bryantae* (star).

- Anterior sclerite undivided, medially situated (fig. 875). *S. scutiventris*
- 19. Epigynal atrium with paired posterior sclerotizations 20
- Epigynal atrium with lateral sclerotizations 21
- 20. Posterior sclerotizations rounded (fig. 1019). *S. agocena*
- Posterior sclerotizations hook shaped (fig. 1088). *S. saba*
- 21. Lateral sclerotizations narrow (fig. 933). *S. guatopo*
- Lateral sclerotizations wide 22
- 22. Epigynal atrium with anterior margin thickened (fig. 1134). *S. septella*
- Epigynal atrium with anterior margin not thickened (fig. 1115). *S. kahunda*
- 23. Eyes reduced (as in fig. 892). 24
- Eyes normal 28
- 24. Epigynal atrium without pair of posterior sclerotizations 25
- Epigynal atrium with pair of posterior sclerotizations 26
- 25. Anterior sclerite greatly enlarged, filling epigynal atrium (fig. 952). *S. gracia*
- Anterior sclerite small, medially situated (fig. 894). *S. bordoni*
- 26. Posterior sclerotizations touching (fig. 914) *S. miranda*
- Posterior sclerotizations not touching 27
- 27. Epigynal atrium with lateral sclerotizations (fig. 1038). *S. weberi*
- Epigynal atrium without lateral sclerotizations (fig. 1047). *S. arima*
- 28. Epigynal atrium with posterior, median invagination (fig. 971) *S. valencia*
- Epigynal atrium without posterior, median invagination 29

- 29. Abdomen without pattern, postepigastric scutum short (fig. 984). *S. guiria*
- Abdomen with pattern, postepigastric scutum long 30
- 30. Abdomen lightly patterned; anterior sclerite small, anteriorly situated (fig. 866) *S. simla*
- Abdomen strongly patterned; anterior sclerite large, medially situated (fig. 1067). *S. cymbalaria*

Scaphiella simla Chickering

Figures 846–868; map 1

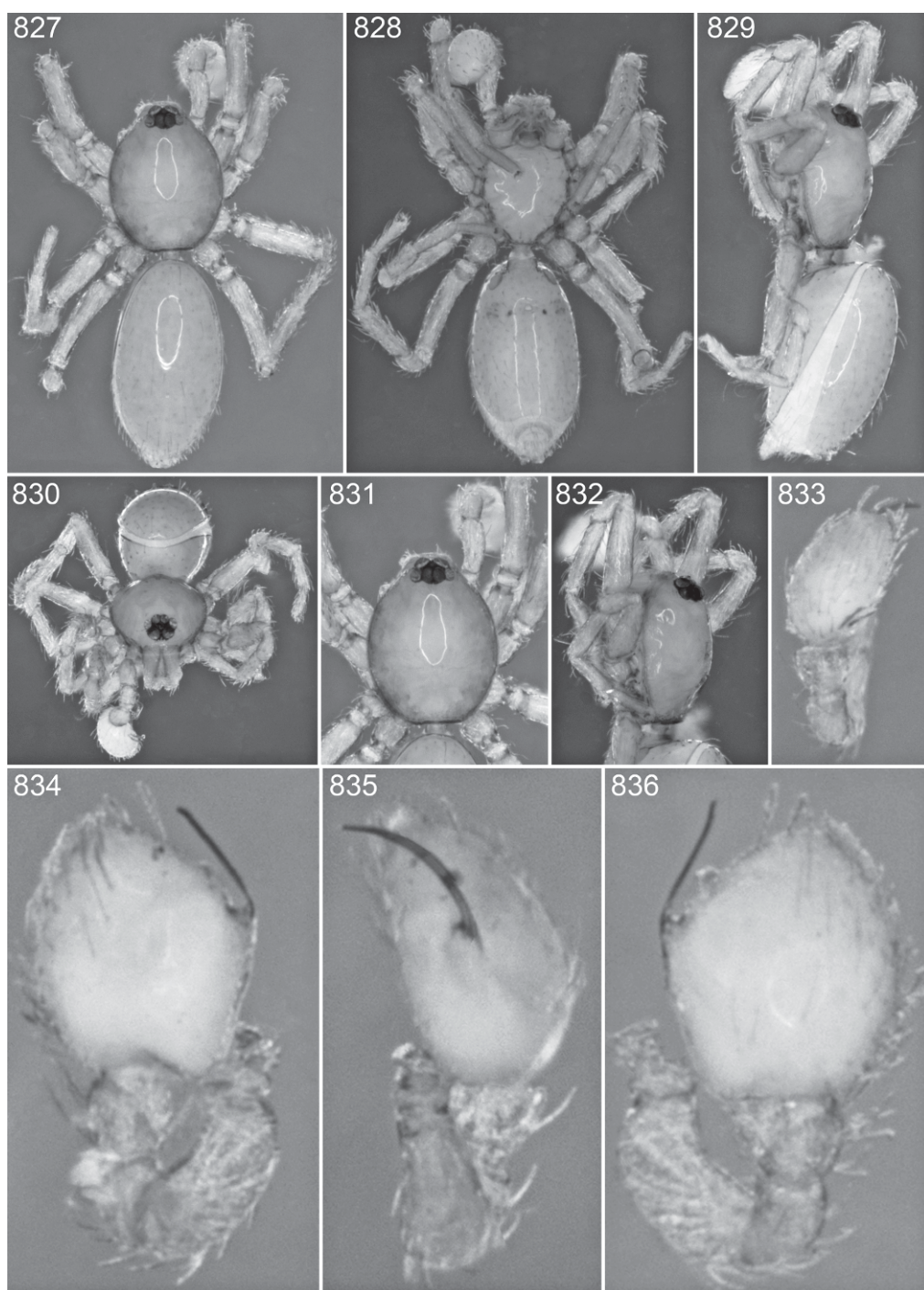
Scaphiella simla Chickering, 1968: 151, figs. 42–47 (male holotype from Arima Valley, Simla, Trinidad, in MCZ; examined).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. cymbalaria* in having conical anterior projections at the base of the chelicerae (figs. 848–851) and a small projection near the base of the embolus (fig. 857), but the cheliceral projections are much smaller in this species than in *S. cymbalaria*; females have elevated anterior margins, accompanied by microsculpture, on the epigastric scutum (fig. 865) and a relatively small anterior epigynal sclerite (fig. 866).

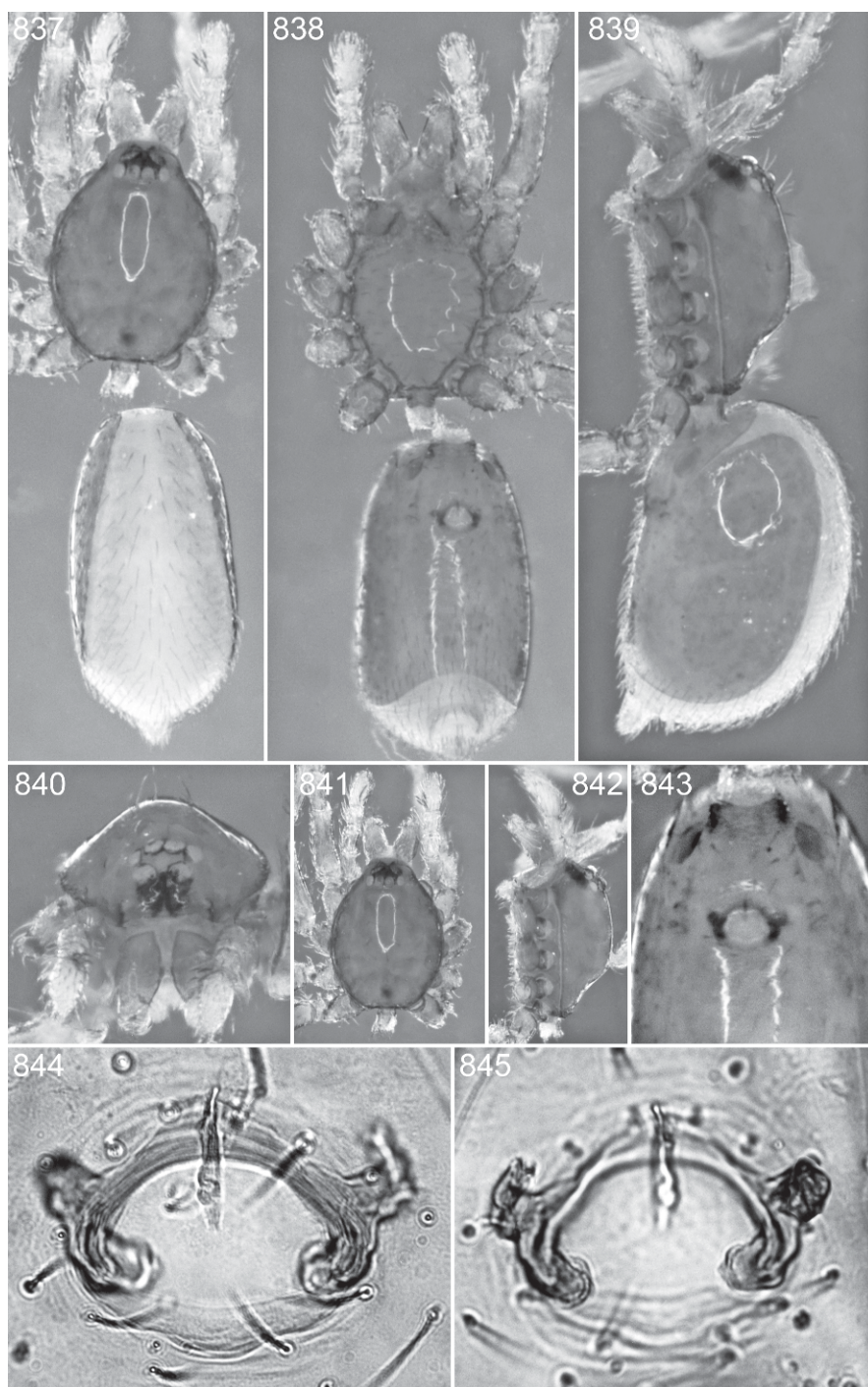
MALE (PBI_OON 29848, figs. 846–857). Total length 1.54. Carapace sides with obvious granulation extending upward in triangular patches from opposite coxae, covering most of posterior declivity; anterior face of chelicerae with swelling. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen lightly patterned; epigastric scutum with tuberculate setal bases present at sides and front. Palpal femur slightly expanded; bulb produced basally, with distinct knob just proximal and retrolateral to embolus origin, embolus projecting far ventral of bulb surface.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29848, figs. 858–868). Total length 1.76. Chelicerae without anterior swelling. Epigastric scutum with elevated anteromedian edges at sides above pedicel. Anterior epigynal sclerite with anterior protuberance, widened posteriorly; apodemes long, laterally directed.

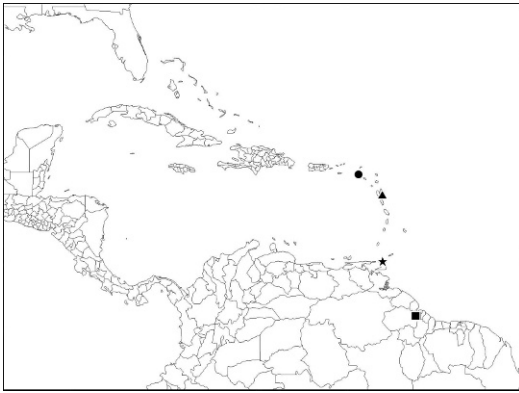
MATERIAL EXAMINED: VENEZUELA: **Sucre:** Carúpano, July 23, 1987, thorn-scrub litter, elev. 80 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29596), 1 ♀; 37 km W Carúpano, July 31, 1987, humid ravine litter, thorn-vine forest, elev. 50 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH



Figs. 827–836. *Scaphiella kartabo*, new species, male. **827.** Habitus, dorsal view. **828.** Same, ventral view. **829.** Same, lateral view. **830.** Same, anterior view. **831.** Carapace, dorsal view. **832.** Same, lateral view. **833.** Left palp, dorsal view. **834.** Same, prolateral view. **835.** Same, ventral view. **836.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 837–845. *Scaphiella kartabo*, new species, female. **837.** Habitus, dorsal view. **838.** Same, ventral view. **839.** Same, lateral view. **840.** Carapace, anterior view. **841.** Same, dorsal view. **842.** Same, lateral view. **843.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **844.** Epigynum, ventral view. **845.** Same, dorsal view.



Map 15. Records of *S. kartabo* (square), *S. arima* (star), *S. etang* (triangle), and *S. saba* (circle).

PBI_OON 1231, 29609), 1♂, 2♀; 26 km SE Río Caribe, July 28, 1987, tree base litter, forest over cacao, elev. 50 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29601), 1♀. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: no specific locality, no date (N. Weber, MCZ 66857, PBI_OON 29548), 1♂, 1♀. **Arima:** Arima Valley, Simla, April 1964 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29848), 3♂, 2♀ (paratypes), Apr. 19, 1964 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29552), 1♂ (holotype), same (A. Chickering, MCZ 66856, PBI_OON 29547), 1♀ (paratype), Feb. 1972, elev. 1000 ft (J. Cooke, AMNH PBI_OON 95), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Sucre, Venezuela, and Trinidad (map 1).

Scaphiella scutiventris Simon

Figures 869–877; map 2

Scaphiella scutiventris Simon, 1893b: 443 (female holotype from Caracas, Distrito Federal, Venezuela, in MNHN; examined).

DIAGNOSIS: Females have a relatively long abdomen and a globular, posteriorly invaginated posterior extension on the anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 875–877).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 2621, figs. 869–877). Total length 1.47. Carapace sides smooth, granulations restricted to pair of paramedian small patches along posterior margin. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, smooth. Ante-

rior epigynal sclerite forming elongated triangle, invaginated posteriorly; apodemes short, angular.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: VENEZUELA: **Aragua:** 15 km S Las Tejerías, 12 km N Tiara, Aug. 8, 1987, cloud forest litter, elev. 1300 (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29597), 1♀; Tiara, near Cerro Niguel, Apr. 14, 1995, elev. 1400 m (J. Lattke, CAS 9026678, PBI_OON 2621), 1♀. **Distrito Federal:** Caracas (E. Simon, MNHN 5688, PBI_OON 28544), 1♀ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Aragua and Distrito Federal, Venezuela (map 2).

Scaphiella bordoni Dumitrescu and Georgescu

Figures 878–896; map 3

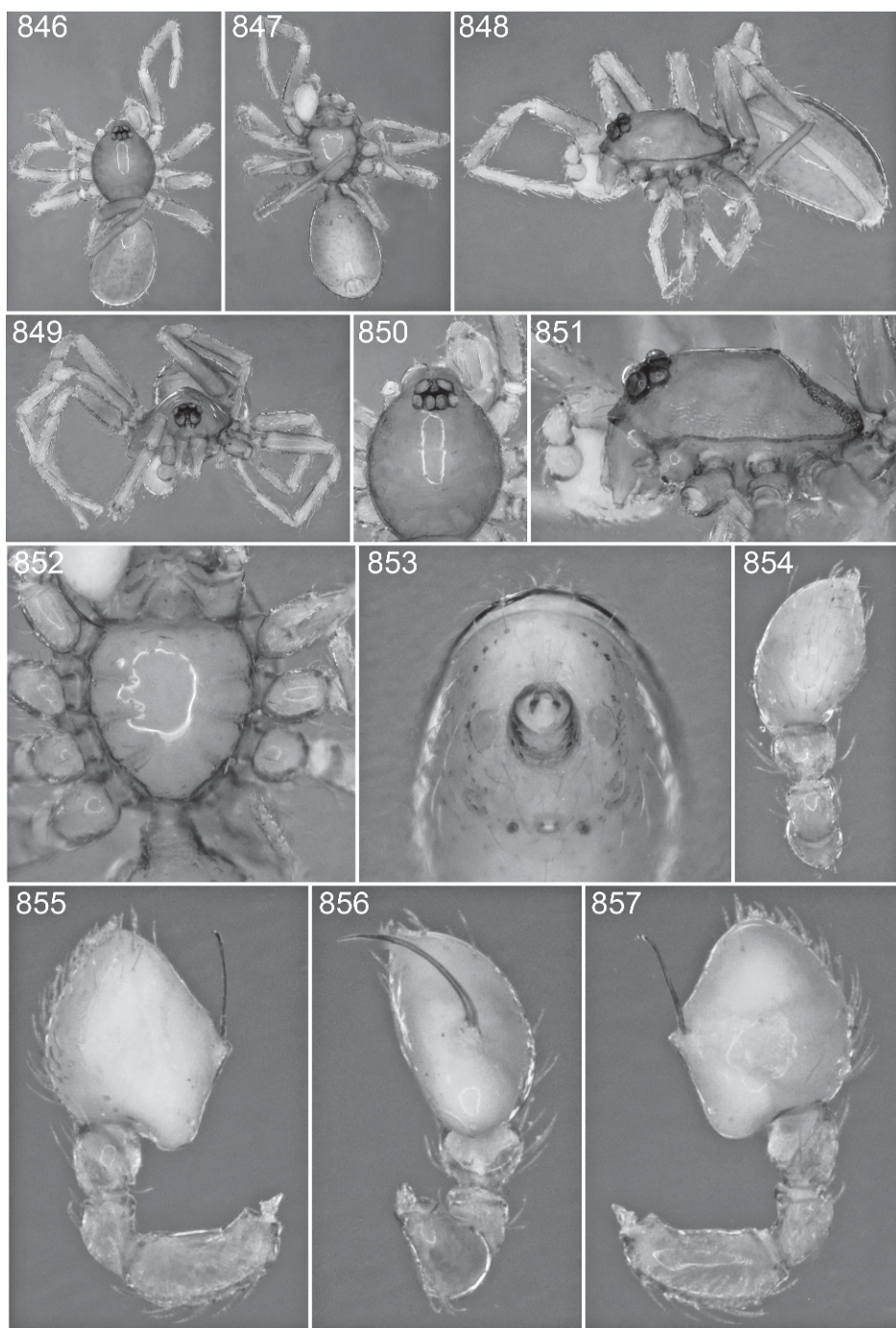
Scaphiella bordoni Dumitrescu and Georgescu, 1987: 102, pl. 7, figs. 1–5 (male holotype from Rancho Grande, Aragua, Venezuela, in the Institut de Spéologie “Emile Racovitza,” Bucurest, Romania, not available on loan, not examined).

DIAGNOSIS: Males closely resemble those of *S. simla* but lack the anterior projections at the base of the chelicerae; females also resemble those of *S. simla* but lack the elevated anterior margins of the epigastric scutum and the accompanying microsculpture. Both sexes have reduced eyes (figs. 882, 892).

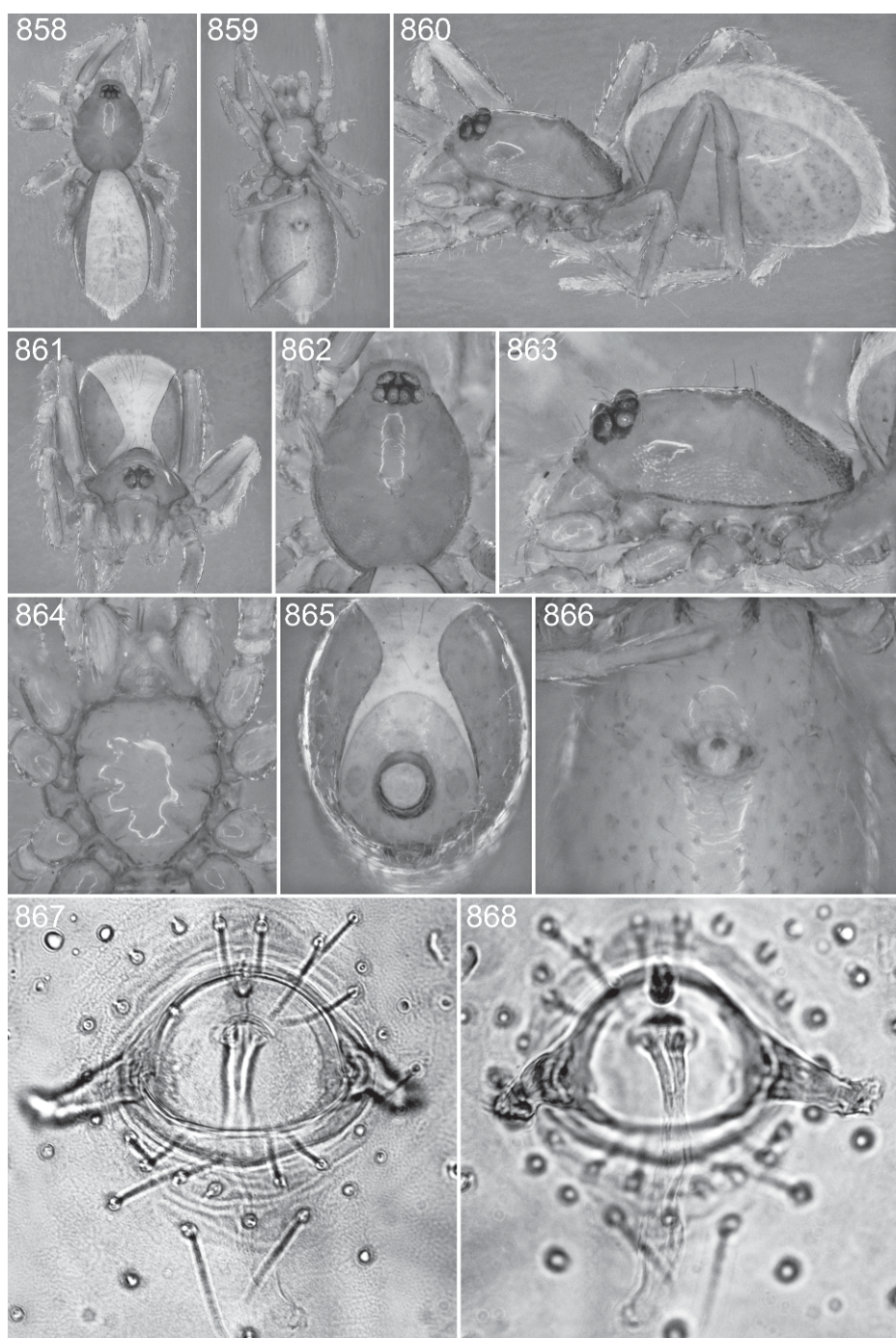
MALE (PBI_OON 334, figs. 878–887). Total length 1.50. Carapace sides with extensive granulation in triangular patches opposite coxae and on sides of posterior declivity; eyes reduced, ALE separated by their radius to diameter. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; bulb tapering apically, produced ventrally and proximally, with small knob near embolus base; embolus subdistally widened.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 334, figs. 888–896). Total length 1.53. Anterior epigynal sclerite posteriorly widened, invaginated; apodemes wide, directed laterally.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: VENEZUELA: **Aragua:** Parque Nacional Rancho Grande, 1960, epiphytes in cloud forest, elev. 1100 m (J. Ojasti, MCZ PBI_OON 29602), 1♂; Rancho Grande, 15 km N Maracay, Feb. 9–27, 1971, Berlese, forest litter, elev. 1000–



Figs. 846–857. *Scaphiella simla* Chickering, male. **846.** Habitus, dorsal view. **847.** Same, ventral view. **848.** Same, lateral view. **849.** Same, anterior view. **850.** Carapace, dorsal view. **851.** Same, lateral view. **852.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **853.** Abdomen, anterior view. **854.** Left palp, dorsal view. **855.** Same, prolateral view. **856.** Same, ventral view. **857.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 858–868. *Scaphiella simla* Chickering, female. **858.** Habitus, dorsal view. **859.** Same, ventral view. **860.** Same, lateral view. **861.** Same, anterior view. **862.** Carapace, dorsal view. **863.** Same, lateral view. **864.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **865.** Abdomen, anterior view. **866.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **867.** Epigynum, ventral view. **868.** Same, dorsal view.

1400 m (FMNH PBI_OON 334), 1♂, 3♀, same (AMNH PBI_OON 29611), 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Aragua, Venezuela (map 3).

Scaphiella miranda, new species

Figures 897–915; map 4

TYPE: Male holotype and female allotype taken by forest soil washing at an elevation of 400 m at Agua Blanca, Parque Nacional Guatopo, 35 km N Altigracia, Miranda, Venezuela (June 1, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29592).

DIAGNOSIS: Both sexes have the eyes of the posterior row greatly reduced in size (figs. 901, 911) and have extensive microsculpture on the carapace. Males have a strong pair of apodemes extending posterolaterally from the epigastric furrow (fig. 898) and a palpal bulb that is greatly extended ventrally (fig. 906); females have a pair of large sclerotizations situated posteriorly in the epigynal atrium (figs. 914, 915) and numerous thickened setae anterior of the atrium (fig. 913).

MALE (PBI_OON 29610, figs. 897–906). Total length 1.36. Carapace with granulations occupying most of sides, almost reaching apex; eyes reduced, ALE separated by less than their radius. Sternum smooth. Endites with strong, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta punctate. Palpal femur greatly expanded; bulb tapering apically, with small knob situated prolateral of embolus base; embolus bent sharply just beyond base.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29618, figs. 907–915). Total length 1.61. Endites unmodified. Anterior epigynal sclerite long, narrow, sinuous; apodemes wide, directed posterolaterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: VENEZUELA: **Miranda:** Agua Blanca, Parque Nacional Guatopo, 35 km N Altigracia, May 31, 1987, Berlese, ravine litter, elev. 400 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29610, 29618), 4♂, 1♀, June 1, 1987, forest soil washing, elev. 400 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29599), 1♂; El Lucero, Parque Nacional Guatopo, 28 km N Altigracia, June 8, 1987, Berlese, rotted log litter, elev. 700 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29606, 29608), 2♂, 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Miranda, Venezuela (map 4).

Scaphiella guatopo, new species

Figures 916–935; map 5

TYPE: Male holotype taken in a flight intercept trap in a ravine at an elevation of 700 m at El Lucerno, 28 km N of Altigracia, Parque Nacional Guatopo, Miranda, Venezuela (June 7–14, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29600).

DIAGNOSIS: Males of this dark orange species can easily be recognized by their relatively long and narrow palpal femur (fig. 923) and the “striped” appearance of the embolus (figs. 923–925), females by the narrow anterior epigynal sclerite and rebordered lateral margins of the epigynal atrium (figs. 933–935).

MALE (PBI_OON 29600, figs. 916–925). Total length 1.50. Carapace sides with few granulations, restricted to margins. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded, slightly elongated; embolus short, restricted to distal half of bulb, with twist at about half its length.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29595, figs. 926–935). Total length 1.52. Anterior epigynal sclerite narrow, arrow shaped; apodemes situated anterolaterally, short, wide.

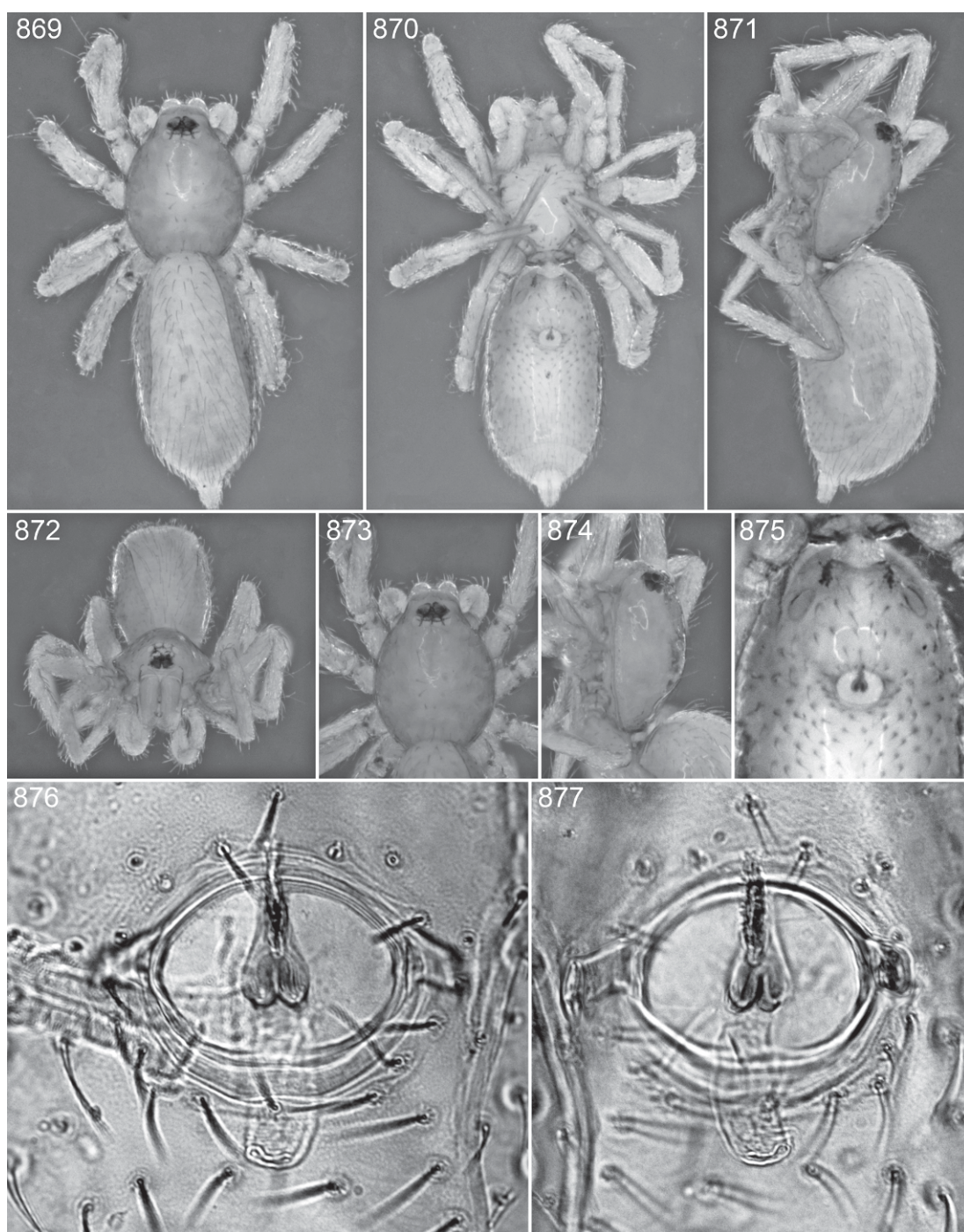
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: VENEZUELA: **Miranda:** Agua Blanca, Parque Nacional Guatopo, 35 km N Altigracia, May 31, 1987, Berlese, ravine litter, elev. 400 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29598, 29617), 1♂, 2♀, June 7–14, 1987, flight intercept trap, forest streamside, elev. 400 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29595), 1♀; El Lucero, Parque Nacional Guatopo, 28 km N Altigracia, June 8, 1987, Berlese, rotted log litter, elev. 700 m (S., J. Peck, AMNH PBI_OON 29604), 1♂. **Sucre:** Las Melenis, 9.7 km NW Irapa, 10°41'N, 62°37'W, May 10, 1993, sifting leaf litter, elev. 800 m (J. Lattke, CAS 9026676, PBI_OON 2623), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Miranda, and Sucre, Venezuela (map 5).

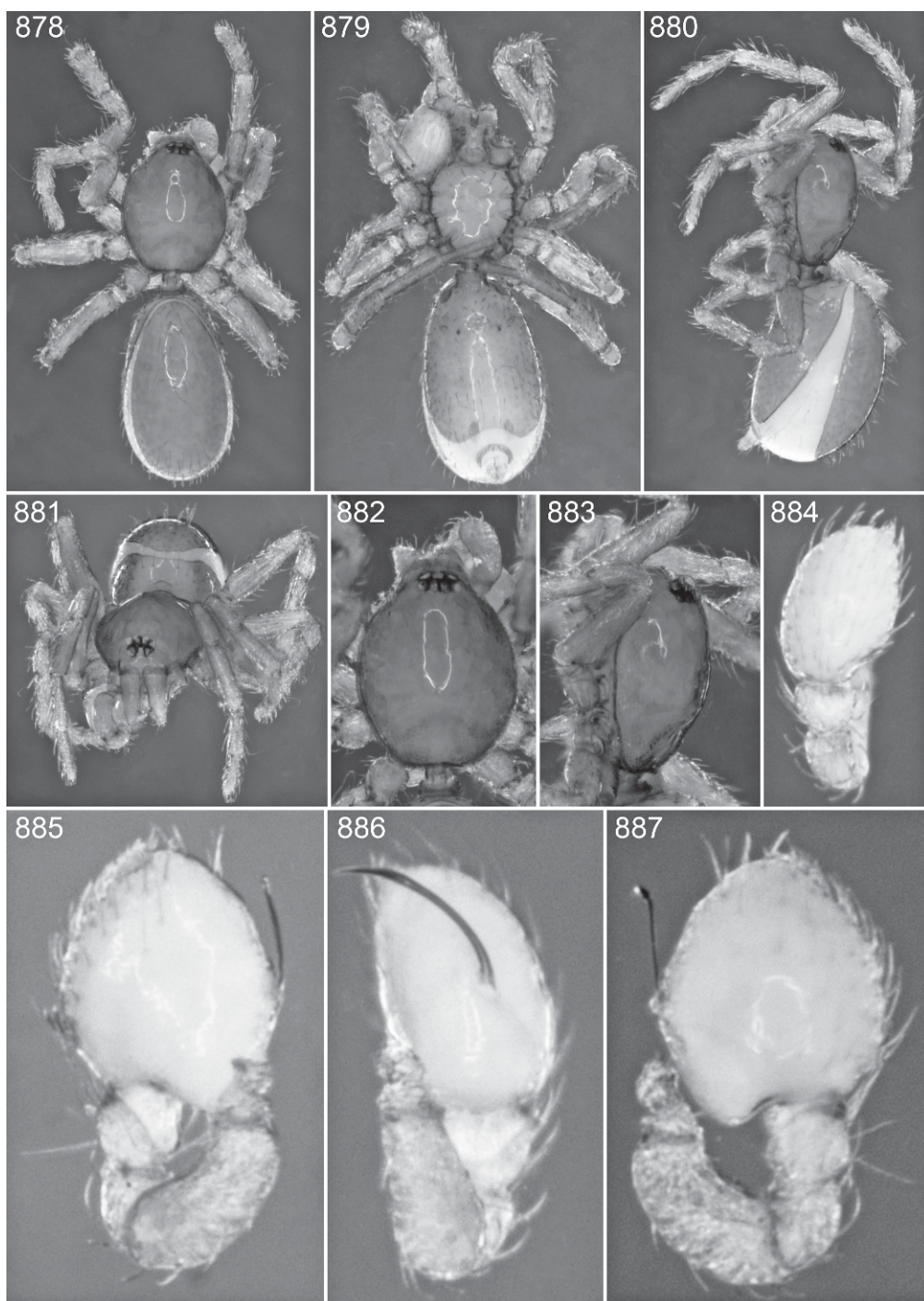
Scaphiella tigre, new species

Figures 936–945; map 6

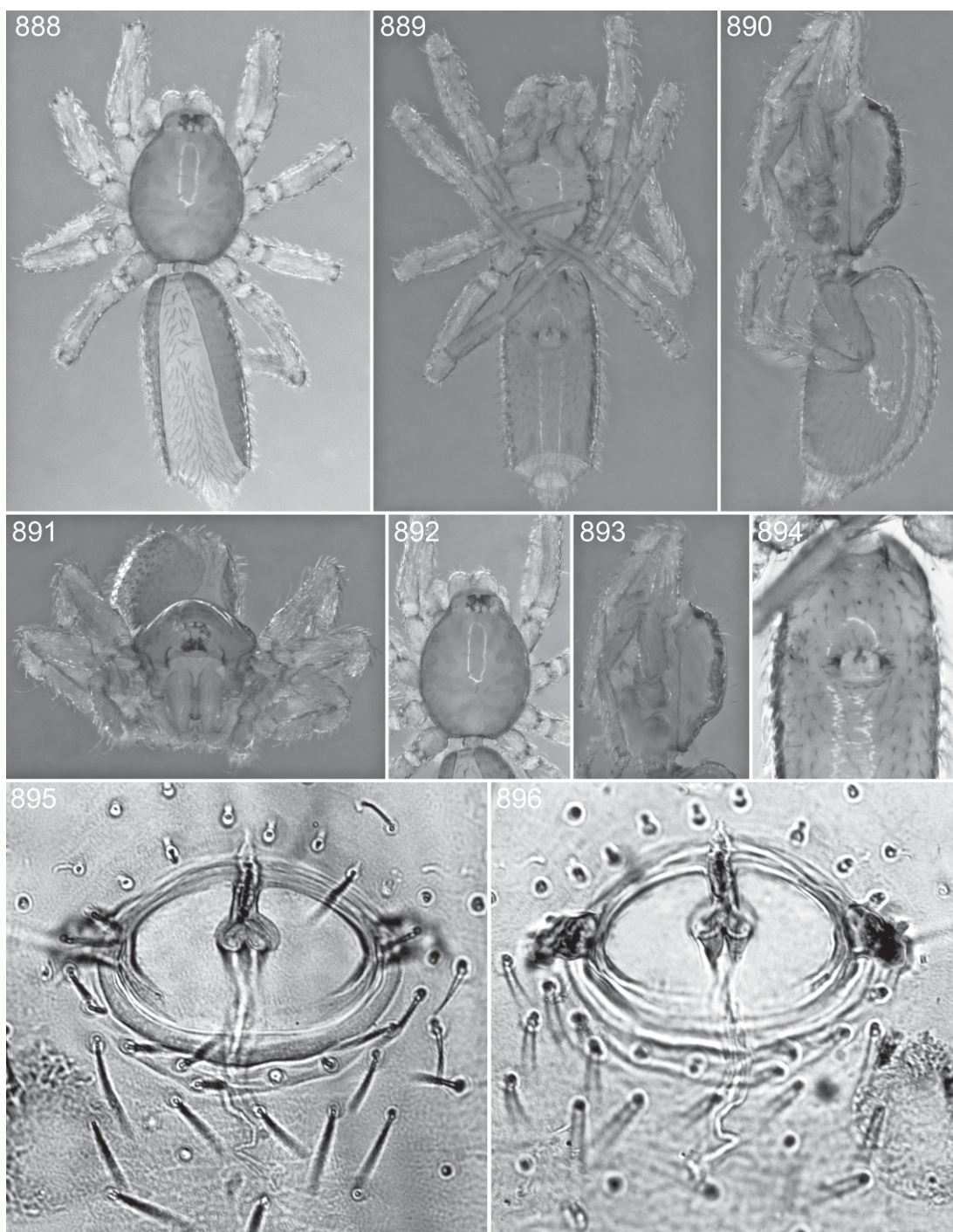
TYPE: Male holotype taken in primary forest 1.5 km E Caño Tigre, Puerto Ayacucho, Amazonas, Venezuela (Nov. 27, 1995; I. Netuzhilin), deposited in MACN (PBI_OON 31060).



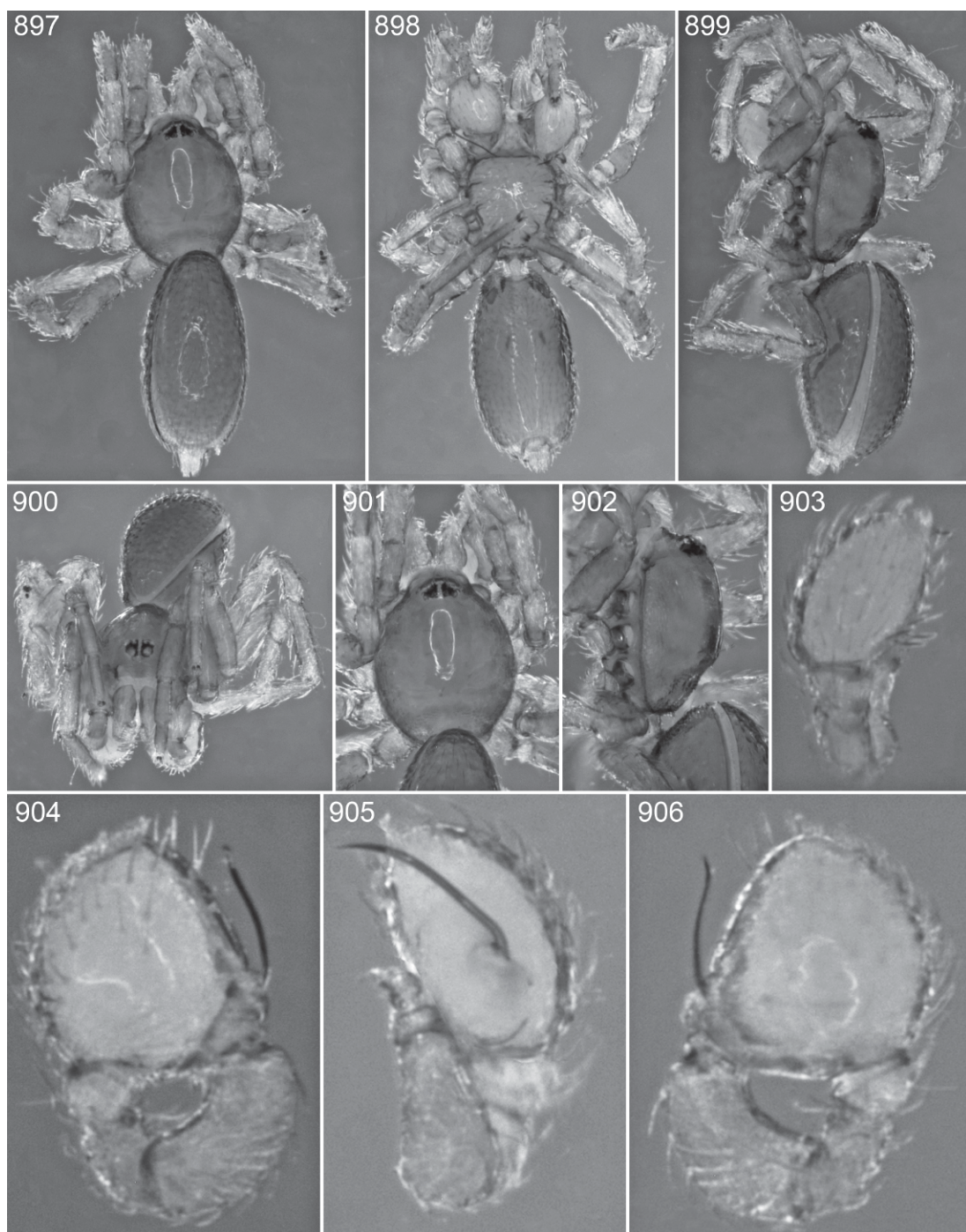
Figs. 869–877. *Scaphiella scutiventris* Simon, female. **869.** Habitus, dorsal view. **870.** Same, ventral view. **871.** Same, lateral view. **872.** Same, anterior view. **873.** Carapace, dorsal view. **874.** Same, lateral view. **875.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **876.** Epigynum, ventral view. **877.** Same, dorsal view.



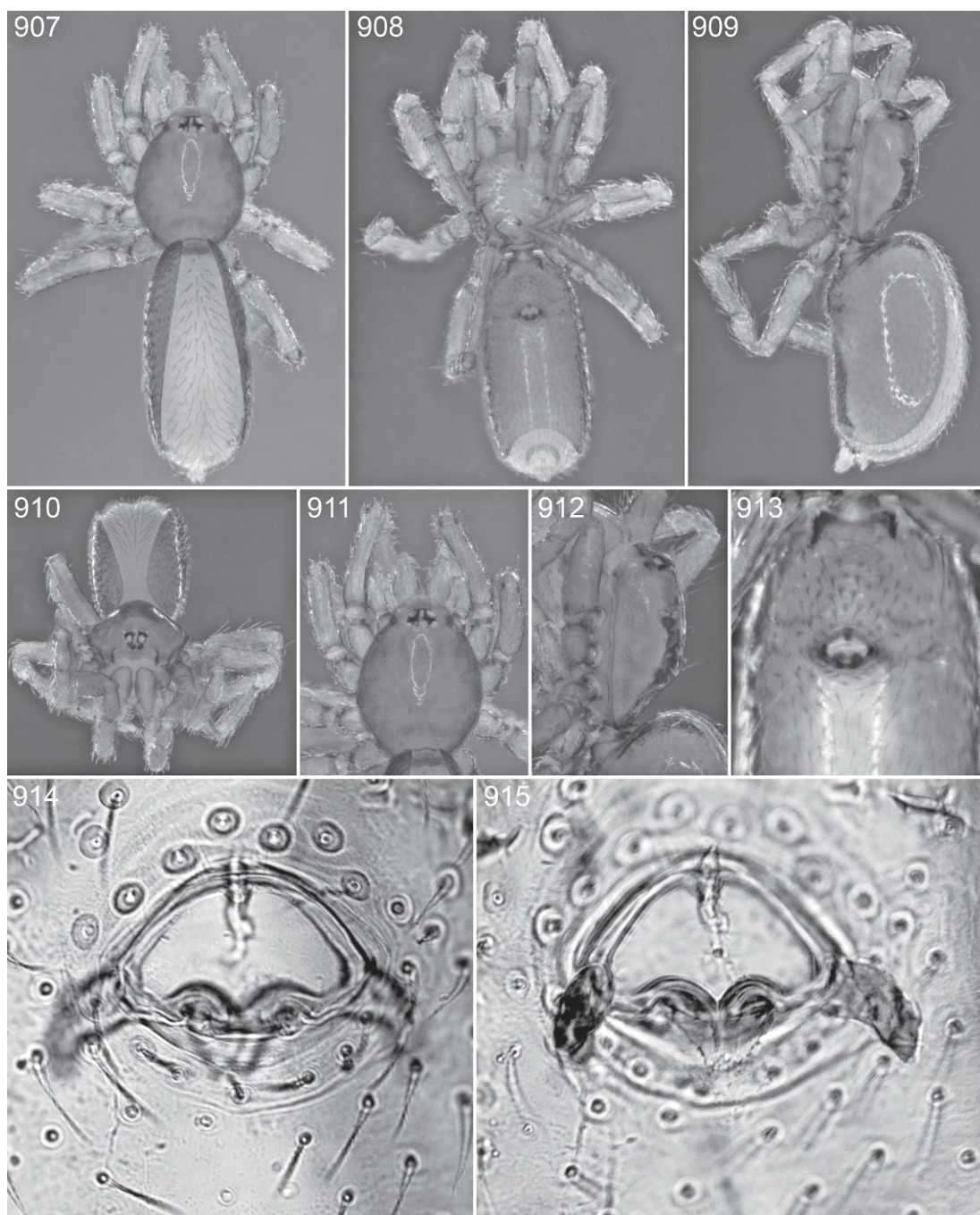
Figs. 878–887. *Scaphiella bordoni* Dumitrescu and Georgescu, male. **878.** Habitus, dorsal view. **879.** Same, ventral view. **880.** Same, lateral view. **881.** Same, anterior view. **882.** Carapace, dorsal view. **883.** Same, lateral view. **884.** Left palp, dorsal view. **885.** Same, prolateral view. **886.** Same, ventral view. **887.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 888–896. *Scaphiella bordoni* Dumitrescu and Georgescu, female. **888.** Habitus, dorsal view. **889.** Same, ventral view. **890.** Same, lateral view. **891.** Same, anterior view. **892.** Carapace, dorsal view. **893.** Same, lateral view. **894.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **895.** Epigynum, ventral view. **896.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 897–906. *Scaphiella miranda*, new species, male. **897.** Habitus, dorsal view. **898.** Same, ventral view. **899.** Same, lateral view. **900.** Same, anterior view. **901.** Carapace, dorsal view. **902.** Same, lateral view. **903.** Left palp, dorsal view. **904.** Same, prolateral view. **905.** Same, ventral view. **906.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 907–915. *Scaphiella miranda*, new species, female. **907.** Habitus, dorsal view. **908.** Same, ventral view. **909.** Same, lateral view. **910.** Same, anterior view. **911.** Carapace, dorsal view. **912.** Same, lateral view. **913.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **914.** Epigynum, ventral view. **915.** Same, dorsal view.

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. guatopo* but have more extensive granulation on the carapace (especially the posterior declivity), and the embolus lacks the distinctive twist found in that species (figs. 943–945).

MALE (PBI_OON 31060, figs. 936–945). Total length 1.73. Carapace sides with obvious granulations, strongest on posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; embolus relatively short, narrow.

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonas, Venezuela (map 6).

Scaphiella gracia, new species

Figures 946–954; map 7

TYPE: Female holotype taken in forest leaf litter at an elevation of 300 m near the S border of Parque Nacional Guatopo, 24 km N Altigracia, Miranda, Venezuela (June 10, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29605).

DIAGNOSIS: Females can easily be recognized by the greatly enlarged anterior epigynal sclerite, which fills most of the epigynal atrium (figs. 952–954).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 330, figs. 946–954). Total length 1.57. Carapace with extensive granulations, covering most of sides; eyes reduced, posterior row recurved from front, ALE separated by their radius to diameter, PME separated by more than their diameter. Sternum covered with small round pits everywhere except middle. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta pitted. Epigynal atrium triangular, largely occupied by heavily sclerotized posterior portion of anterior sclerite; apodemes situated posterolaterally.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: Two females taken with the type (AMNH PBI_OON 330).

DISTRIBUTION: Miranda, Venezuela (map 7).

Scaphiella cata, new species

Figures 955–963; map 8

TYPE: Female holotype taken by soil washing in coastal thorn scrub at an eleva-

tion of 3 m at Cata, Aragua, Venezuela (Aug. 10, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29593).

DIAGNOSIS: Females can easily be recognized by the elongated epigynal atrium, with a posterior invagination, and the long, posterolaterally directed apodemes originating at about half the atrial length (figs. 961–963).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29593, figs. 955–963). Total length 1.50. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, smooth. Epigynal atrium pentagonal, with small anterior sclerite bearing median posterior invagination; apodemes long, posterolaterally directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Aragua, Venezuela (map 8).

Scaphiella valencia, new species

Figures 964–973; map 9

Scaphiella cymbalaria (misidentification): Simon, 1893b: 444.

TYPE: Female holotype from “La Cumbre de Valencia,” Carabobo, Venezuela (E. Simon), deposited in MNHN (5695, PBI_OON 29542).

DIAGNOSIS: Females resembles those of *S. guatopo* in having a relatively long epigynal atrium, but differ in having the atrium widened posteriorly (figs. 970–973).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29542, figs. 964–973). Total length 1.63. Carapace sides with obvious granulations. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, straight ridge just above pedicel. Epigynal atrium trapezoidal, with narrow, elongated anterior sclerite bearing posterior median invagination; apodemes very long, curved.

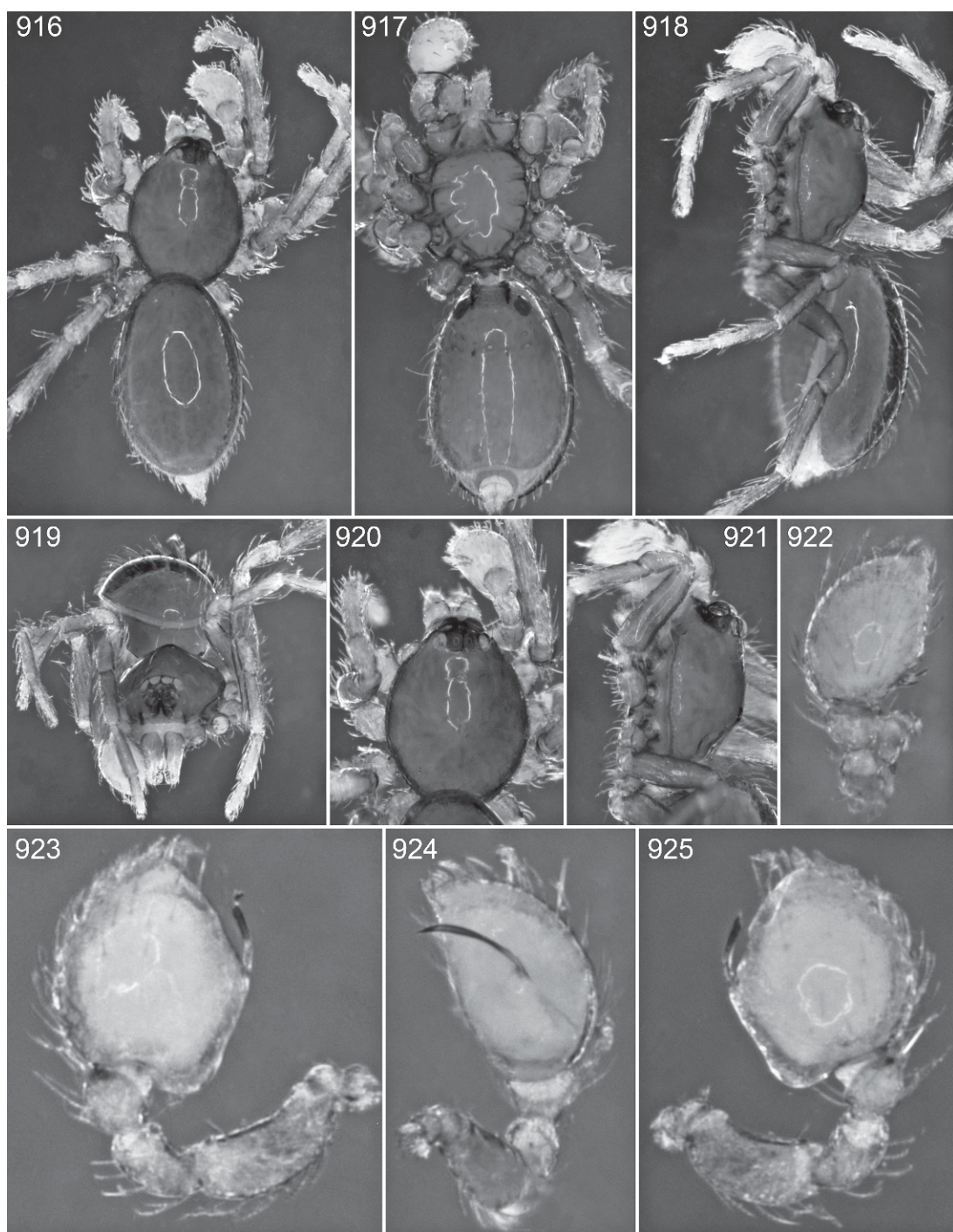
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Carabobo, Venezuela (map 9).

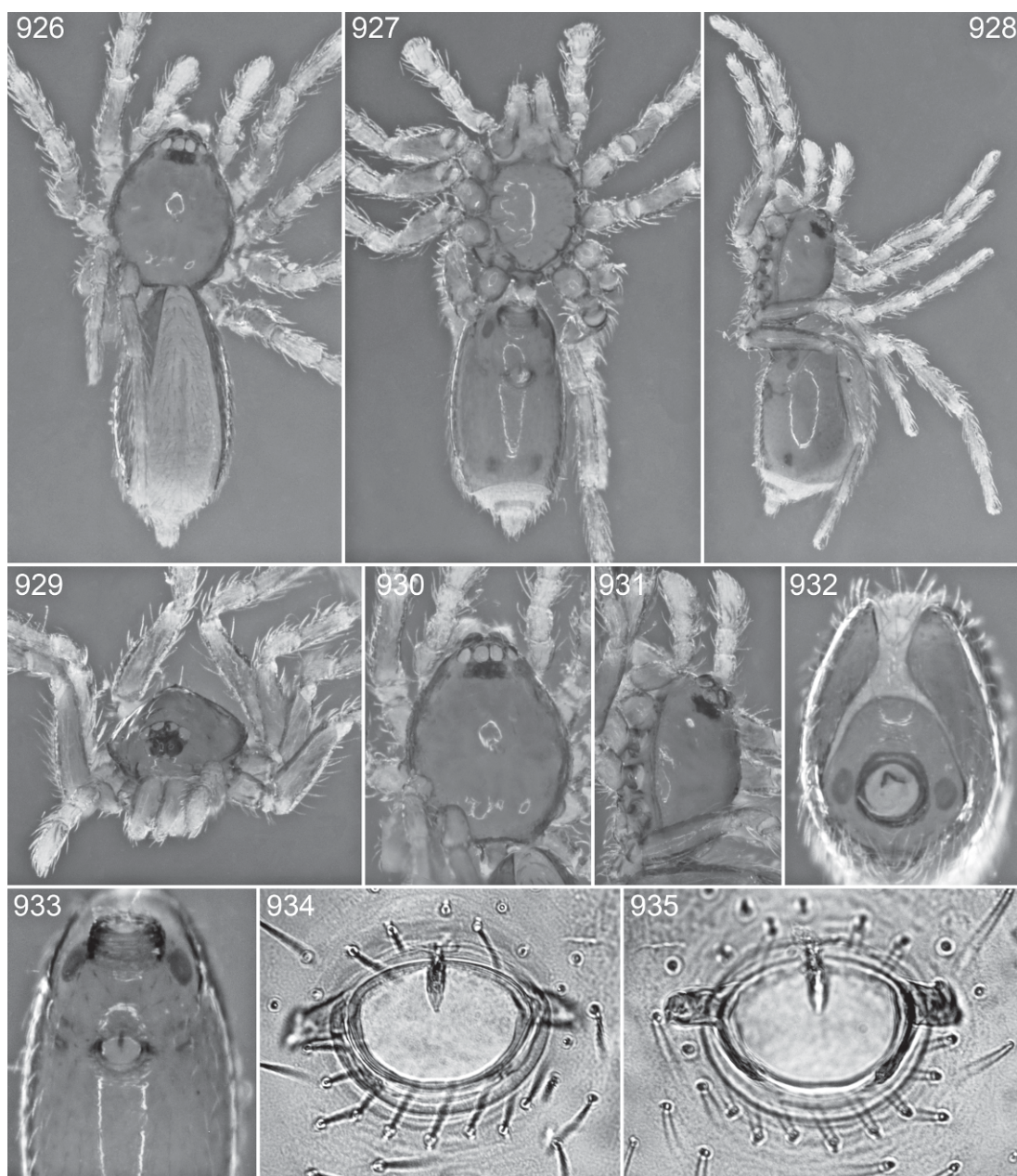
Scaphiella guiria, new species

Figures 974–991; map 10

TYPE: Female holotype taken by soil washing in coastal thorn scrub at an



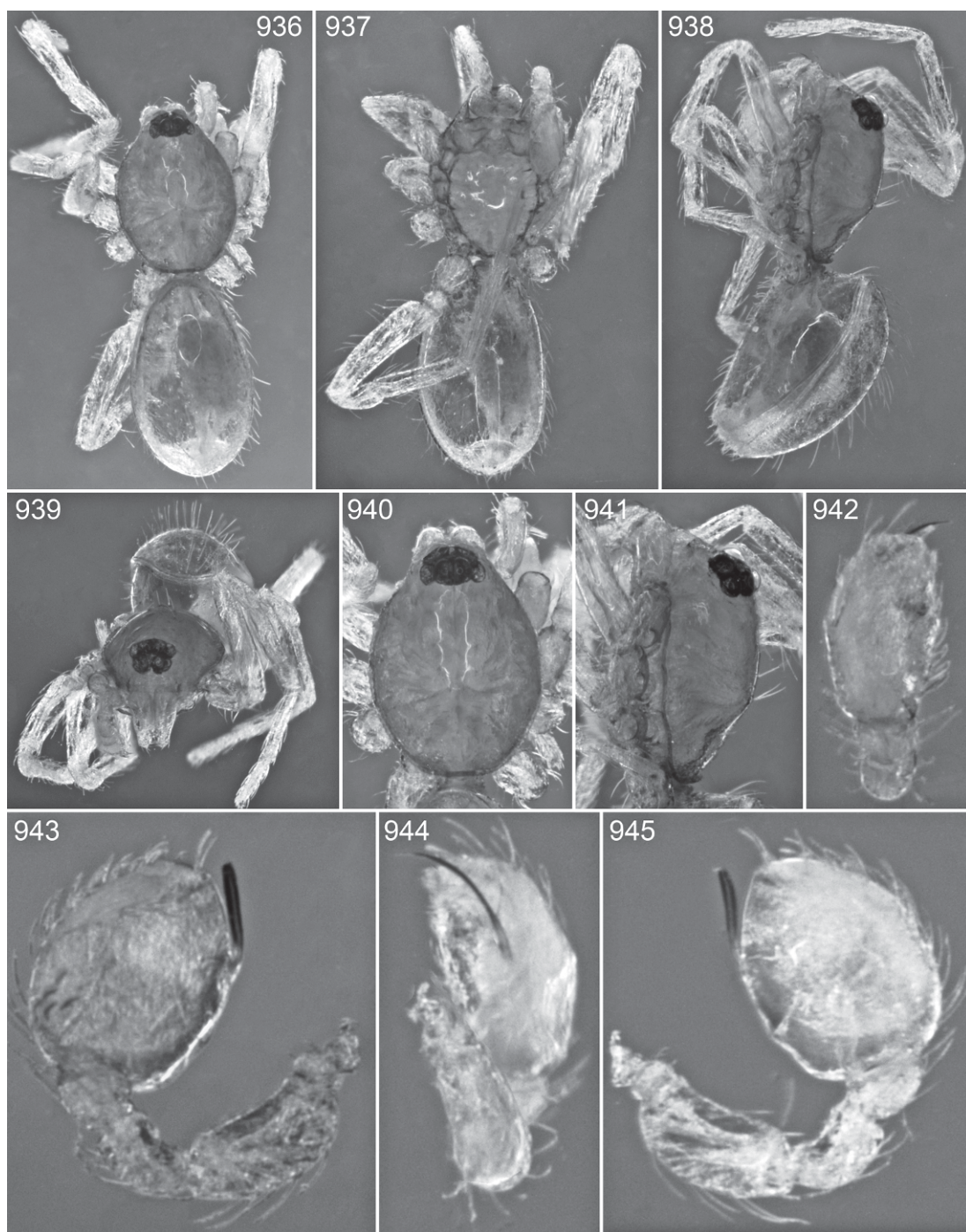
Figs. 916–925. *Scaphiella guatopo*, new species, male. **916.** Habitus, dorsal view. **917.** Same, ventral view. **918.** Same, lateral view. **919.** Same, anterior view. **920.** Carapace, dorsal view. **921.** Same, lateral view. **922.** Left palp, dorsal view. **923.** Same, prolateral view. **924.** Same, ventral view. **925.** Same, retrolateral view.



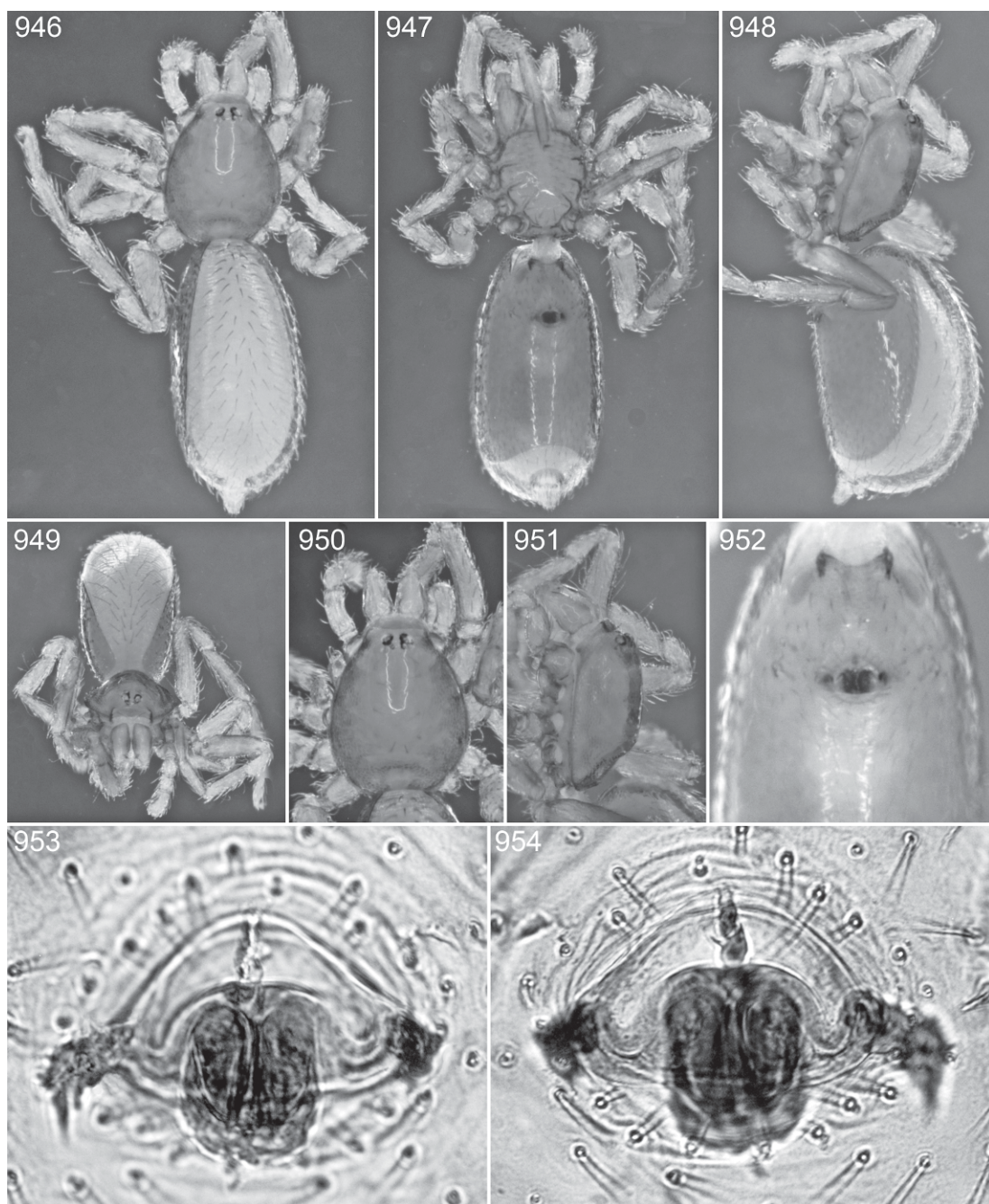
Figs. 926–935. *Scaphiella guatopo*, new species, female. **926.** Habitus, dorsal view. **927.** Same, ventral view. **928.** Same, lateral view. **929.** Carapace, anterior view. **930.** Same, dorsal view. **931.** Same, lateral view. **932.** Abdomen, anterior view. **933.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **934.** Epigynum, ventral view. **935.** Same, dorsal view.

elevation of 2 m at a site 10 km N of Güiria, Sucre, Venezuela (July 23, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29591).

DIAGNOSIS: Females can easily be recognized by the posteriorly prolonged epigynal atrium with two, widely separated posterior margins (figs. 989–991); males can easily be



Figs. 936–945. *Scaphiella tigre*, new species, male. **936.** Habitus, dorsal view. **937.** Same, ventral view. **938.** Same, lateral view. **939.** Same, anterior view. **940.** Carapace, dorsal view. **941.** Same, lateral view. **942.** Left palp, dorsal view. **943.** Same, prolateral view. **944.** Same, ventral view. **945.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 946–954. *Scaphiella gracia*, new species, female. **946.** Habitus, dorsal view. **947.** Same, ventral view. **948.** Same, lateral view. **949.** Same, anterior view. **950.** Carapace, dorsal view. **951.** Same, lateral view. **952.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **953.** Epigynum, ventral view. **954.** Same, dorsal view.

recognized by the ?-shaped embolus (fig. 981).

MALE (PBI_OON 331, figs. 974–982). Carapace 0.58 long (abdomen missing), granulations present on sides, heaviest along lateral and posterior margins plus sides of posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen missing. Palpal femur slightly expanded; embolus distinctive, shaped like question mark.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29591, figs. 983–991). Total length 1.45. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Anterior epigynal sclerite restricted to anterior one-fifth of atrial length, atrial margins strongly sclerotized; apodemes wide, sinuous.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: no specific locality, no date (N. Weber, MCZ PBI_OON 331), 1 ♂, 2 ♀. **Saint George:** Saint Augustine, Nov. 16, 1943–Feb. 23, 1944 (Strickland, AMNH PBI_OON 29845), 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Sucre, Venezuela, plus Trinidad (map 10).

Scaphiella icabaru, new species

Figures 992–1001; map 11

TYPE: Male holotype from a Berlese sample of humid forest litter with fungi taken at an elevation of 700 m at a site 10 km E of Icabarú, Bolívar, Venezuela (July 5, 1987; S., J. Peck), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29594).

DIAGNOSIS: This male from southeastern Venezuela can be distinguished from geographically adjacent males as follows: from *S. kartabo* by the basally thinner embolus, from *S. manaus* by the much longer embolus, from *S. cymbalaria* by the lack of projections at the base of the chelicerae, from *S. bordonii* and *S. miranda* by the normal, rather than reduced eyes, from *S. guatopo* by the thicker palpal femur and longer embolus, and from *S. guiria* by the longer, straighter embolus (figs. 999–1001). The wide geographic separation makes it unlikely that this could be the male of any of the northern Venezuelan species known only from females (*S. scutiventris*, *S. gracia*, *S. cata*, and *S. valencia*).

MALE (PBI_OON 29594, figs. 992–1001). Total length 1.22. Carapace smooth. Sternum

smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; bulb expanded ventrally, without knob; embolus originating at about half of bulb length, basally narrow, evenly arched.

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolívar, Venezuela (map 11).

Scaphiella ayacucho, new species

Figures 1002–1012; map 12

TYPE: Male holotype taken in a primary forest 1.5 km E of Caño Tigre, Puerto Ayacucho, Amazonas, Venezuela (Jan. 7, 1996; I. Netuzhilin), deposited in MACN (PBI_OON 31061).

DIAGNOSIS: This male from southwestern Venezuela differs from the other known Venezuelan males, and resembles instead the species from Ecuador, in having an extremely long embolus, originating near the posterior end of the palpal bulb (fig. 1011); it differs from the Ecuadorean species with long emboli (*S. pich*, *S. napo*, and *S. tena*) in lacking a pronounced knob near the base of the embolus. As in *S. icabaru*, the wide geographic separation makes it unlikely that this could be the male of any of the northern Venezuelan species known only from females (*S. scutiventris*, *S. gracia*, *S. cata*, and *S. valencia*).

MALE (PBI_OON 31061, figs. 1002–1012). Total length 1.29. Carapace with granulations on sides, heaviest at sides of posterior declivity. Sternum smooth. Endites with strong, spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; bulb without knob; embolus long, originating in basal third of cymbial length, extending most of that length.

FEMALE: Unknown.

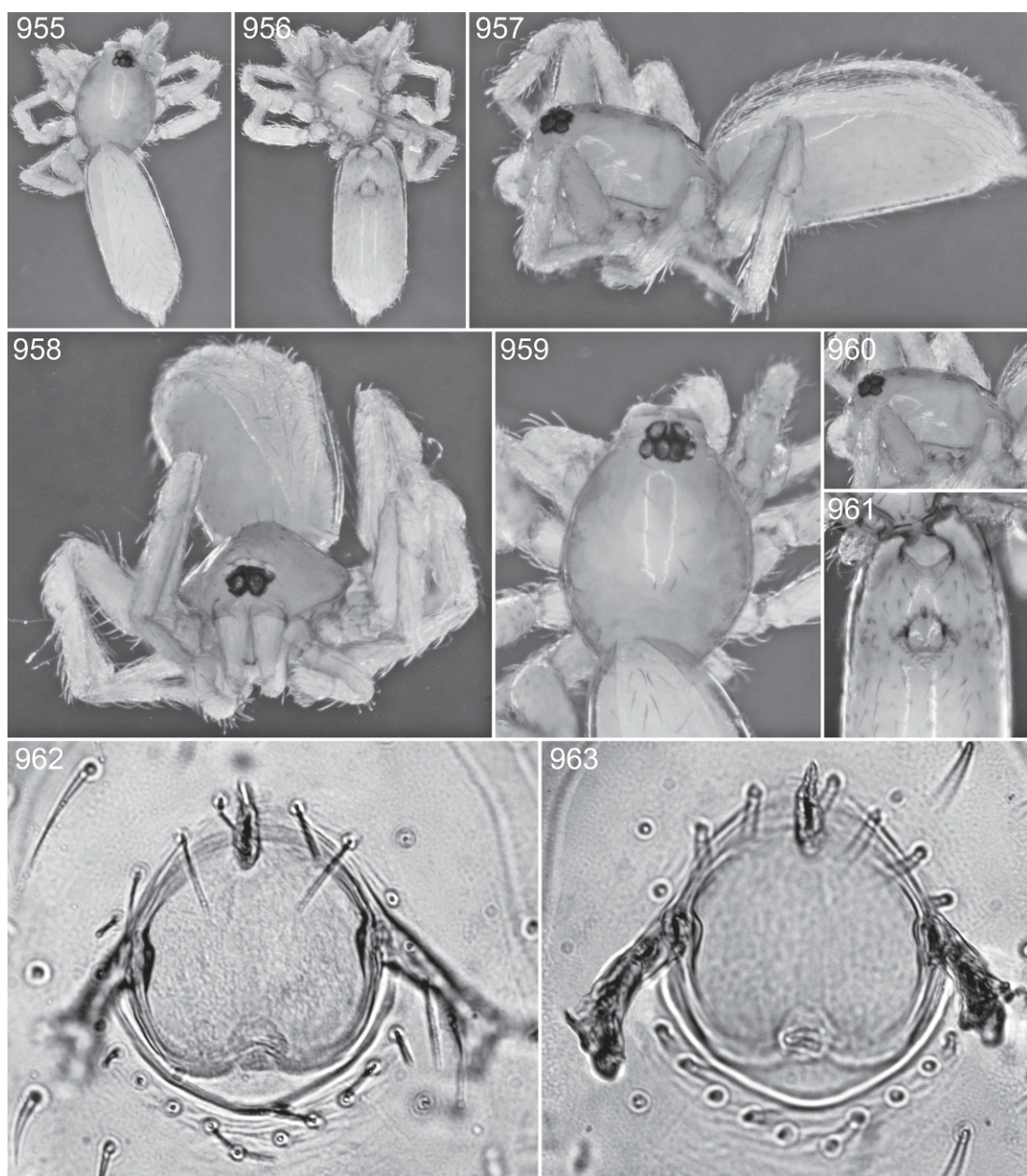
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Amazonas, Venezuela (map 12).

Scaphiella agocena Chickering

Figures 1013–1021; map 13

Scaphiella agocena Chickering, 1968: 139, figs. 1, 2 (female holotype from 3 km N of Savonet, Curaçao, in MCZ; examined).

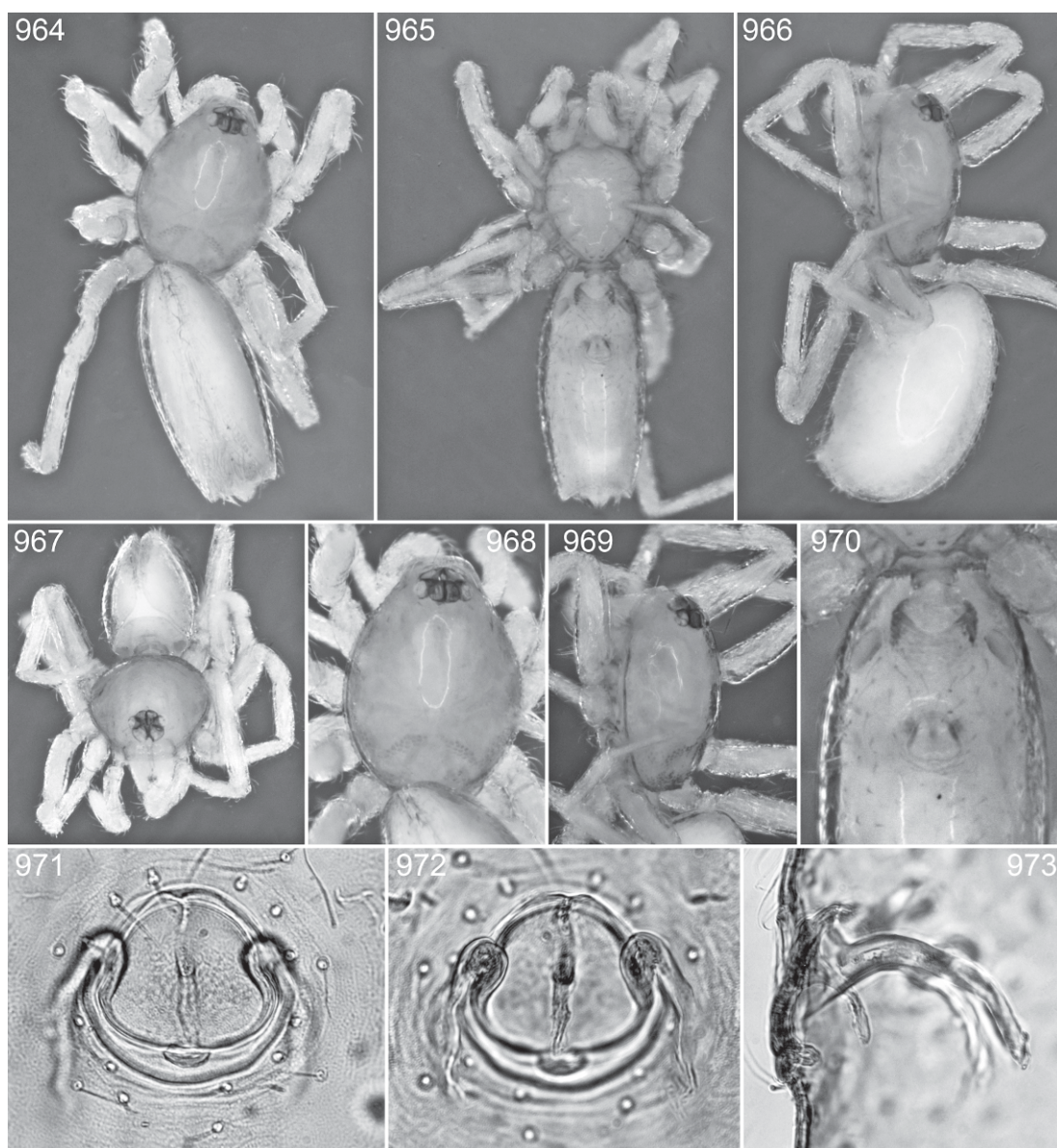


Figs. 955–963. *Scaphiella cata*, new species, female. **955.** Habitus, dorsal view. **956.** Same, ventral view. **957.** Same, lateral view. **958.** Same, anterior view. **959.** Carapace, dorsal view. **960.** Same, lateral view. **961.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **962.** Epigynum, ventral view. **963.** Same, dorsal view.

DIAGNOSIS: Females resemble those of *S. miranda* in having a pair of sclerotizations situated posteriorly in the epigynal atrium (figs. 1019–1021), but those sclerotizations are smaller and more rounded, and the eyes are not reduced as in that species.

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29556, figs. 1013–1021). Total length 1.53. Carapace with few, faint granulations on sides of pars thoracica. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal



Figs. 964–973. *Scaphiella valencia*, new species, female. **964.** Habitus, dorsal view. **965.** Same, ventral view. **966.** Same, lateral view. **967.** Same, anterior view. **968.** Carapace, dorsal view. **969.** Same, lateral view. **970.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **971.** Epigynum, ventral view. **972.** Same, dorsal view. **973.** Same, lateral view.

atrium circular, with long, narrow anterior sclerite and pair of rounded posterior sclerotizations; apodemes short, wide.

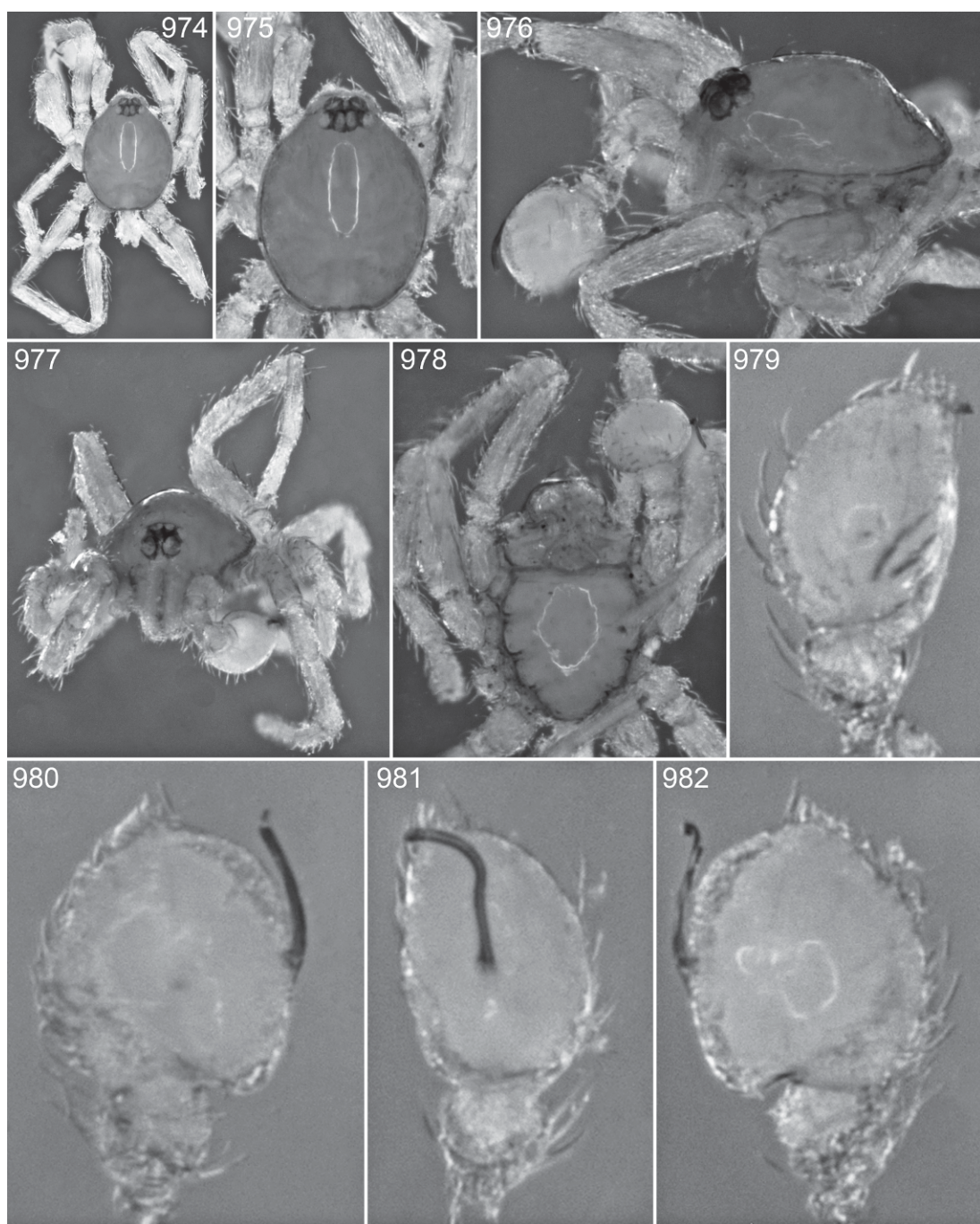
MATERIAL EXAMINED: CURAÇAO: 3 km N Savonet, Dec. 28, 1962, stones (H., L. Levi, MCZ PBL_OON 29556), 1 ♀ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Curaçao (map 13).

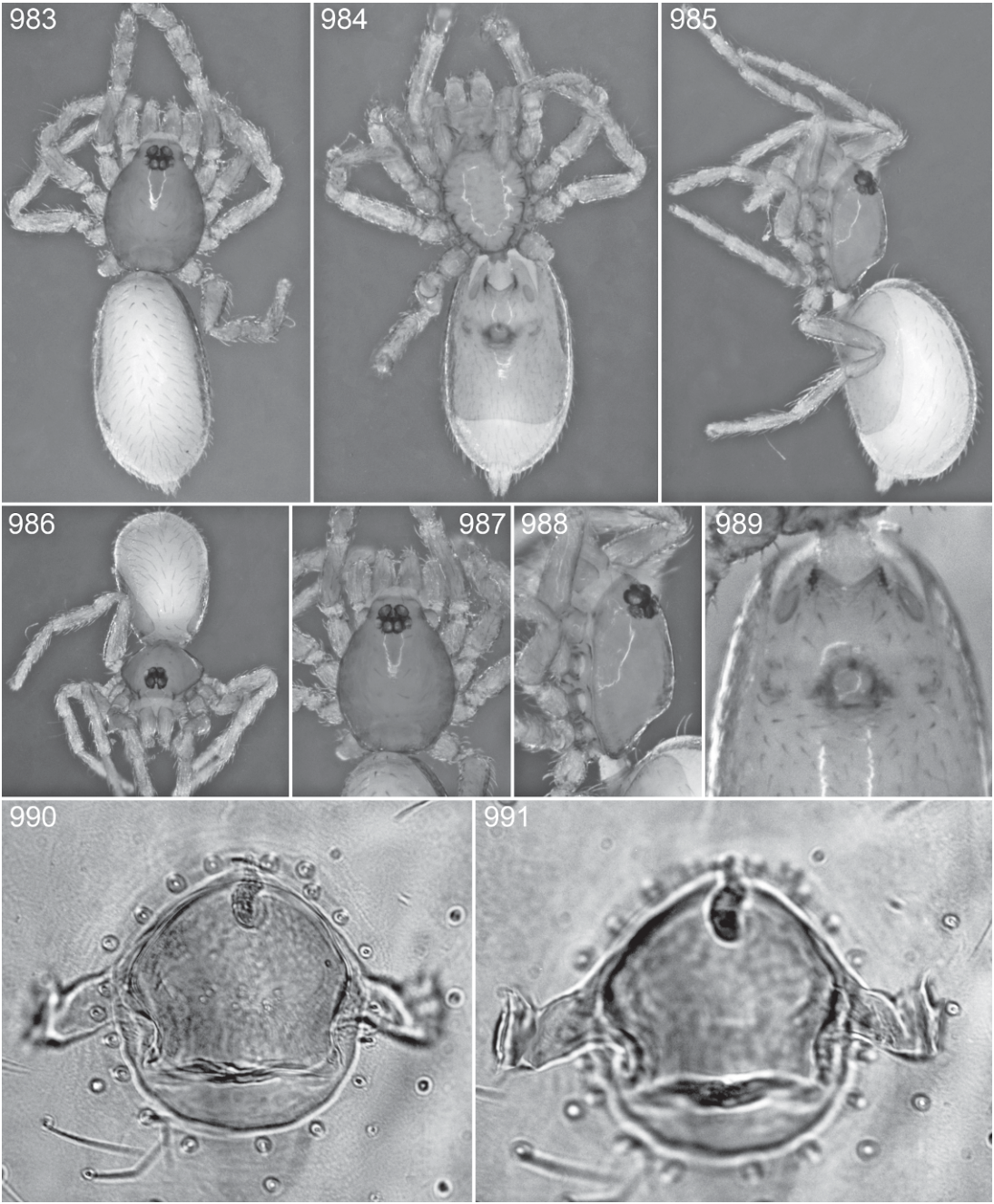
Scaphiella weberi Chickering
Figures 1022–1040

Scaphiella weberi Chickering, 1968: 153, figs. 48–52 (male holotype from Trinidad, in MCZ; examined).

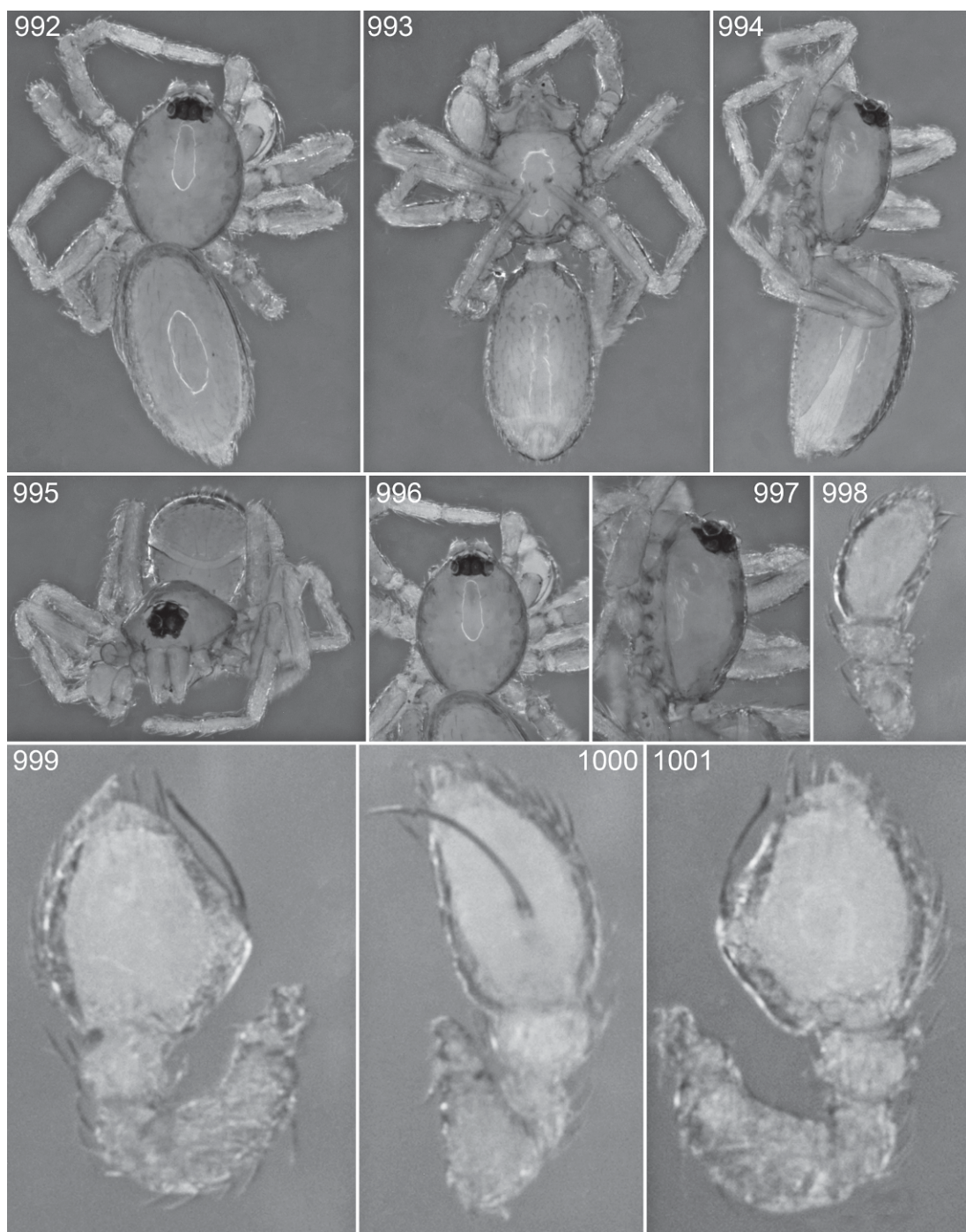
DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the sharp, ventrally produced projection



Figs. 974–982. *Scaphiella guiria*, new species, male. 974. Habitus, dorsal view. 975. Carapace, dorsal view. 976. Same, lateral view. 977. Same, anterior view. 978. Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. 979. Left palp, dorsal view. 980. Same, prolateral view. 981. Same, ventral view. 982. Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 983–991. *Scaphiella guiria*, new species, female. **983.** Habitus, dorsal view. **984.** Same, ventral view. **985.** Same, lateral view. **986.** Same, anterior view. **987.** Carapace, dorsal view. **988.** Same, lateral view. **989.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **990.** Epigynum, ventral view. **991.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 992–1001. *Scaphiella icabaru*, new species, male. **992.** Habitus, dorsal view. **993.** Same, ventral view. **994.** Same, lateral view. **995.** Same, anterior view. **996.** Carapace, dorsal view. **997.** Same, lateral view. **998.** Left palp, dorsal view. **999.** Same, prolateral view. **1000.** Same, ventral view. **1001.** Same, retrolateral view.

near the base of the palpal embolus (figs. 1030, 1031), females by the reduced eyes (fig. 1036) and rebordered posterolateral margins of the epigynal atrium (figs. 1038–1040).

MALE (PBI_OON 29553, figs. 1022–1031). Total length 1.39. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; bulb with acute knob near base of embolus; embolus long, thin, set medially on bulb.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29847, figs. 1032–1040). Total length 1.79. Carapace with obvious granulations on side, reaching half-way to apex; eyes reduced. Epigastric scutum with small, straight ridge just above pedicel. Epigynal atrium diamond shaped, with small anterior sclerite and paired posterior sclerotizations; apodemes short, posterolaterally directed.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: no specific locality, no date (N. Weber, MCZ PBI_OON 29553), 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype), same (N. Weber, MCZ PBI_OON 29847), 1 ♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Trinidad.

Scaphiella arima, new species

Figures 1041–1049; map 15

TYPE: Female holotype taken in leaf litter at Spring Hill, Arima, St. Georges Co., Trinidad (mid–late July, 1979; L. Sorkin), deposited in AMNH (PBI_OON 29846).

DIAGNOSIS: Females resemble those of *S. agocena* in having a pair of sclerotizations situated posteriorly in the epigynal atrium, but the atrium is shorter and wider than in that species, the sclerotizations are more rounded, and the anterior epigynal sclerite is shorter (figs. 1047–1049).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29846, figs. 1041–1049). Total length 1.60. Carapace with obvious granulations reaching halfway to apex of sides; eyes reduced, PME separated by less than their radius. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, epigastric scutum with small, curved ridge just above pedicel. Epigynal atrium oval, with small anterior sclerite and pair of

rounded posterior sclerotizations; apodemes long, posterolaterally directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Trinidad (map 15).

Scaphiella cymbalaria Simon

Figures 1050–1069; map 13

Scaphiella cymbalaria Simon, 1891: 561 (male lectotype, here designated, from St. Vincent, in BMNH; examined).

Scaphiella cymbalaria: Simon, 1893a: 300, figs. 257, 258; 1893b: 444. – Chickering, 1968: 143, figs. 5–9.

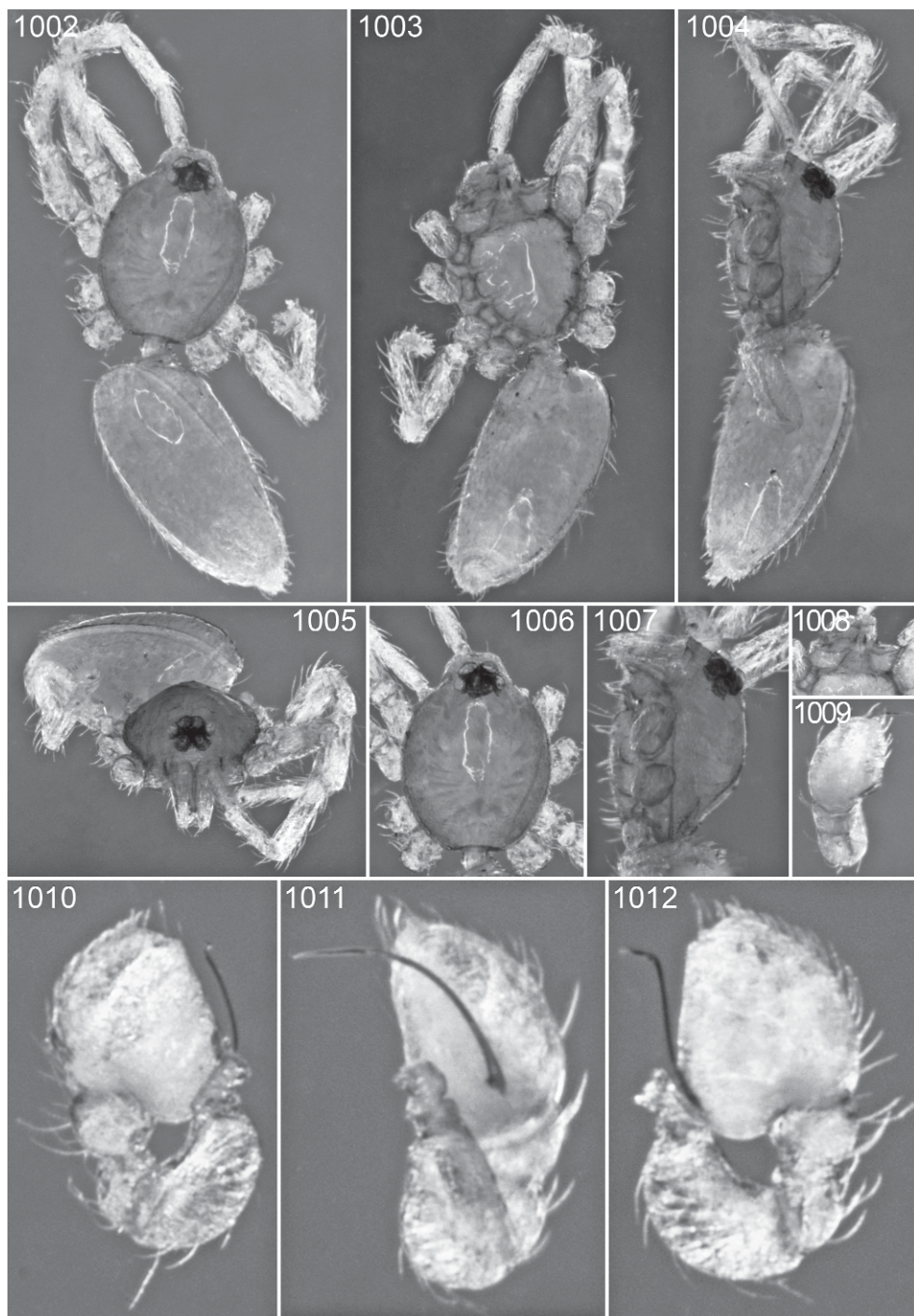
NOTE: Simon (1893a, 1893b) apparently regarded the original spelling, which appeared in only one place in Simon (1891), as a printer's error, and the corrected spelling he supplied has been accepted by all subsequent workers.

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. simla* in having conical anterior projections at the base of the chelicerae (figs. 1053–1056) and a small projection near the base of the embolus (fig. 1060), but the cheliceral projections are much larger in this species than in *S. simla*; females also resemble those of *S. simla* in having elevated anterior margins, accompanied by microsculpture, on the epigastric scutum but have a smaller anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 1067–1069).

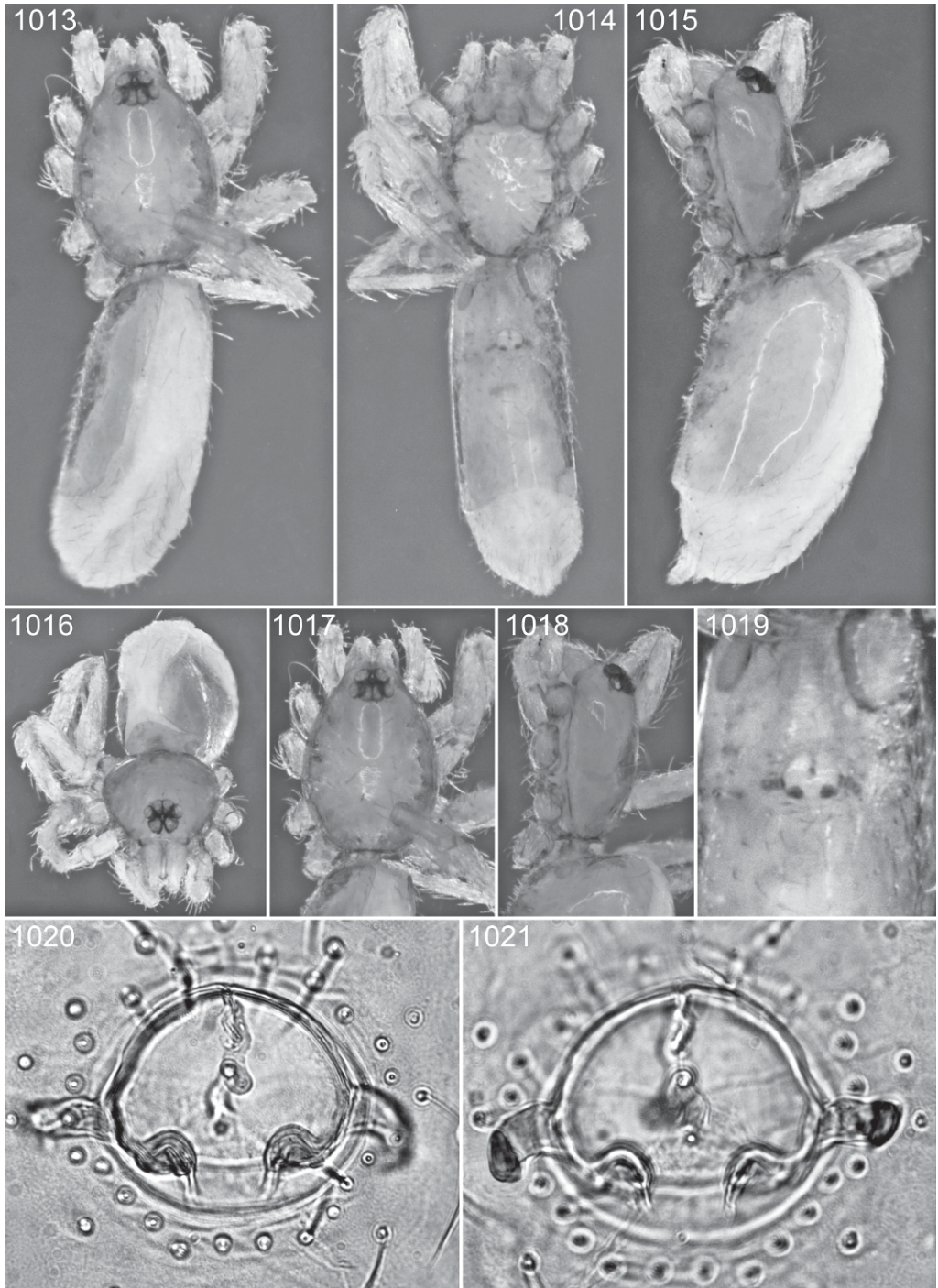
MALE (PBI_OON 29851, figs. 1050–1060). Total length 1.60. Carapace with granulations reaching apex of sides; chelicerae with anterior swelling. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen with scattered dark markings visible under scuta, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; bulb produced ventrally, with knob situated retro-laterally from embolus origin; embolus narrow, evenly arched.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29851, figs. 1061–1069). Total length 1.80. Epigynal atrium oval, with heavily sclerotized lateral margins, anterior sclerite posteriorly widened, invaginated; apodemes long, directed posterolaterally.

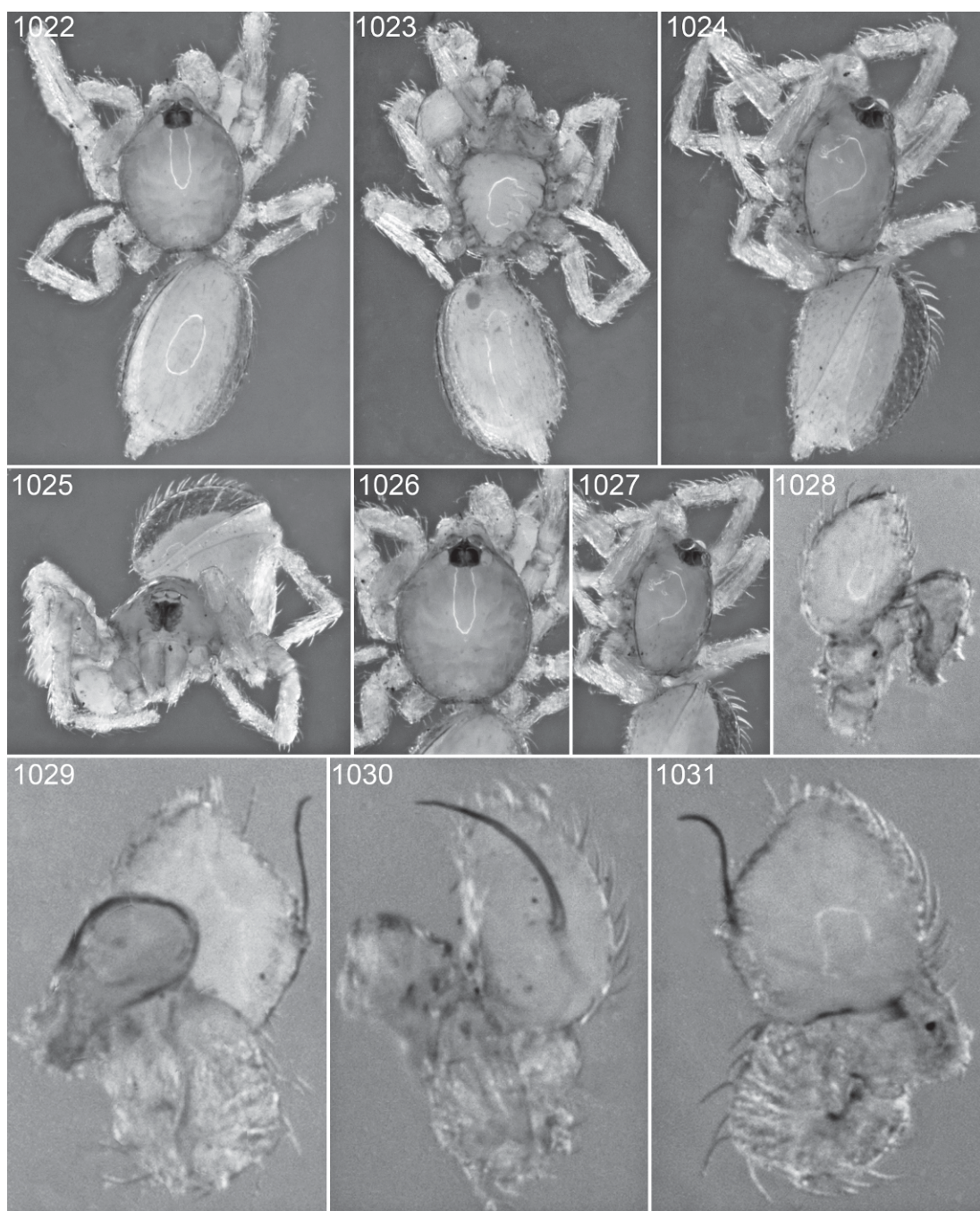
MATERIAL EXAMINED: LESSER ANTILLES: **Dominica:** Middleham Falls Trail, Cochrane, W Morne Macaque, 15°20.852'N, 61°20.698'W, Apr. 29, 2006, rainforest leaf litter, elev. 2300 ft (Z. Prusak, FSCA PBI_OON 29851), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. **Martinique:** near



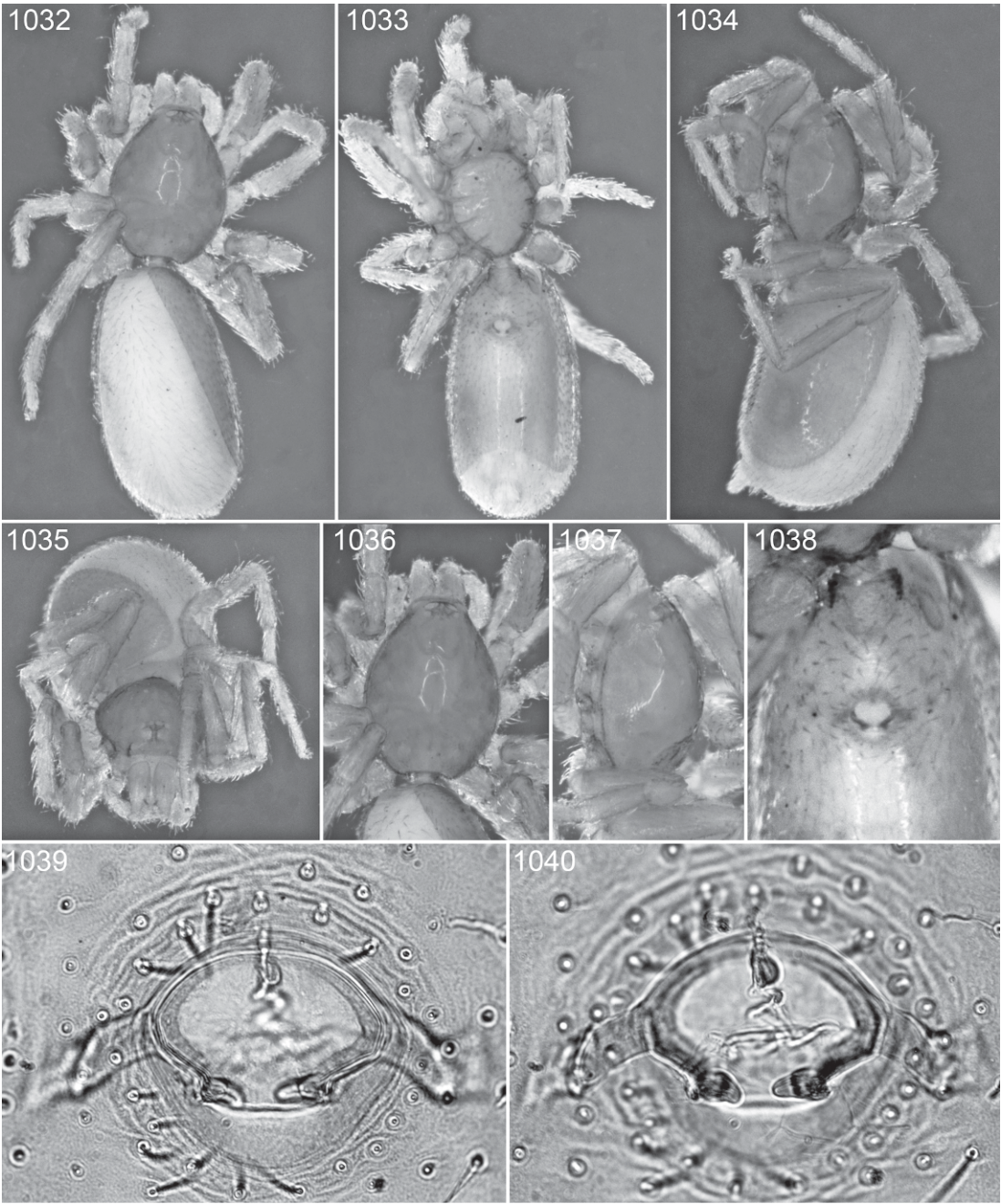
Figs. 1002–1012. *Scaphiella ayacucho*, new species, male. **1002.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1003.** Same, ventral view. **1004.** Same, lateral view. **1005.** Same, anterior view. **1006.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1007.** Same, lateral view. **1008.** Endites, ventral view. **1009.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1010.** Same, prolateral view. **1011.** Same, ventral view. **1012.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 1013–1021. *Scaphiella agocena*, new species, female. **1013.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1014.** Same, ventral view. **1015.** Same, lateral view. **1016.** Same, anterior view. **1017.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1018.** Same, lateral view. **1019.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1020.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1021.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 1022–1031. *Scaphiella weberi* Chickering, male. **1022.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1023.** Same, ventral view. **1024.** Same, lateral view. **1025.** Same, anterior view. **1026.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1027.** Same, lateral view. **1028.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1029.** Same, prolateral view. **1030.** Same, ventral view. **1031.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 1032–1040. *Scaphiella weberi* Chickering, female. **1032.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1033.** Same, ventral view. **1034.** Same, lateral view. **1035.** Same, anterior view. **1036.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1037.** Same, lateral view. **1038.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1039.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1040.** Same, dorsal view.

Le Diamant, Nov. 29, 1978 (Thibaud, MNHN PBI_OON 29849), 1♀. **Montserrat:** Cedar Gaut, Aug. 4, 2005, Berlese, leaf litter (I. Foley, AMNH PBI_OON 29651), 1♂. **St. Vincent:** no specific locality (H. Smith, BMNH 1894-10-17-88-90, PBI_OON 327), 1♂ (lectotype), same (PBI_OON 328), 1♂, 1♀ (paralectotypes), same (MNHN 5686, PBI_OON 29543), 1♂ (paralectotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Lesser Antilles (Montserrat to St. Vincent, map 13); Simon's record of this species from Venezuela was based on a misidentified female of *S. valencia*.

Scaphiella etang, new species

Figures 1070–1080; map 15

TYPE: Male holotype taken near Étang As de Pique, Guadeloupe (Jan. 30, 1980; Thibaud), deposited in MNHN (PBI_OON 29850).

DIAGNOSIS: Males are easily recognizable by the incrassate palpal femur, which bears a series of dorsal spikes (figs. 1078–1080).

MALE (PBI_OON 29850, figs. 1070–1080). Total length 1.66. Carapace with obvious granulations not reaching apex of sides. Sternum finely reticulate, microsculpture covering entire surface. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta reticulate. Palpal femur greatly expanded, with dorsal cusps; bulb ventrally produced anteriorly, touching embolus through much of its length; embolus relatively short, heavily sclerotized.

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Guadeloupe (map 15).

Scaphiella saba, new species

Figures 1081–1090; map 15

TYPE: Female holotype taken by beating, sweeping, and sifting shrubs at an elevation of 191 m about 2 km along the trail to Spring Bay, 17.633°N, 63.224°W, Saba Island, Lesser Antilles (Mar. 10, 2008; J. Slowik), deposited in UAM (15559, PBI_OON 332).

DIAGNOSIS: Females resemble those of *S. agocena* but have a more triangular epigynal atrium (figs. 1088–1091).

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 332, figs. 1081–1090). Total length 1.34. Carapace smooth. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Epigynal atrium triangular, with narrow anterior sclerite narrow and pair of hook-shaped posterior sclerotizations; apodemes short, posteriorly directed.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Saba Island (map 15).

Scaphiella kalunda Chickering

Figures 1091–1116; map 14

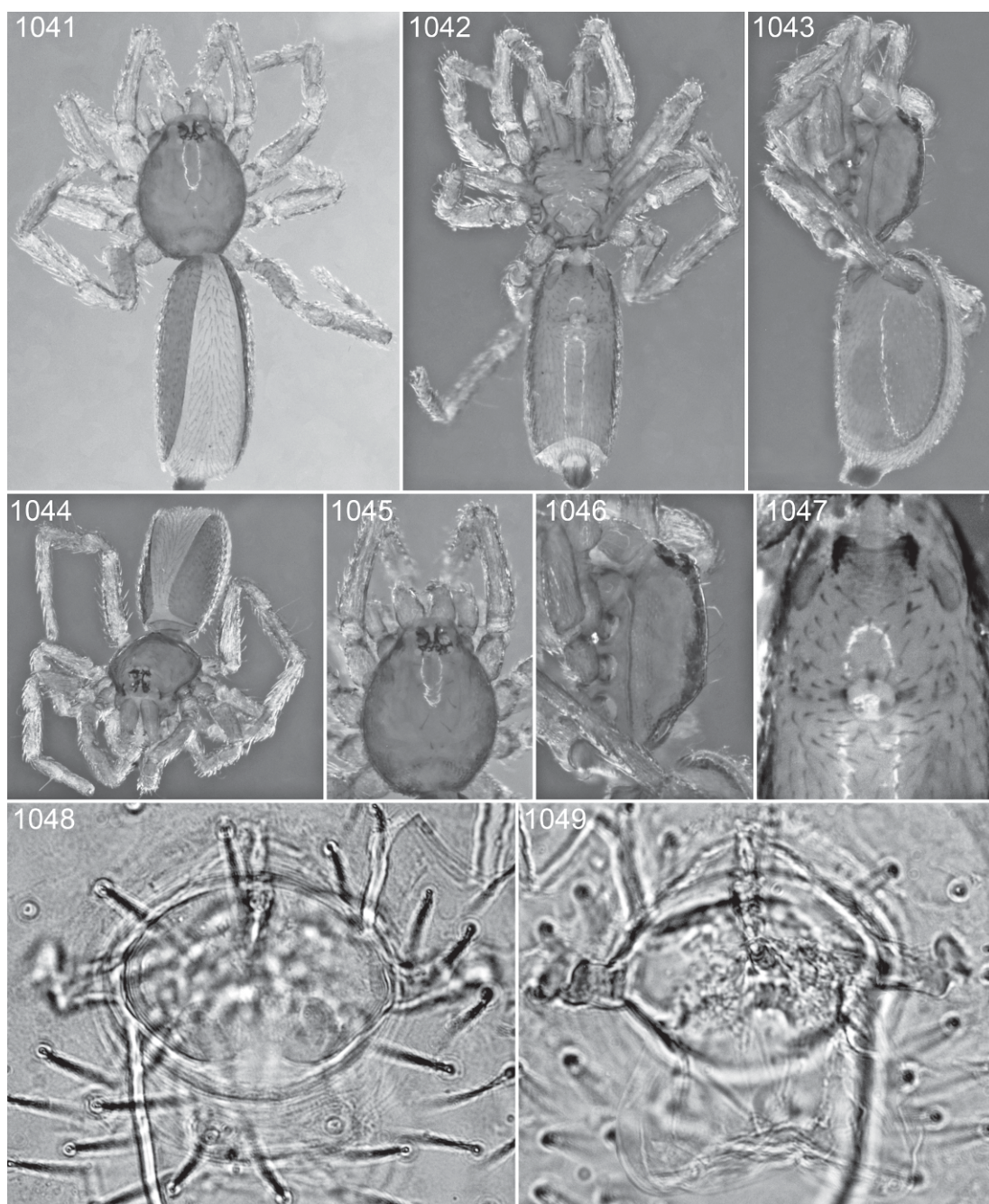
Scaphiella kalunda Chickering, 1968: 145, figs. 15–21 (male holotype from St. John, Virgin Islands, in MCZ; examined).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is similar to *S. septella*; males have a shorter embolus, originating higher on the palpal bulb, with a larger and more rounded tip (figs. 1103–1105) and distally widened endites (fig. 1098); females have narrower margins on the epigynal atrium (figs. 1114–1116).

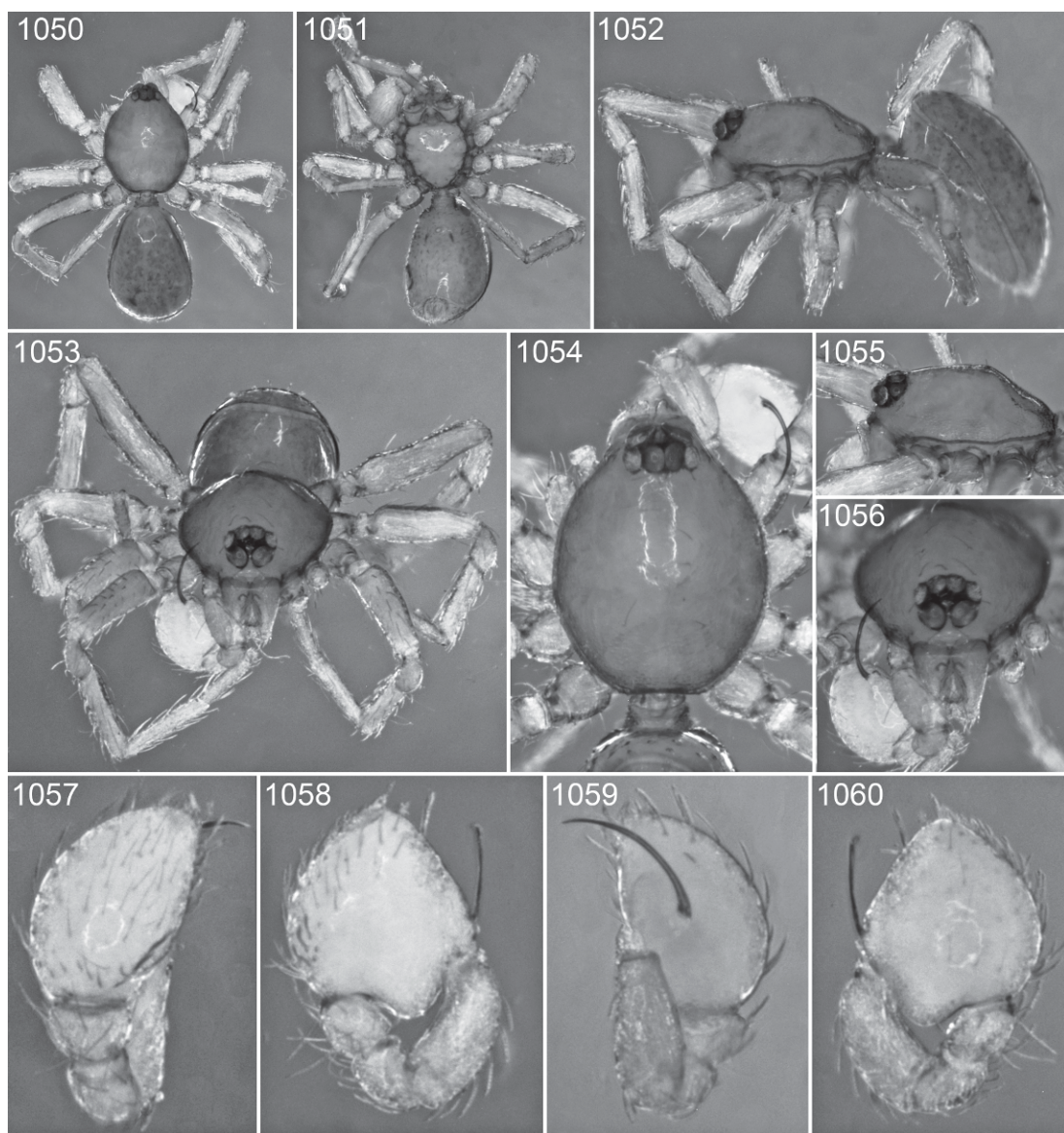
MALE (PBI_OON 29839, figs. 1091–1105). Total length 1.20. Carapace with few granules, restricted to margins. Sternum smooth. Endites with spiniform anteromedian tip. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur slightly expanded; bulb projected ventrally at level of embolus origin; embolus originating on distal portion of bulb, tip rounded.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29840, figs. 1106–1116). Total length 1.12. Endites unmodified. Epigastric scutum with scattered denticles along anterolateral margins. Epigynal atrium wide, short, heavily sclerotized anteriorly, with short anterior sclerite; apodemes short, directed posteromedially.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: VIRGIN ISLANDS: **St. John:** no specific locality, July 23, 1966 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29551), 1♂ (holotype), July 24, 1966 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29839), 1♂, July 25, 1966 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29840), 1♀ (paratype); Base Hill, Oct. 12, 1979, litter (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29657), 1♀; Brown Bay, June 19, 1980, base of tree (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29652), 1♀, base of old stump (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29663), 1♂;



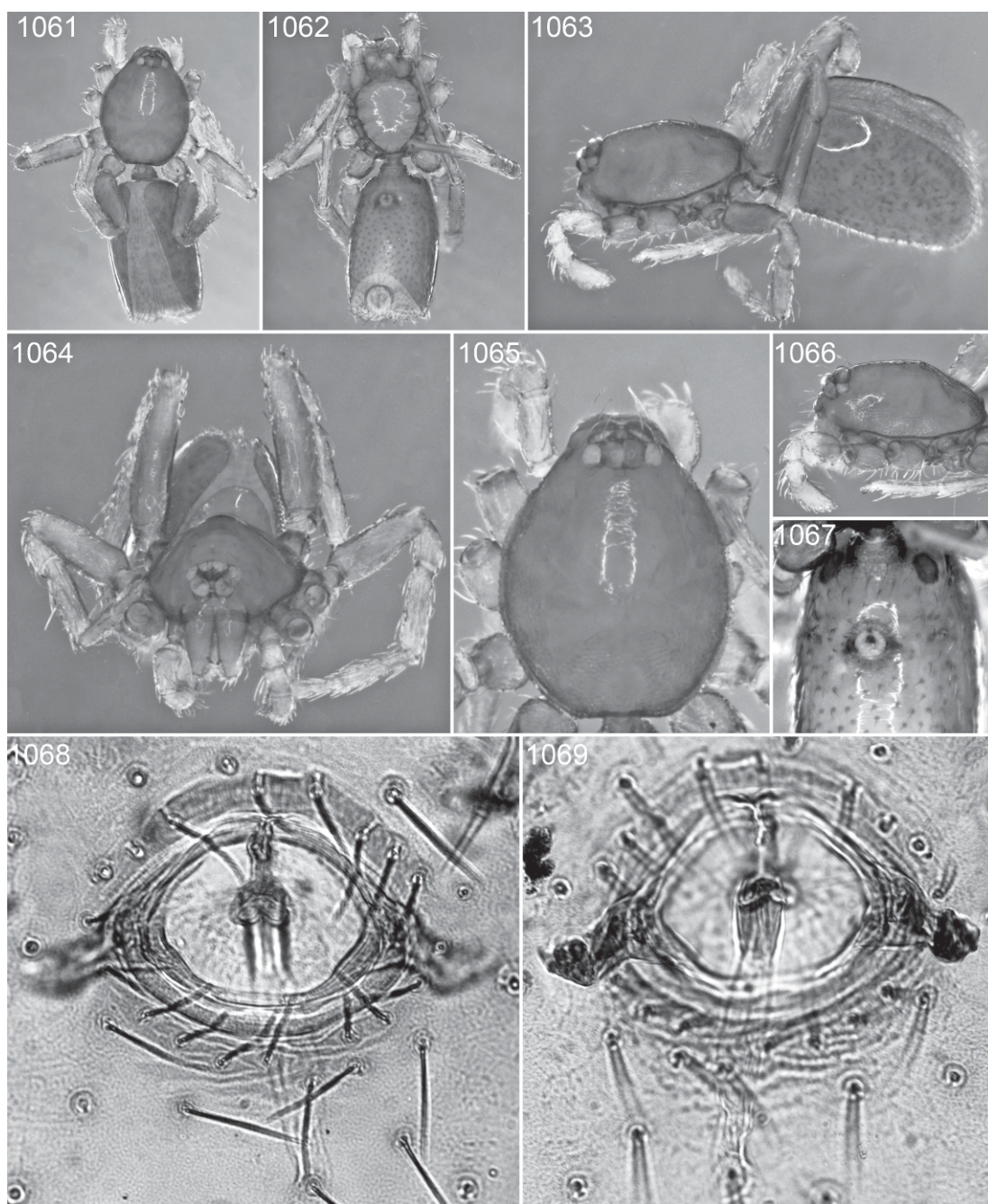
Figs. 1041–1049. *Scaphiella arima*, new species, female. **1041.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1042.** Same, ventral view. **1043.** Same, lateral view. **1044.** Same, anterior view. **1045.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1046.** Same, lateral view. **1047.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1048.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1049.** Same, dorsal view.



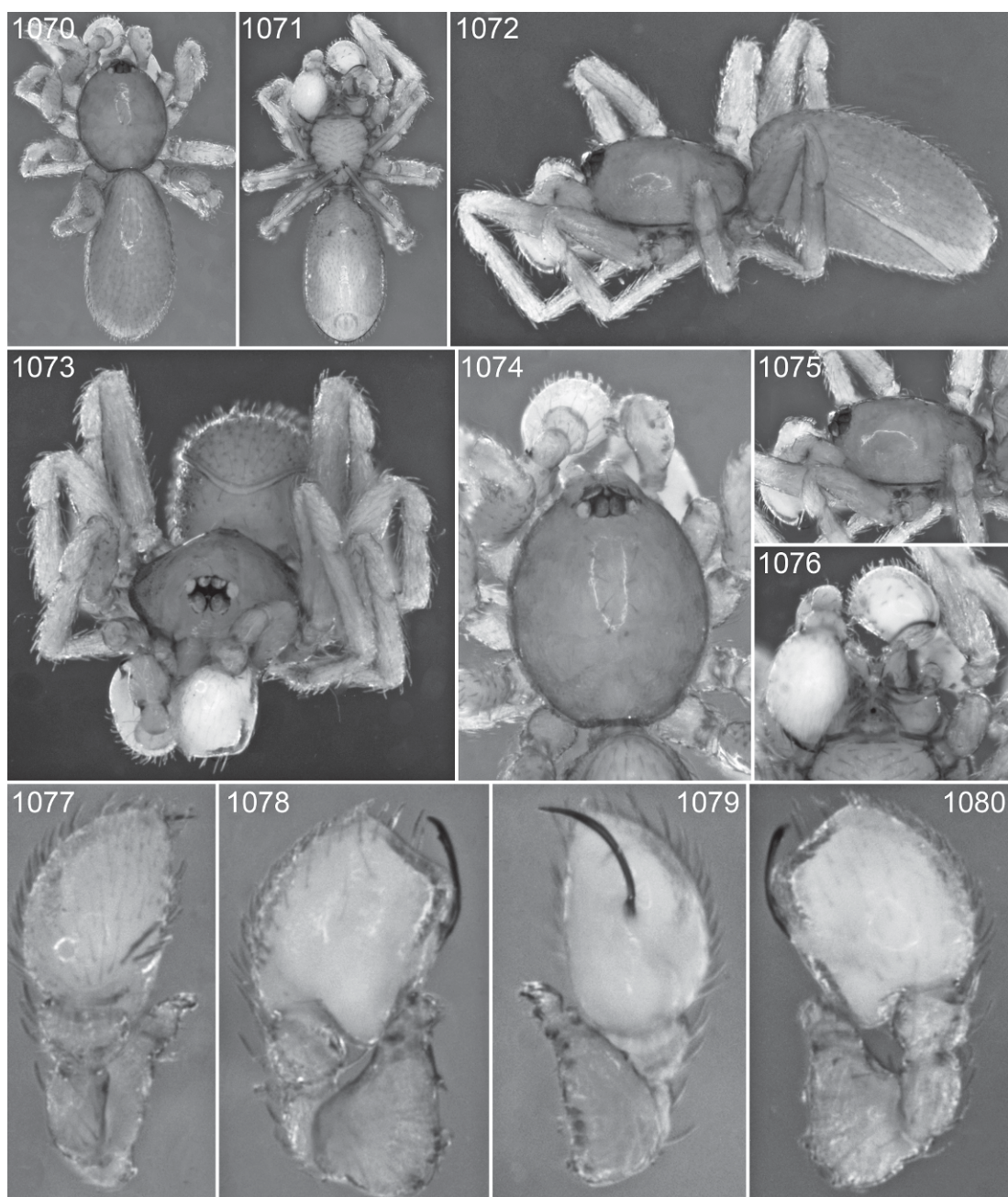
Figs. 1050–1060. *Scaphiella cymbalaria* Simon, male. **1050.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1051.** Same, ventral view. **1052.** Same, lateral view. **1053.** Same, anterior view. **1054.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1055.** Same, lateral view. **1056.** Same, anterior view. **1057.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1058.** Same, prolateral view. **1059.** Same, ventral view. **1060.** Same, retrolateral view.

hill above Butlers, June 5, 1974, Berlese, moist litter (W. Muchmore, AMNH PBI_OON 29837), 1♂; Calabash Boom, Oct. 13, 1980, leaf litter on hillside (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29665), 1♂, Oct. 16, 1980, under rock (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29661), 1♂; Catherineberg

Estate, July 20, 1975, debris along wall of mill (W. Muchmore, AMNH PBI_OON 29838), 1♂; Cinnamon Bay Nature Trail, June 4–6, 1980, litter, base of trees, logs (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29664), 1♀; Drunk Bay, June 18, 1980, June 18, 1980, litter under bushes, cacti (W. Muchmore,



Figs. 1061–1069. *Scaphiella cymbalaria* Simon, female. **1061.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1062.** Same, ventral view. **1063.** Same, lateral view. **1064.** Same, anterior view. **1065.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1066.** Same, lateral view. **1067.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1068.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1069.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 1070–1080. *Scaphiella etang*, new species, male. **1070.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1071.** Same, ventral view. **1072.** Same, lateral view. **1073.** Same, anterior view. **1074.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1075.** Same, lateral view. **1076.** Endites, ventral view. **1077.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1078.** Same, prolateral view. **1079.** Same, ventral view. **1080.** Same, retrolateral view.

FSCA PBI_OON 28653), 1♀; Great Lameshur Bay, June 5, 1979, litter among rocks, above shore (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29662), 1♀; Lameshur Bay, June 6, 1979, under large tamarind tree (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29658), 2♀; Little Lameshur Bay, June 18, 1980, among rocks near shore (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29656), 1♂; Parforce Estate House, Reef Bay, 1975, litter along wall (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29659), 1♂; Ram Head, June 17, 1980, under low shrubs (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29660), 1♂; Reef Bay Trail, head, July 20, 1975, debris along old wall (W. Muchmore, AMNH PBI_OON 29835), 1♂, petroglyphs, June 14, 1974, Berlese, debris in rock niches (W. Muchmore, AMNH PBI_OON 29666), 1♀; Salt Pond Bay, Oct. 10, 1979, litter (W. Muchmore, FSCA PBI_OON 29654), 1♀; Trunk Bay, June 10, 1974, litter in moist stream bed (W. Muchmore, AMNH PBI_OON 29836), 1♂, 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Virgin Islands (St. John, map 14).

Scaphiella septella Chickering
Figures 1117–1135; map 12

Scaphiella septella Chickering, 1968: 149, figs. 36–41 (male holotype from Virgin Gorda, Virgin Islands, in MCZ; examined).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is similar to *S. kalunda*; males have a longer embolus, originating more basally on the palpal bulb, with a smaller and sharper tip (figs. 1124–1126) and distally unmodified endites; females have wider margins on the epigynal atrium (figs. 1133–1135).

MALE (PBI_OON 29554, figs. 1117–1126). Total length 1.32. Carapace with few granulations restricted to margins. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur greatly expanded; bulb projected ventrally at level of embolar origin; embolus originating distally on bulb, tip pointed.

FEMALE (PBI_OON 29842, figs. 1127–1135). Total length 1.46. Epigynal atrium wide, anterolateral margins very heavily sclerotized, anterior sclerite wider anteriorly and posteriorly than in middle; apodemes short, directed posterolaterally.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: VIRGIN ISLANDS: **Virgin Gorda**: no specific locality, Aug. 1966 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29841, 29842), 2♀ (paratypes), Aug. 17–22, 1966 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29554), 1♂ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Virgin Islands (Virgin Gorda, map 12).

Scaphiella buck, new species
Figures 1136–1145; map 13

TYPE: Male holotype taken in a Berlese sample of litter from Buck Island, St. Croix, Virgin Islands (June 12, 1972; W. Muchmore), deposited in FSCA (PBI_OON 26887).

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *S. kalunda* but have a shorter, thicker embolus (figs. 1143–1145) and unmodified endites.

MALE (PBI_OON 26887, figs. 1136–1145). Total length 1.34. Carapace with few granulations restricted to margins. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Palpal femur moderately expanded; bulb produced ventrally at level of embolar origin; embolus originating distally on bulb, very short.

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: One male taken with the type (FSCA PBI_OON 26887).

DISTRIBUTION: Virgin Islands (St. Croix, map 13).

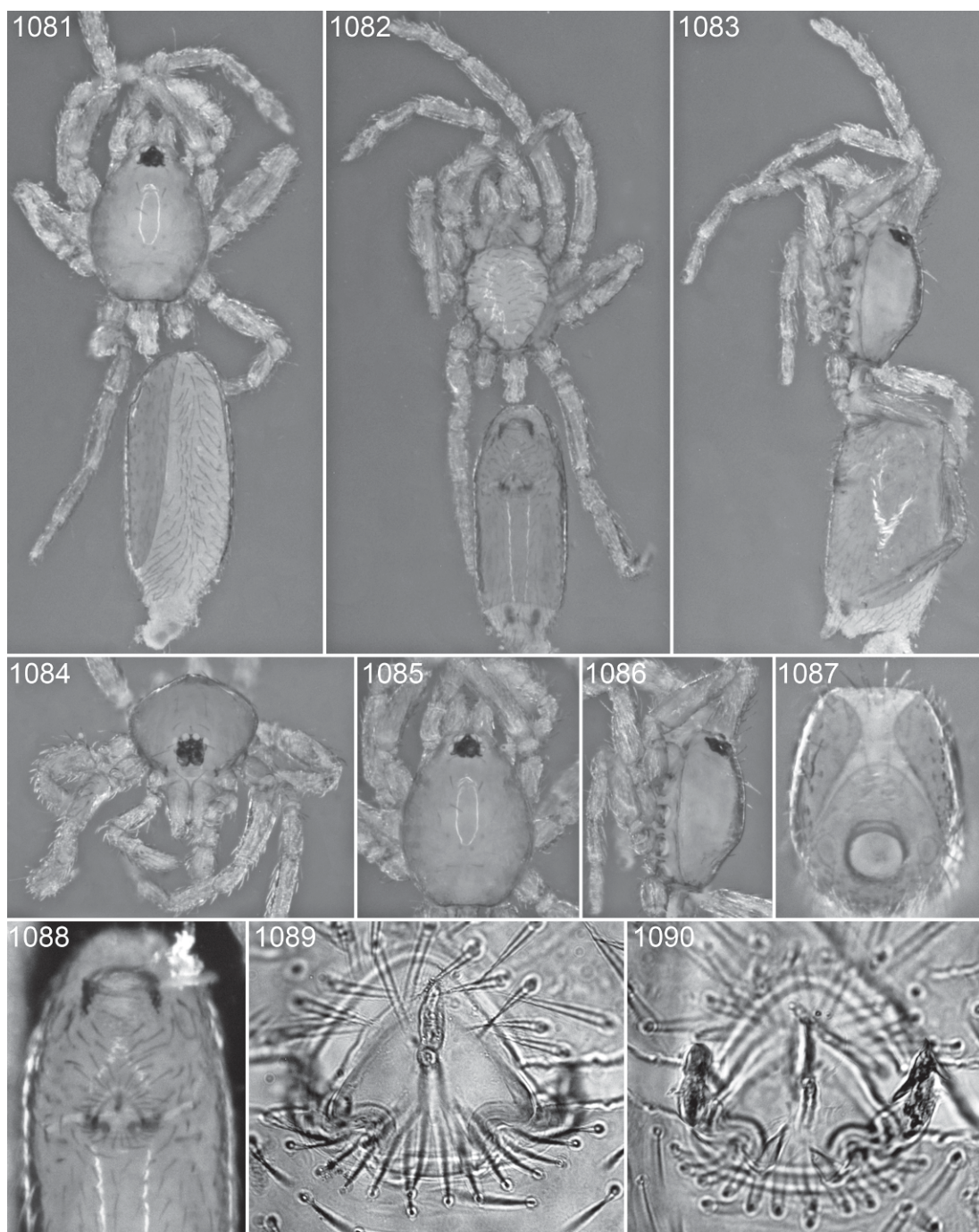
Scaphiella curlena Chickering
Figures 1146–1154; map 14

Scaphiella curlena Chickering, 1968: 141, figs. 3, 4 (female holotype from Guanaboa Vale, St. Catherine, Jamaica, in MCZ; examined).

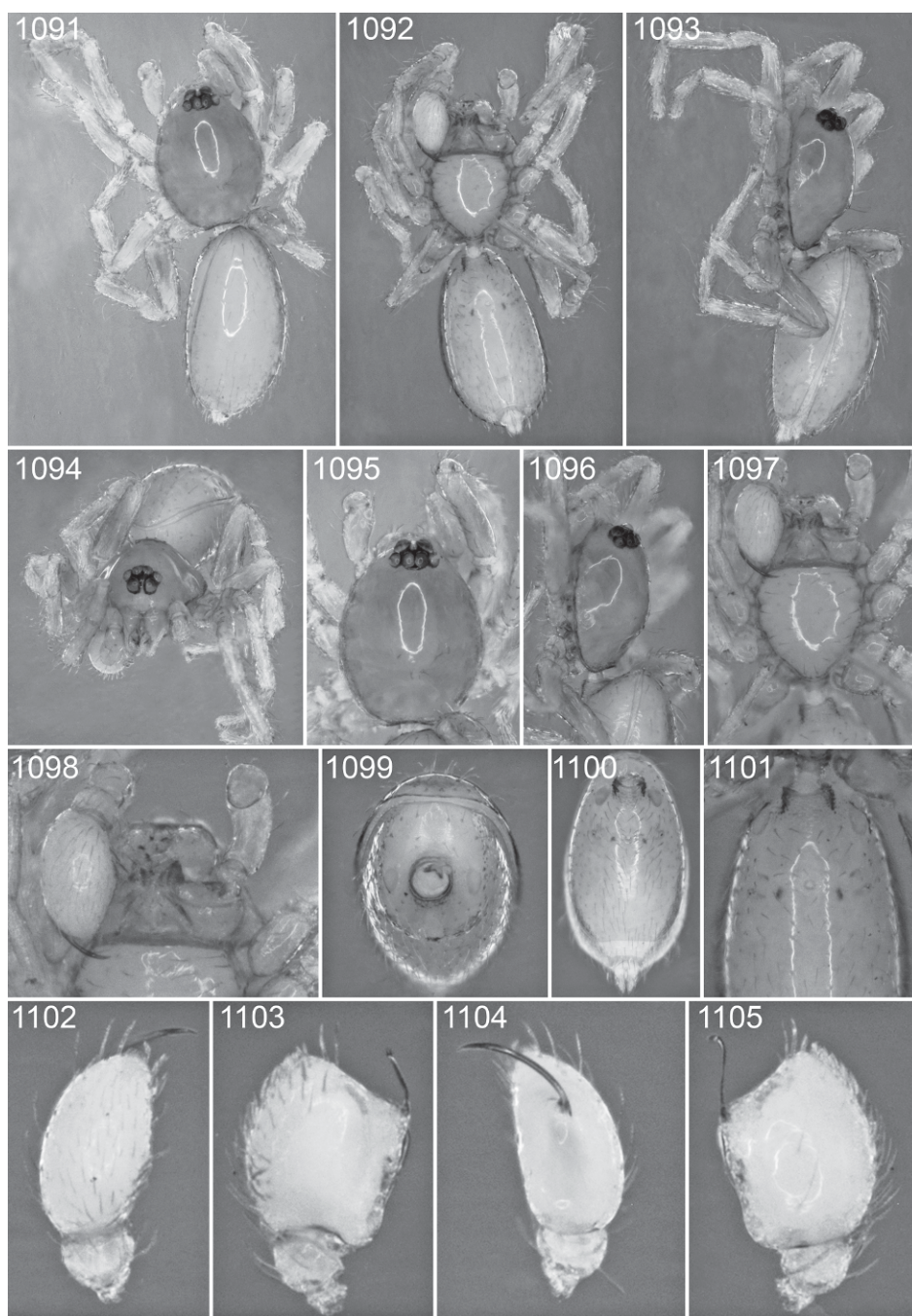
DIAGNOSIS: Females can be recognized by the bipartite, posteriorly expanded anterior epigynal sclerite (figs. 1152–1154).

MALE: Unknown.

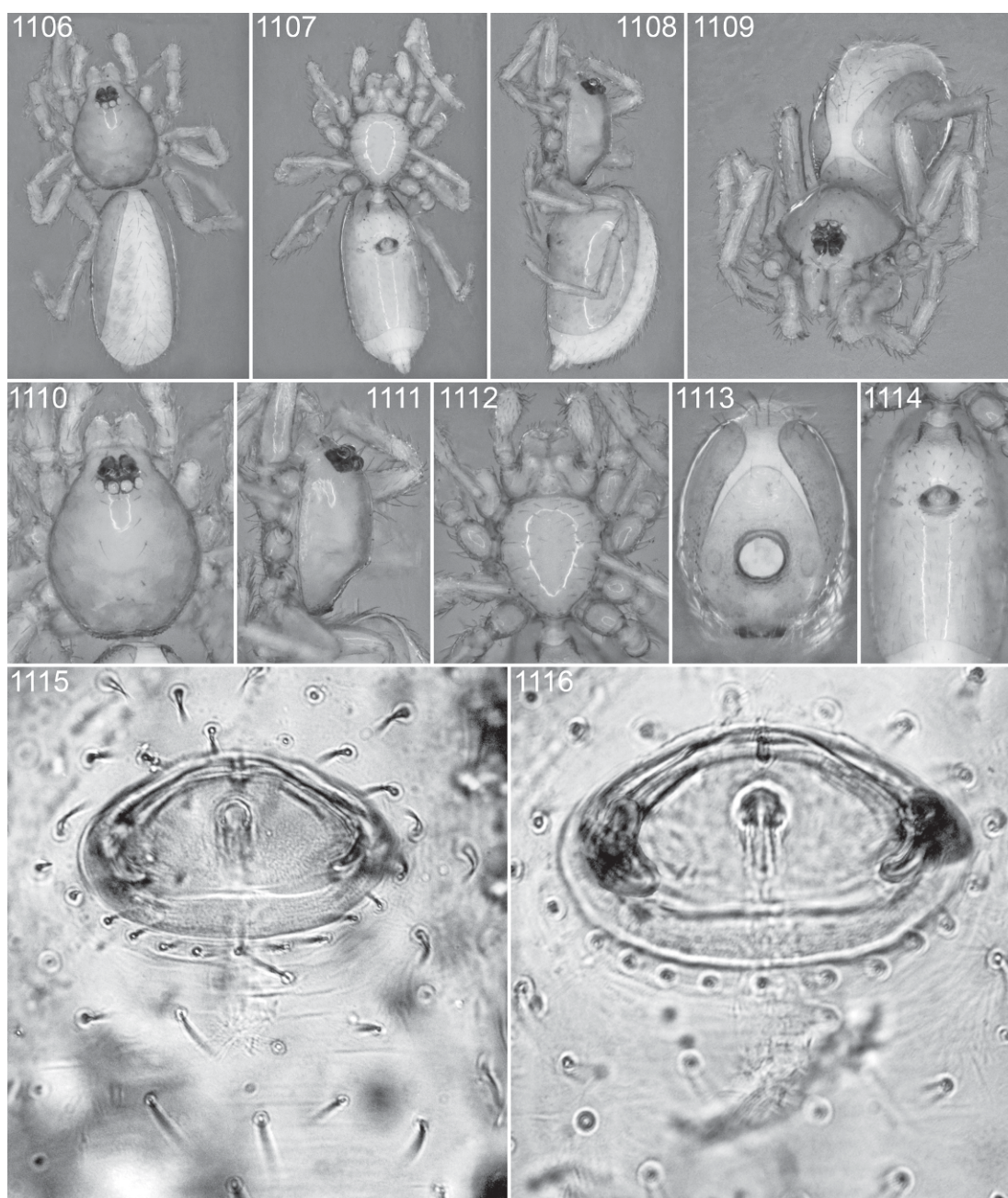
FEMALE (PBI_OON 333, figs. 1146–1154). Total length 1.44. Carapace with granulations restricted to pair of paramedian triangular patches along posterior margin. Sternum smooth. Endites unmodified. Abdomen unpatterned, scuta smooth. Anterior epigynal sclerite short, bell-shaped; apodemes short, directed dorsolaterally.



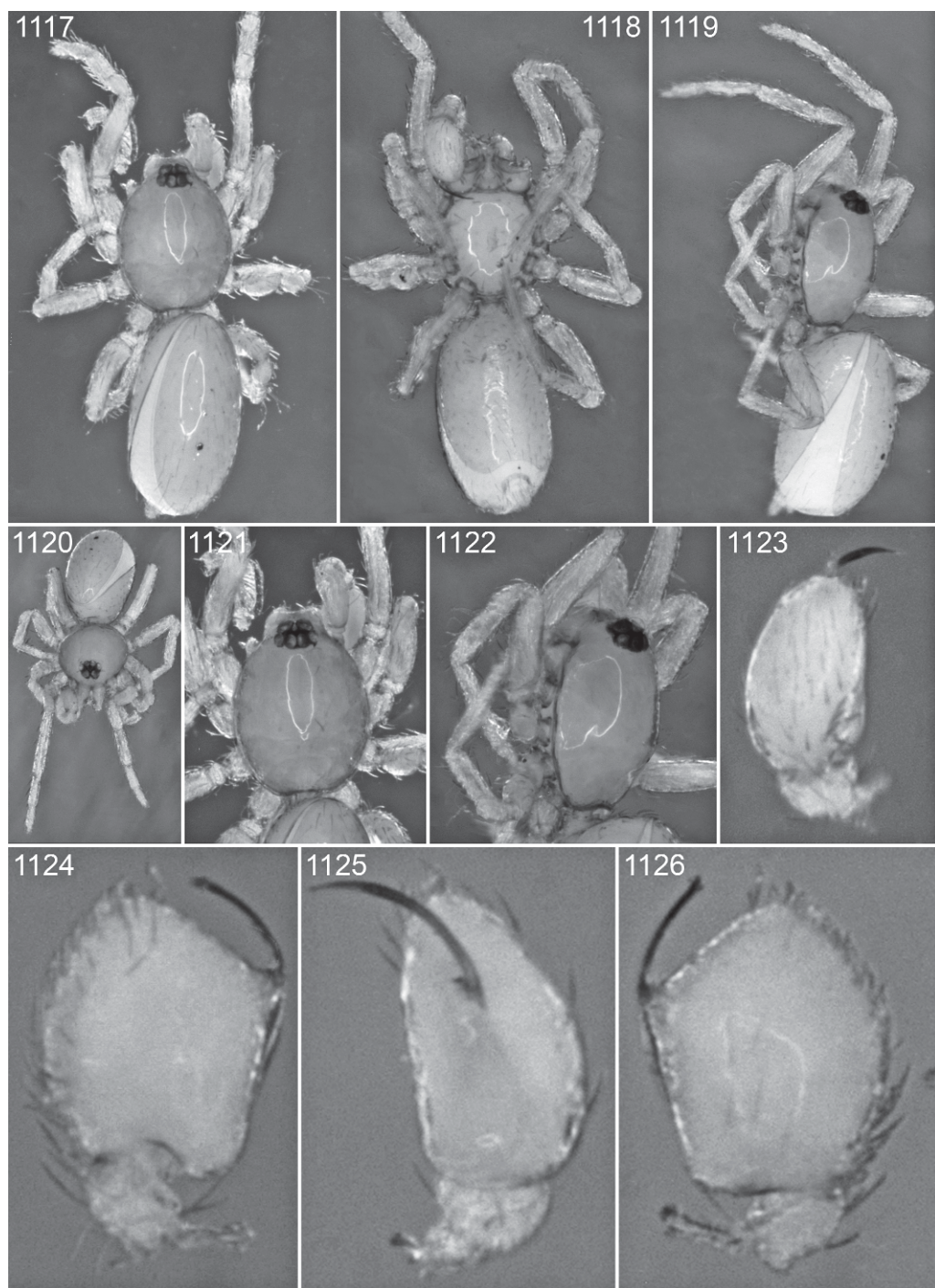
Figs. 1081–1090. *Scaphiella saba*, new species, female. **1081.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1082.** Same, ventral view. **1083.** Same, lateral view. **1084.** Carapace, anterior view. **1085.** Same, dorsal view. **1086.** Same, lateral view. **1087.** Abdomen, anterior view. **1088.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1089.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1090.** Same, dorsal view.



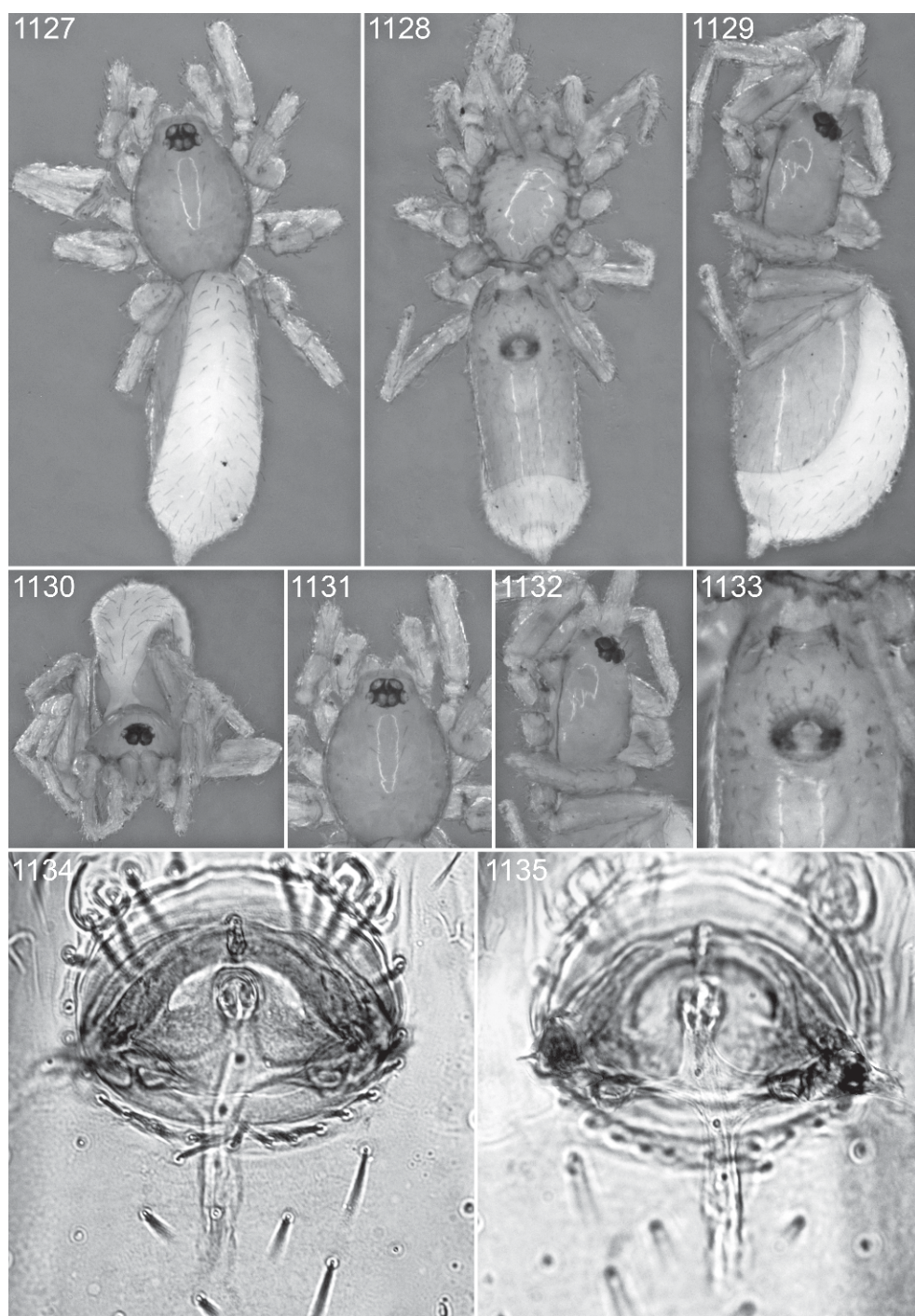
Figs. 1091–1105. *Scaphiella kalunda* Chickering, male. **1091.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1092.** Same, ventral view. **1093.** Same, lateral view. **1094.** Same, anterior view. **1095.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1096.** Same, lateral view. **1097.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **1098.** Endites, ventral view. **1099.** Abdomen, anterior view. **1100.** Same, ventral view. **1101.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1102.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1103.** Same, prolateral view. **1104.** Same, ventral view. **1105.** Same, retrolateral view.



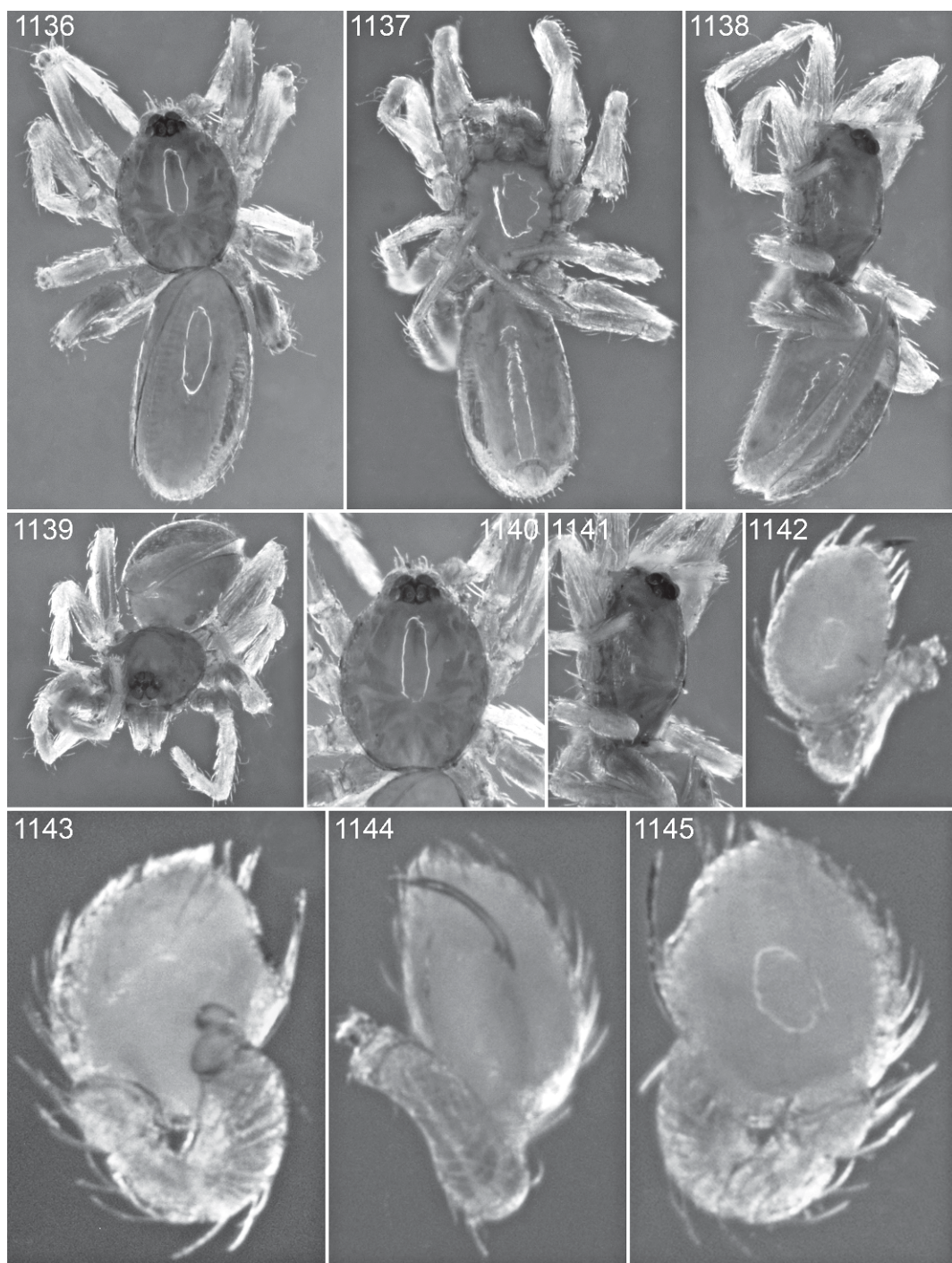
Figs. 1106–1116. *Scaphiella kahunda* Chickering, female. **1106.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1107.** Same, ventral view. **1108.** Same, lateral view. **1109.** Same, anterior view. **1110.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1111.** Same, lateral view. **1112.** Sternum and mouthparts, ventral view. **1113.** Abdomen, anterior view. **1114.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1115.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1116.** Same, dorsal view.



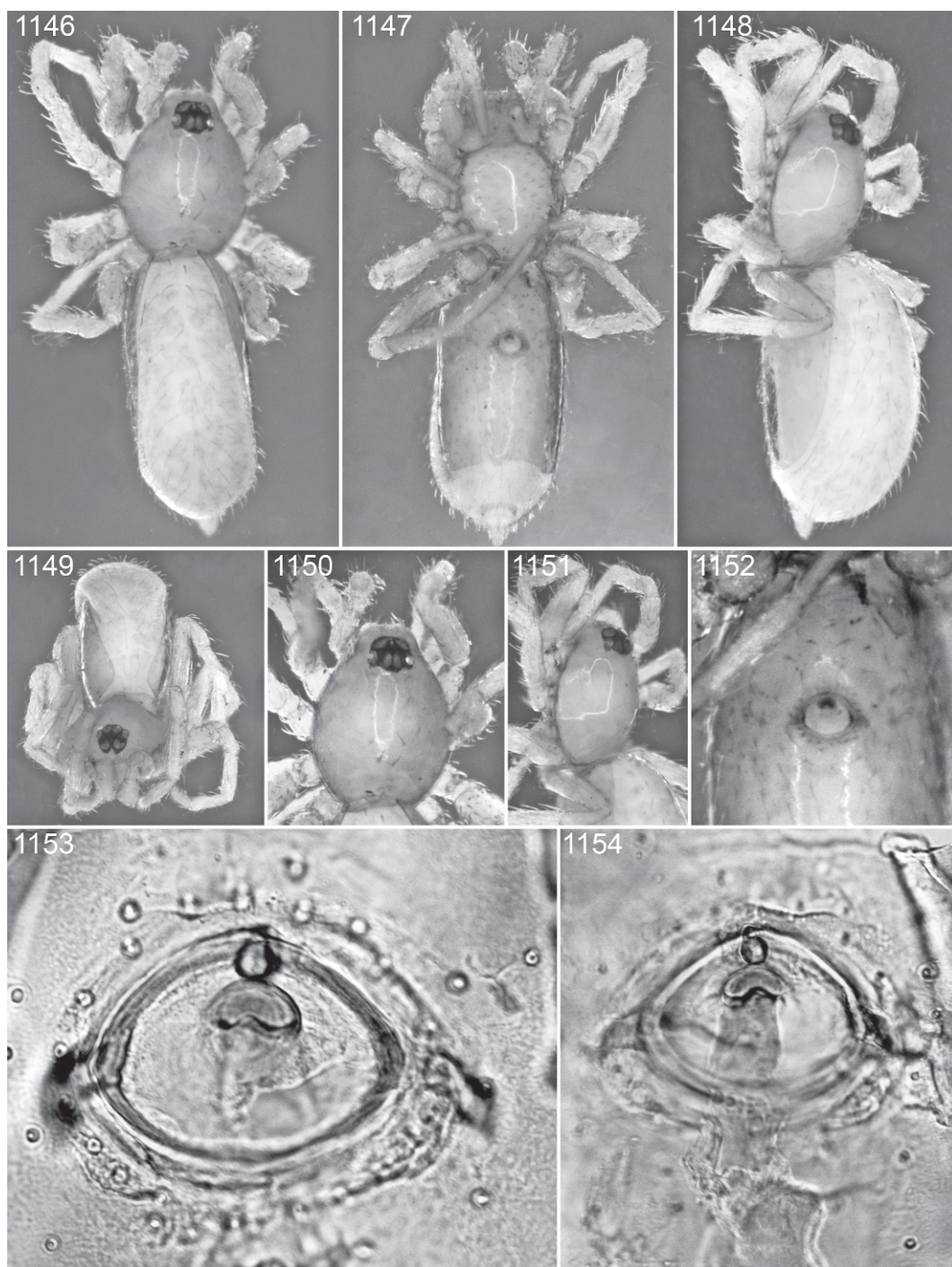
Figs. 1117–1126. *Scaphiella septella* Chickering, male. **1117.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1118.** Same, ventral view. **1119.** Same, lateral view. **1120.** Same, anterior view. **1121.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1122.** Same, lateral view. **1123.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1124.** Same, prolateral view. **1125.** Same, ventral view. **1126.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 1127–1135. *Scaphiella septella* Chickering, female. **1127.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1128.** Same, ventral view. **1129.** Same, lateral view. **1130.** Same, anterior view. **1131.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1132.** Same, lateral view. **1133.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1134.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1135.** Same, dorsal view.



Figs. 1136–1145. *Scaphiella buck*, new species, male. **1136.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1137.** Same, ventral view. **1138.** Same, lateral view. **1139.** Same, anterior view. **1140.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1141.** Same, lateral view. **1142.** Left palp, dorsal view. **1143.** Same, prolateral view. **1144.** Same, ventral view. **1145.** Same, retrolateral view.



Figs. 1146–1154. *Scaphiella curlena* Chickering, female. **1146.** Habitus, dorsal view. **1147.** Same, ventral view. **1148.** Same, lateral view. **1149.** Same, anterior view. **1150.** Carapace, dorsal view. **1151.** Same, lateral view. **1152.** Epigastric region, ventral view. **1153.** Epigynum, ventral view. **1154.** Same, dorsal view.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: JAMAICA: **St. Catherine:** Guanaboa Vale, Dec. 4, 1957 (A. Chickering, MCZ PBI_OON 29550), 1♀ (holotype); Port Henderson, May 4, 1956 (C. Hoff, MCZ 66852, PBI_OON 29549), 1♀ (paratype); Portland Ridge, Dec. 2, 1949, in trash (MCZ PBI_OON 29843), 2♀ (paratypes). **St. Thomas:** Morant Point, May 6, 1956, almond and sea-grape litter (C. Hoff, MCZ 66851, PBI_OON 333), 1♀ (paratype).

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica (map 14).

Scaphiella bryantae Dumitresco and
Georgesco
Map 14

Scaphiella bryanti Dumitresco and Georgesco, 1983: 108, pl. 23, figs. 1–7 (female holotype from left bank of Río Baracoa, Oriente, Cuba, should be in Institut de Spéologie “Emile Racovitza,” Bucarest, unavailable; specific name is a patronym for Elizabeth Bryant).

DIAGNOSIS: We have seen no specimens of this species, but Dumitresco and Georgesco’s illustration of the female palp and chelicerae leave no doubt that their specimen belongs to the genus. Judging by their epigynal figure, the species is probably closest to *S. curlena*, as the two share a bipartite anterior epigynal sclerite; the posterior part of the sclerite is apparently much longer in *S. bryantae*.

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE: Described by Dumitresco and Georgesco (1983).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba (map 14).

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